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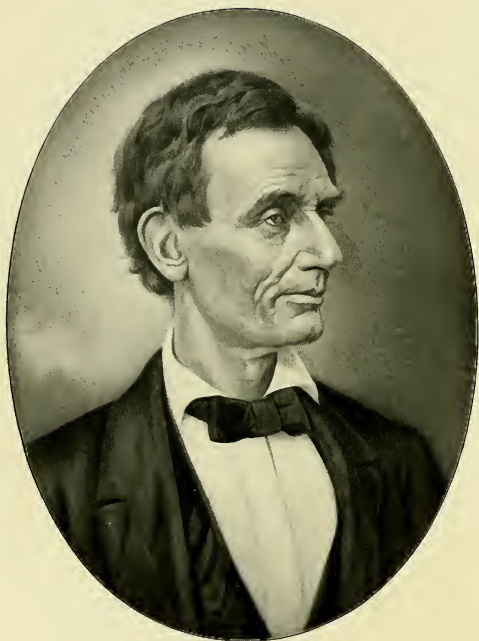
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HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL.D.

PAUL SELBY, A.M.



AND

KNOX COUNTY

EDITED BY

W. SELDEN GALE.

GEO. CANDEE GALE.

ILLUSTRATED.

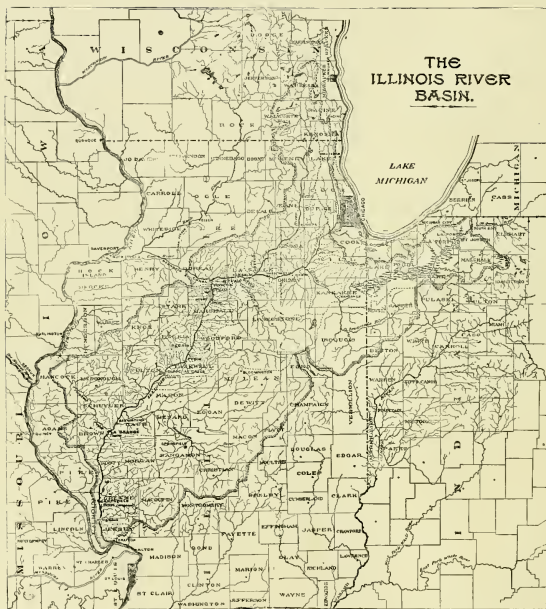
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TERRITORY DRAINED BY THE ILLINOIS RIVER.



Wilton Bateman.

PREFACE.

Why publish this book? There should be many and strong reasons to warrant such an undertaking. Are there such reasons? What considerations are weighty enough to have induced the publishers to make this venture? and what special claims has Illinois to such a distinction? These are reasonable and inevitable inquiries, and it is fitting they should receive attention.

In the first place, good State Histories are of great importance and value, and there is abundant and cheering evidence of an increasing popular interest in them. This is true of all such works, whatever States may be their subjects; and it is conspicuously true of Illinois, for the following, among many other reasons: Because of its great prominence in the early history of the West as the seat of the first settlements of Europeans northwest of the Ohio River—the unique character of its early civilization, due to or resulting from its early French population brought in contact with the aborigines—its political, military, and educational prominence—its steadfast loyalty and patriotism—the marvelous development of its vast resources—the number of distinguished statesmen, generals, and jurists whom it has furnished to the Government, and its grand record in the exciting and perilous conflicts on the Slavery question.

This is the magnificent Commonwealth, the setting forth of whose history, in all of its essential departments and features, seemed to warrant the bringing out of another volume devoted to that end. Its material has been gathered from every available source, and most carefully examined and sifted before acceptance. Especial care has been taken in collecting material of a biographical character; facts and incidents in the personal history of men identified with the life of the State in its Territorial and later periods. This material has been gathered from a great variety of sources widely scattered, and much of it quite inaccessible to the ordinary inquirer. The encyclopedic form of the work favors conciseness and compactness, and was adopted with a view to condensing the largest amount of information within the smallest practicable space.

And so the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois was conceived and planned in the belief that it was *needed*; that no other book filled the place it was designed to occupy, or furnished the amount, variety and scope of information touching the infancy and later life of Illinois, that would be found in its pages. In that belief, and in furtherance of those ends, the book has been constructed and its topics selected and written. Simplicity, perspicuity, conciseness and accuracy have been the dominant aims and rules of its editors and writers. The supreme mission of the book is to record, fairly and truthfully, historical facts; facts of the earlier and later history of the State, and drawn from the almost innumerable sources connected with that history; facts of interest to the great body of our people, as well as to scholars, officials, and other special classes; a book convenient for reference in the school, the office, and the home. Hence, no attempt at fine writing, no labored, irrelevant and

long-drawn accounts of matters, persons or things, which really need but a few plain words for their adequate elucidation, will be found in its pages. On the other hand, perspicuity and fitting development are never intentionally sacrificed to mere conciseness and brevity. Whenever a subject, from its nature, demands a more elaborate treatment—and there are many of this character—it is handled accordingly.

As a rule, the method pursued is the separate and topical, rather than the chronological, as being more satisfactory and convenient for reference. That is, each topic is considered separately and exhaustively, instead of being blended, chronologically, with others. To pass from subject to subject, in the mere arbitrary order of time, is to sacrifice simplicity and order to complexity and confusion.

Absolute freedom from error or defect in all cases, in handling so many thousands of items, is not claimed, and could not reasonably be expected of any finite intelligence; since, in complicated cases, some element may possibly elude its sharpest scrutiny. But every statement of fact, made herein without qualification, is believed to be strictly correct, and the statistics of the volume, as a whole, are submitted to its readers with entire confidence.

Considerable space is also devoted to biographical sketches of persons deemed worthy of mention, for their close relations to the State in some of its varied interests, political, governmental, financial, social, religions, educational, industrial, commercial, economical, military, judicial or otherwise; or for their supposed personal deservings in other respects. It is believed that the extensive recognition of such individuals, by the publishers, will not be disapproved or regretted by the public; that personal biography has an honored, useful and legitimate place in such a history of Illinois as this volume aims to be, and that the omission of such a department would seriously detract from the completeness and value of the book. Perhaps no more delicate and difficult task has confronted the editors and publishers than the selection of names for this part of the work.

While it is believed that no unworthy name has a place in the list, it is freely admitted that there may be many others, equally or possibly even more worthy, whose names do not appear, partly for lack of definite and adequate information, and partly because it was not deemed best to materially increase the space devoted to this class of topics.

And so, with cordial thanks to the publishers for the risks they have so cheerfully assumed in this enterprise, for their business energy, integrity, and determination, and their uniform kindness and courtesy; to the many who have so generously and helpfully promoted the success of the work, by their contributions of valuable information, interesting reminiscences, and rare incidents; to Mr. Paul Selby, the very able associate editor, to whom especial honor and credit are due for his most efficient, intelligent and scholarly services; to Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, Walter B. Wines, and to all others who have, by word or act, encouraged us in this enterprise—with grateful recognition of all these friends and helpers, the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, with its thousands of topics and many thousands of details, items and incidents, is now respectfully submitted to the good people of the State, for whom it has been prepared, in the earnest hope and confident belief that it will be found instructive, convenient and useful for the purposes for which it was designed.

Newton Bateman,
Editor-in-Chief.



Paul Selby

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

Since the bulk of the matter contained in this volume was practically completed and ready for the press, Dr. Newton Bateman, who occupied the relation to it of editor-in-chief, has passed beyond the sphere of mortal existence. In placing the work before the public, it therefore devolves upon the undersigned to make this last prefatory statement.

As explained by Dr. Bateman in his preface, the object had in view in the preparation of a "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois" has been to present, in compact and concise form, the leading facts of Territorial and State history, from the arrival of the earliest French explorers in Illinois to the present time. This has included an outline history of the State, under the title, "Illinois," supplemented by special articles relating to various crises and eras in State history; changes in form of government and administration; the history of Constitutional Conventions and Legislative Assemblies; the various wars in which Illinoisans have taken part, with a summary of the principal events in the history of individual military organizations engaged in the Civil War of 1861-65, and the War of 1898 with Spain; lists of State officers, United States Senators and Members of Congress, with the terms of each; the organization and development of political divisions; the establishment of charitable and educational institutions; the growth of public improvements and other enterprises which have marked the progress of the State; natural features and resources; the history of early newspapers, and the growth of religious denominations, together with general statistical information and unusual or extraordinary occurrences of a local or general State character—all arranged under topical heads, and convenient for ready reference by all seeking information on these subjects, whether in the family, in the office of the professional or business man, in the teacher's study and the school-room, or in the public library.

While individual or collected biographies of the public men of Illinois have not been wholly lacking or few in number—and those already in existence have a present and constantly increasing value—they have been limited, for the most part, to special localities and particular periods or classes. Rich as the annals of Illinois are in the records and character of its distinguished citizens who, by their services in the public councils, upon the judicial bench and in the executive chair, in the forum and in the field, have reflected honor upon the State and the Nation, there has been hitherto no comprehensive attempt to gather together, in one volume, sketches of those who have been conspicuous in the creation and upbuilding of the State. The collection of material of this sort has been a task requiring patient and laborious research; and, while all may not have been achieved in this direction that was desirable, owing to the insufficiency or total absence of data relating to the lives of many men most prominent in public affairs during the period to which they belonged, it is still believed that what has been accomplished will be found of permanent value and be appreciated by those most deeply interested in this phase of State history.

The large number of topics treated has made brevity and conciseness an indispensable feature of the work; consequently there has been no attempt to indulge in graces of style or

elaboration of narrative. The object has been to present, in simple language and concise form, facts of history of interest or value to those who may choose to consult its pages. Absolute inerrancy is not claimed for every detail of the work, but no pains has been spared, and every available authority consulted, to arrive at complete accuracy of statement.

In view of the important bearing which railroad enterprises have had upon the extraordinary development of the State within the past fifty years, considerable space has been given to this department, especially with reference to the older lines of railroad whose history has been intimately interwoven with that of the State, and its progress in wealth and population.

In addition to the acknowledgments made by Dr. Bateman, it is but proper that I should express my personal obligations to the late Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his assistant, Prof. J. H. Freeman; to ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Springfield; to the late Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of "The Chicago Tribune"; to the Hon. James B. Bradwell, of "The Chicago Legal News"; to Gen. Green B. Raum, Dr. Samuel Willard, and Dr. Garrett Newkirk, of Chicago (the latter as author of the principal portions of the article on the "Underground Railroad"); to the Librarians of the State Historical Library, the Chicago Historical Library, and the Chicago Public Library, for special and valuable aid rendered, as well as to a large circle of correspondents in different parts of the State who have courteously responded to requests for information on special topics, and have thereby materially aided in securing whatever success may have been attained in the work.

In conclusion, I cannot omit to pay this final tribute to the memory of my friend and associate, Dr. Bateman, whose death, at his home in Galesburg, on October 21, 1897, was deplored, not only by his associates in the Faculty of Knox College, his former pupils and immediate neighbors, but by a large circle of friends in all parts of the State.

Although his labors as editor of this volume had been substantially finished at the time of his death (and they included the reading and revision of every line of copy at that time prepared, comprising the larger proportion of the volume as it now goes into the hands of the public), the enthusiasm, zeal and kindly appreciation of the labor of others which he brought to the discharge of his duties, have been sadly missed in the last stages of preparation of the work for the press. In the estimation of many who have held his scholarship and his splendid endowments of mind and character in the highest admiration, his connection with the work will be its strongest commendation and the surest evidence of its merit.

With myself, the most substantial satisfaction I have in dismissing the volume from my hands and submitting it to the judgment of the public, exists in the fact that, in its preparation, I have been associated with such a co-laborer—one whose abilities commanded universal respect, and whose genial, scholarly character and noble qualities of mind and heart won the love and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and whom it had been my privilege to count as a friend from an early period in his long and useful career.

Paul Selby,
Associate Editor.

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Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois.

ABBOTT, (Lieut.-Gov.) Edward, a British officer, who was commandant at Post Vincennes (called by the British, Fort Sackville) at the time Col. George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia in 1778. Abbott's jurisdiction extended, at least nominally, over a part of the "Illinois Country." Ten days after the occupation of Kaskaskia, Colonel Clark, having learned that Abbott had gone to the British headquarters at Detroit, leaving the Post without any guard except that furnished by the inhabitants of the village, took advantage of his absence to send Pierre Gibault, the Catholic Vicar-General of Illinois, to win over the people to the American cause, which he did so successfully that they at once took the oath of allegiance, and the American flag was run up over the fort. Although Fort Sackville afterwards fell into the hands of the British for a time, the manner of its occupation was as much of a surprise to the British as that of Kaskaskia itself, and contributed to the completeness of Clark's triumph. (See *Clark*, *Col. George Rogers*, also, *Gibault*, *Pierre*.) Governor Abbott seems to have been of a more humane character than the mass of British officers of his day, as he wrote a letter to General Carleton about this time, protesting strongly against the employment of Indians in carrying on warfare against the colonists on the frontier, on the ground of humanity, claiming that it was a detriment to the British cause, although he was overruled by his superior officer, Colonel Hamilton, in the steps soon after taken to recapture Vincennes.

ABINGDON, a city and railway junction in Knox County, 10 miles south of Galesburg and 85 miles northeast of Quincy. It is the center of a rich agricultural region and has two banks, some flourishing manufactures, including heavy wagons, working men's clothing and mouse-traps. Hedding College, under the auspices of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, is located here. Abingdon Normal College, formerly a separate institution, located here, has been united with Hedding College. Population (1890), 1,321; (1899) estimated, 3,000.

ACCAULT, Michael (Ak-ko), French explorer and companion of La Salle, who came to the "Illinois Country" in 1780, and accompanied Hennepin when the latter descended the Illinois River to its mouth and then ascended the Mississippi to the vicinity of the present city of St. Paul, where they were captured by Sioux. They were rescued by Greysolon Dulhut (for whom the city of Duluth was named), and having discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, returned to Green Bay. (See *Hennepin*.)

ACKERMAN, William K., Railway President and financier, was born in New York City, Jan. 29, 1832, of Knickerbocker and Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham D. Ackerman, having served as Captain of a company of the famous "Jersey Blues," participating with "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the storming of Stony Point during the Revolutionary War, while his father served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. After receiving a high school education in New York, Mr. Ackerman engaged in mercantile business, but in 1852 became a clerk in the financial department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Coming to Chicago in the service of the Company in 1860, he successively filled the positions of Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer, until July, 1876, when he was elected Vice-President and a year later promoted to the Presidency, voluntarily retiring from this position in August, 1883, though serving some time longer in the capacity of Vice-President. During the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1892-93) Mr. Ackerman served as Auditor of the Exposition, and was City Comptroller of Chicago under the administration of Mayor Hopkins

(1893-95). He is an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and has rendered valuable service to railroad history by the issue of two brochures on the "Early History of Illinois Railroads," and a "Historical Sketch of the Illinois Central Railroad."

ADAMS, John, LL.D., educator and philanthropist, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1772; graduated at Yale College in 1795; taught for several years in his native place, in Plainfield, N. J., and at Colchester, Conn. In 1810 he became Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., remaining there twenty-three years. In addition to his educational duties he participated in the organization of several great charitable associations which attained national importance. On retiring from Phillips Academy in 1833, he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where, four years afterward, he became the third Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, remaining six years. He then became Agent of the American Sunday School Union, in the course of the next few years founding several hundred Sunday Schools in different parts of the State. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1854. Died in Jacksonville, April 24, 1863. The subject of this sketch was father of Dr. William Adams, for forty years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York and for seven years (1873-80) President of Union Theological Seminary.

ADAMS, John McGregor, manufacturer, was born at Londonderry, N. H., March 11, 1834, the son of Rev. John R. Adams, who served as Chaplain of the Fifth Maine and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Mr. Adams was educated at Gorham, Me., and Andover, Mass., after which, going to New York City, he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house at \$150 a year. He next entered the office of Clark & Jessup, hardware manufacturers, and in 1858 came to Chicago to represent the house of Morris K. Jessup & Co. He thus became associated with the late John Crerar, the firm of Jessup & Co. being finally merged into that of Crerar, Adams & Co., which, with the Adams & Westlake Co., have done a large business in the manufacture of railway supplies. Since the death of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Adams has been principal manager of the concern's vast manufacturing business.

ADAMS, (Dr.) Samuel, physician and educator, was born at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 19, 1806, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in both the departments of literature and of medicine. Then, having practiced as a

physician several years, in 1838 he assumed the chair of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. From 1843 to 1845 he was also Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the same institution, and, during his connection with the College, gave instruction at different times in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, including the French and German languages. Of uncompromising firmness and invincible courage in his adherence to principle, he was a man of singular modesty, refinement and amiability in private life, winning the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, especially the students who came under his instruction. A profound and thorough scholar, he possessed a refined and exalted literary taste, which was illustrated in occasional contributions to scientific and literary periodicals. Among productions of his pen on philosophic topics may be enumerated articles on "The Natural History of Man in his Scriptural Relations;" contributions to the "Biblical Repository" (1844); "Auguste Comte and Positivism" ("New Englander," 1873), and "Herbert Spencer's Proposed Reconciliation between Religion and Science" ("New Englander," 1875). His connection with Illinois College continued until his death, April, 1877—a period of more than thirty-eight years. A monument to his memory has been erected through the grateful donations of his former pupils.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and ex-Congressman, born at Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840; was educated at Harvard College, and at Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass., graduating at the former in 1860. Early in life he settled in Chicago, where, after some time spent as a teacher in the Chicago High School, he engaged in the practice of his profession. His first post of public responsibility was that of State Senator, to which he was elected in 1880. In 1882 he was chosen, as a Republican, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1884, '86 and '88. In 1890 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Walter C. Newberry. He is one of the Trustees of the Newberry Library.

ADAMS, James, pioneer lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1803; taken to Oswego County, N. Y., in 1809, and, in 1821, removed to Springfield, Ill., being the first lawyer to locate in the future State capital. He enjoyed an extensive practice for the time; in 1823 was elected a Justice of the Peace, took part in the Winne-

bago and Black Hawk wars, was elected Probate Judge in 1841, and died in office, August 11, 1843.

ADAMS COUNTY, an extreme westerly county of the State, situated about midway between its northern and southern extremities, and bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the name of Quincy being given to the county seat. The United States Census of 1890 places its area at 830 sq. m. and its population at 61,888. The soil of the county is fertile and well watered, the surface diversified and hilly, especially along the Mississippi bluffs, and its climate equable. The wealth of the county is largely derived from agriculture, although a large amount of manufacturing is carried on in Quincy. (See also *Quincy*.)

ADDAMS, John Huy, legislator, was born at Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa., July 12, 1822; educated at Trappe and Upper Dublin, Pa., and learned the trade of a miller in his youth, which he followed in later life. In 1844, Mr. Addams came to Illinois, settling at Cedarville, Stephenson County, purchased a tract of land and built a saw and grist mill on Cedar Creek. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate from Stephenson County, serving continuously in that body by successive re-elections until 1870—first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican. In 1865 he established the Second National Bank of Freeport, of which he continued to be the president until his death, August 17, 1881.—Miss **Jane** (Addams), philanthropist, the founder of the "Hull House," Chicago, is a daughter of Mr. Addams.

ADDISON, a village of Du Page County, 24 miles west-northwest from Chicago. It is the seat of an Evangelical Lutheran School. Population (1890), 485.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL. The office of Adjutant-General for the State of Illinois was first created by Act of the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1865. Previous to the War of the Rebellion the position was rather honorary than otherwise, its duties (except during the Black Hawk War) and its emoluments being alike unimportant. The incumbent was simply the Chief of the Governor's Staff. In 1861, the post became one of no small importance. Those who held the office during the Territorial period were: Elias Rector, Robert Morrison, Benjamin Stephenson and Wm. Alexander. After the admission of Illinois as a State up to the beginning of the Civil War, the duties (which were almost wholly nominal) were discharged by Wm. Alexander, 1819-21; Elijah C. Berry, 1821-28; James W. Berry, 1828-39; Moses

K. Anderson, 1839-57; Thomas S. Mather, 1858-61. In November, 1861, Col. T. S. Mather, who had held the position for three years previous, resigned to enter active service, and Judge Allen C. Fuller was appointed, remaining in office until January 1, 1865. The first appointee, under the act of 1865, was Isham N. Haynie, who held office until his death in 1869. The Legislature of 1869, taking into consideration that all the Illinois volunteers had been mustered out, and that the duties of the Adjutant-General had been materially lessened, reduced the proportions of the department and curtailed the appropriation for its support. Since the adoption of the military code of 1877, the Adjutant-General's office has occupied a more important and conspicuous position among the departments of the State government. The following is a list of those who have held office since General Haynie, with the date and duration of their respective terms of office: Hubert Dilger, 1869-73; Edwin L. Higgins, 1873-75; Hiram Hilliard, 1875-81; Isaac H. Elliot, 1881-84; Joseph W. Vance, 1884-93; Albert Orendorff, 1893-96; C. C. Hilton, 1896-97; Jasper N. Reece, 1897 —.

AGRICULTURE. Illinois ranks high as an agricultural State. A large area in the eastern portion of the State, because of the absence of timber, was called by the early settlers "the Grand Prairie." Upon and along a low ridge beginning in Jackson County and running across the State is the prolific fruit-growing district of Southern Illinois. The bottom lands extending from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River are of a fertility seemingly inexhaustible. The central portion of the State is best adapted to corn, and the southern and southwestern to the cultivation of winter wheat. Nearly three-fourths of the entire State—some 42,000 square miles—is upland prairie, well suited to the raising of cereals. In the value of its oat crop Illinois leads all the States, that for 1891 being \$31,106,674, with 3,068,930 acres under cultivation. In the production of corn it ranks next to Iowa, the last census (1890) showing 7,014,336 acres under cultivation, and the value of the crop being estimated at \$86,905,510. In wheat-raising it ranked seventh, although the annual average value of the crop from 1880 to 1890 was a little less than \$29,000,000. As a live-stock State it leads in the value of horses (\$83,000,000), ranks second in the production of swine (\$30,000,000), third in cattle-growing (\$32,000,000), and fourth in dairy products, the value of milk cows being estimated at \$24,000,000. (See also *Farmers' Institute*.)

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. A department of the State administration which grew out of the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Society, incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1853. The first appropriation from the State treasury for its maintenance was \$1,000 per annum. "to be expended in the promotion of mechanical and agricultural arts." The first President was James N. Brown, of Sangamon County. Simeon Francis, also of Sangamon, was the first Recording Secretary; John A. Kennicott of Cook, first Corresponding Secretary; and John Williams of Sangamon, first Treasurer. Some thirty volumes of reports have been issued, covering a variety of topics of vital interest to agriculturists. The department has well equipped offices in the State House, and is charged with the conduct of State Fairs and the management of annual exhibitions of fat stock, besides the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information relative to the State's agricultural interests. It receives annual reports from all County Agricultural Societies. The State Board consists of three general officers (President, Secretary and Treasurer) and one representative from each Congressional district. The State appropriates some \$20,000 annually for the prosecution of its work, besides which there is a considerable income from receipts at State Fairs and fat stock shows. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 per annum is disbursed in premiums to competing exhibitors at the State Fairs, and some \$10,000 divided among County Agricultural Societies holding fairs.

AKERS, Peter, D. D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born of Presbyterian parentage, in Campbell County, Va., Sept. 1, 1790; was educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 16, began teaching, later pursuing a classical course in institutions of Virginia and North Carolina. Having removed to Kentucky, after a brief season spent in teaching at Mount Sterling in that State, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Two years later he began the publication of a paper called "The Star," which was continued for a short time. In 1821 he was converted and joined the Methodist church, and a few months later began preaching. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, and, after a year spent in work as an evangelist, he assumed the Presidency of McKendree College at Lebanon, remaining during 1833-34; then established a "manual labor school" near Jacksonville, which he maintained for a few years. From 1837 to 1852 was spent as stationed minister or Presiding

Elder at Springfield, Quincy and Jacksonville. In the latter year he was again appointed to the Presidency of McKendree College, where he remained five years. He was then (1857) transferred to the Minnesota Conference, but a year later was compelled by declining health to assume a superannuated relation. Returning to Illinois about 1865, he served as Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville and Pleasant Plains Districts, but was again compelled to accept a superannuated relation, making Jacksonville his home, where he died, Feb. 21, 1886. While President of McKendree College, he published his work on "Biblical Chronology," to which he had devoted many previous years of his life, and which gave evidence of great learning and vast research. Dr. Akers was a man of profound convictions, extensive learning and great eloquence. As a pulpit orator and logician he probably had no superior in the State during the time of his most active service in the denomination to which he belonged.

AKIN, Edward C., lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1852, and educated in the public schools of Joliet and at Ann Arbor, Mich. For four years he was paying and receiving teller in the First National Bank of Joliet, but was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has continued in active practice since. In 1887 he entered upon his political career as the Republican candidate for City Attorney of Joliet, and was elected by a majority of over 700 votes, although the city was usually Democratic. The following year he was the candidate of his party for State's Attorney of Will County, and was again elected, leading the State and county ticket by 800 votes—being re-elected to the same office in 1892. In 1895 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor of Joliet, and, although opposed by a citizen's ticket headed by a Republican, was elected over his Democratic competitor by a decisive majority. His greatest popular triumph was in 1896, when he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican State ticket by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 132,248 and a majority over all competitors of 111,255. His legal abilities are recognized as of a very high order, while his personal popularity is indicated by his uniform success as a candidate, in the face, at times, of strong political majorities.

ALBANY, a village of Whiteside County, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (Rock Island branch). Population (1880), 623; (1890), 611.

ALBION, the county seat of Edwards County. Dairying is a leading industry in the surrounding



EXPERIMENT FARM—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (THE VINEYARD), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (ORCHARD CULTIVATION), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

country, and the village has a well-managed creamery. It has a bank, five churches, an academy, wagon and plow works, flour mills, an ice factory, and a weekly newspaper. Coal is also mined in the vicinity. It is situated about 56 miles by rail northwest of Evansville, Ind. Population (1880), 875; (1890), 937.

ALCORN, James Lusk, was born near Golconda, Ill., Nov. 4, 1816; early went South and held various offices in Kentucky and Mississippi, including member of the Legislature in each; was a member of the Mississippi State Conventions of 1851 and 1861, and by the latter appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, but refused a commission by Jefferson Davis because his fidelity to the rebel cause was doubted. At the close of the war he was one of the first to accept the reconstruction policy; was elected United States Senator from Mississippi in 1865, but not admitted to his seat. In 1869 he was chosen Governor as a Republican, and two years later elected United States Senator, serving until 1877. Died, Dec. 20, 1894.

ALDRICH, J. Frank, Congressman, was born at Two Rivers, Wis., April 6, 1853, the son of William Aldrich, who afterwards became Congressman from Chicago; was brought to Chicago in 1861, attended the public schools and the Chicago University, and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1877, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. Later he engaged in the linseed oil business in Chicago. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, serving as President of that body during the reform period of 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education and Chairman of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations of the city, to promote the formation of the Chicago Sanitary District. From May 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1893, he was Commissioner of Public Works for Chicago, when he resigned his office, having been elected (Nov., 1892) a member of the Fifty-third Congress, on the Republican ticket, from the First Congressional District; was re-elected in 1894, retiring at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In 1898 he was appointed to a position in connection with the office of Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

ALDRICH, William, merchant and Congressman, was born at Greenfield, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820. His early common school training was supplemented by private tuition in higher branches of

mathematics and in surveying, and by a term in an academy. Until he had reached the age of 26 years he was engaged in farming and teaching, but, in 1846, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, where, in addition to merchandising, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and woodenware, and where he also held several important offices, being Superintendent of Schools for three years, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one year, besides serving one term in the Legislature. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery business. In 1875 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1876, chosen to represent his district (the First) in Congress, as a Republican, being re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. Died in Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 3, 1885.

ALEDO, the county-seat of Mercer County. The surrounding country is rich in bituminous coal, and fruit-growing and stock-raising are extensively carried on. For these commodities it is a shipping point of considerable importance. Three weekly papers are published here. Population (1880), 1,492; (1890), 1,601.

ALEXANDER, John T., agriculturist and stock-grower, was born in Western Virginia, Sept. 15, 1820; removed with his father, at six years of age, to Ohio, and to Illinois in 1848. Here he bought a tract of several thousand acres of land on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles east of Jacksonville, which finally developed into one of the richest stock-farms in the State. After the war he became the owner of the celebrated "Sullivan farm," comprising some 20,000 acres on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in Champaign County, to which he transferred his stock interests, and although overtaken by reverses, left a large estate. Died, August 22, 1876.

ALEXANDER, Milton K., pioneer, was born in Elbert County, Ga., Jan. 23, 1796; emigrated with his father, in 1804, to Tennessee, and, while still a boy, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under the command of General Jackson until the capture of Pensacola, when he entered upon the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In 1823 he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Paris; serving also as Postmaster there some twenty-five years, and as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from 1826 to '37. In 1826 he was commissioned by Governor Coles, Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois State Militia; in 1830 was Aide-de-Camp to Governor Reynolds, and, in 1832, took part in the Black

Hawk War as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Illinois Volunteers. On the inception of the internal improvement scheme in 1837 he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Works, serving until the Board was abolished. Died, July 7, 1856.

ALEXANDER, (Dr.) William M., pioneer, came to Southern Illinois previous to the organization of Union County (1818), and for some time, while practicing his profession as a physician, acted as agent of the proprietors of the town of America, which was located on the Ohio River, on the first high ground above its junction with the Mississippi. It became the first county-seat of Alexander County, which was organized in 1819, and named in his honor. In 1820 we find him a Representative in the Second General Assembly from Pope County, and two years later Representative from Alexander County, when he became Speaker of the House during the session of the Third General Assembly. Later, he removed to Kaskaskia, but finally went South, where he died, though the date and place of his death are unknown.

ALEXANDER COUNTY, the extreme southern county of the State, being bounded on the west by the Mississippi, and south and east by the Ohio and Cache rivers. Its area is about 280 square miles and its population, in 1890, was 16,563. The first American settlers were Tennesseans named Bird, who occupied the delta and gave it the name of Bird's Point, which, at the date of the Civil War (1861-65), had been transferred to the Missouri shore opposite the mouth of the Ohio. Other early settlers were Clark, Kennedy and Philips (at Mounds), Conyer and Terrel (at America), and Humphreys (near Caledonia). In 1818 Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor), John G. Conyges and others entered a claim for 1800 acres in the central and northern part of the county, and incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The history of this enterprise is interesting. In 1818 (on Conyges' death) the land reverted to the Government; but in 1835 Sidney Breese, David J. Baker and Miles A. Gilbert re-entered the forfeited bank tract and the title thereto became vested in the "Cairo City and Canal Company," which was chartered in 1837, and, by purchase, extended its holdings to 10,000 acres. The county was organized in 1819; the first county-seat being America, which was incorporated in 1820.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, located at Chicago; established in 1860, and under the management of the Alexian Brothers, a monastic

order of the Roman Catholic Church. It was originally opened in a small frame building, but a better edifice was erected in 1868, only to be destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The following year, through the aid of private benefactions and an appropriation of \$18,000 from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a larger and better hospital was built. In 1888 an addition was made, increasing the accommodation to 150 beds. Only poor male patients are admitted, and these are received without reference to nationality or religion, and absolutely without charge. The present medical staff (1896) comprises fourteen physicians and surgeons. In 1895 the close approach of an intramural transit line having rendered the building unfit for hospital purposes, a street railway company purchased the site and buildings for \$250,000 and a new location has been selected.

ALEXIS, a village of Warren County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 12 miles east of north from Monmouth. It has manufactures of brick, drain-tile, pottery and agricultural implements; is also noted for its Clydesdale horses. Population (1880), 398; (1890), 562.

ALGONQUINS, a group of Indian tribes. Originally their territory extended from about latitude 37° to 53° north, and from longitude 25° east to 15° west of the meridian of Washington. Branches of the stock were found by Cartier in Canada, by Smith in Virginia, by the Puritans in New England and by Catholic missionaries in the great basin of the Mississippi. One of the principal of their five confederacies embraced the Illinois Indians, who were found within the State by the French when the latter discovered the country in 1673. They were hereditary foes of the warlike Iroquois, by whom their territory was repeatedly invaded. Besides the Illinois, other tribes of the Algonquin family who originally dwelt within the present limits of Illinois, were the Foxes, Kickapoos, Miamis, Menominees, and Sacs. Although nomadic in their mode of life, and subsisting largely on the spoils of the chase, the Algonquins were to some extent tillers of the soil and cultivated large tracts of maize. Various dialects of their language have been reduced to grammatical rules, and Eliot's Indian Bible is published in their tongue. The entire Algonquin stock extant is estimated at about 95,000, of whom some 35,000 are within the United States.

ALLEN, William Joshua, jurist, was born June 9, 1829, in Wilson County, Tenn.; of Virginia ancestry of Scotch-Irish descent. In early

infancy he was brought by his parents to Southern Illinois, where his father, Willis Allen, became a Judge and member of Congress. After reading law with his father and at the Louisville Law School, young Allen was admitted to the bar, settling at Metropolis and afterward (1853) at his old home, Marion, in Williamson County. In 1855 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Illinois, but resigned in 1859 and resumed private practice as partner of John A. Logan. The same year he was elected Circuit Judge to succeed his father, who had died, but he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1869, serving in both bodies on the Judicial Committee and as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. From 1864 to 1888 he was a delegate to every National Democratic Convention, being chairman of the Illinois delegation in 1876. He has been four times a candidate for Congress, and twice elected, serving from 1862 to 1865. During this period he was an ardent opponent of the war policy of the Government. In 1874-75, at the solicitation of Governor Beveridge, he undertook the prosecution of the leaders of a bloody "vendetta" which had broken out among his former neighbors in Williamson County, and, by his fearless and impartial efforts, brought the offenders to justice and assisted in restoring order. In 1886, Judge Allen removed to Springfield, and in 1887 was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Judge Samuel H. Treat (deceased) as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

ALEX, Willis, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Williamson County, Ill., in 1829 and engaged in farming. In 1834 he was chosen Sheriff of Franklin County, in 1838 elected Representative in the Eleventh General Assembly, and, in 1844, became State Senator. In 1841, although not yet a licensed lawyer, he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for the old Third District, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1844, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and served two terms in Congress (1851-55). On March 2, 1859, he was commissioned Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, but died three months later. His son, William Joshua, succeeded him in the latter office.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters, stock-dealer and capitalist, was born of Pilgrim ancestry in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent with his father on a farm in Yates County, N. Y., but about 1852 he engaged

in the live-stock business in Central and Western New York. In 1856 he transferred his operations to Illinois, shipping stock from various points to New York City, finally locating in Chicago. He was one of the earliest projectors of the Chicago Stock-Yards, later securing control of the Pittsburg Stock-Yards, also becoming interested in yards at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Omaha. Mr. Allerton is one of the founders and a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, a Director and stockholder of the Chicago City Railway (the first cable line in that city), the owner of an extensive area of highly improved farming lands in Central Illinois, as also of large tracts in Nebraska and Wyoming, and of valuable and productive mining properties in the Black Hills. A zealous Republican in politics, he is a liberal supporter of the measures of that party, and, in 1893, was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in opposition to Carter H. Harrison.

ALLOUEZ, Claude Jean, sometimes called "The Apostle of the West," a Jesuit priest, was born in France in 1620. He reached Quebec in 1658, and later explored the country around Lakes Superior and Michigan, establishing the mission of La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, in 1665, and St. Xavier, near Green Bay, in 1669. He learned from the Indians the existence and direction of the upper Mississippi, and was the first to communicate the information to the authorities at Montreal, which report was the primary cause of Joliet's expedition. He succeeded Marquette in charge of the mission at Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in 1677, where he preached to eight tribes. From that date to 1690 he labored among the aborigines of Illinois and Wisconsin. Died at Fort St. Joseph, in 1690.

ALLYN, (Rev.) Robert, clergyman and educator, was born at Ledyard, New London County, Conn., Jan. 25, 1817, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Captain Robert Allyn, who was one of the first settlers of New London. He grew up on a farm, receiving his early education in a country school, supplemented by access to a small public library, from which he acquired a good degree of familiarity with standard English writers. In 1837 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he distinguished himself as a mathematician and took a high rank as a linguist and rhetorician, graduating in 1841. He immediately engaged as a teacher of mathematics in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and, in 1846, was elected principal of the school.

meanwhile (1843) becoming a licentiate of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1848 to 1854 he served as Principal of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island—also serving the same year as a Visitor to West Point Military Academy. Between 1857 and 1859 he filled the chair of Ancient Languages in the State University at Athens, Ohio, when he accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, four years later (1863) becoming President of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained until 1874. That position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, whence he retired in 1892. Died at Carbondale, Jan. 7, 1894.

ALTAMONT, a town and railway junction in Effingham County, midway and the highest point between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind., being 88 miles distant from each. It was laid out in 1870. The principal industries are grain and fruit-shipping. It has a bank, two grain elevators, two flouring mills, and several manufacturing establishments, including tile-works, wagon and furniture factories, besides churches and good schools. Population (1890), 650; (1890), 1,044.

ALTGELD, John Peter, ex-Judge and ex-Governor, was born in Prussia in 1848, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America, the family settling in Ohio. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. His legal education was acquired at St. Louis and Savannah, Mo., and from 1874 to '78 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Andrew County in that State. In 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he devoted himself to professional work. In 1884 he led the Democratic forlorn hope as candidate for Congress in a strong Republican Congressional district, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, but resigned in August, 1891. The Democratic State convention of 1892 nominated him for Governor, and he was elected the following November, being the first foreign-born citizen to hold that office in the history of the State, and the first Democrat elected since 1852. In 1896 he was a prominent factor in the Democratic National Convention which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was also a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee.

ALTON, the principal city of Madison County, and a commercial and manufacturing center, situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, about 25 miles north of St. Louis and 20 miles south of the mouth of the Illinois. Population by the census of 1890, 10,294. Most of the business portion of the city is built in a valley through which flows a small stream, while the residence portion occupies the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, some of these—especially in the northern part—rising to a height of nearly 250 feet. Besides a brisk trade in lumber, Alton has been noted for its manufactures, including glass, iron, castor oil, woolens, flour, tobacco and agricultural implements. Its origin was a single small building, erected in 1807 by the French as a trading post, the town proper being laid out by Col. Rufus Easton in 1817. Good building stone is abundant. The city has four newspapers, three of them issuing daily editions. In 1827 the State built a penitentiary at Alton, but later removed the institution to Joliet. (See also *Lovejoy*.)

ALTON PENITENTIARY. The earliest punishments imposed upon public offenders in Illinois were by public flogging or imprisonment for a short time in jails rudely constructed of logs, from which escape was not difficult for a prisoner of nerve, strength and mental resource. The inadequacy of such places of confinement was soon perceived, but popular antipathy to any increase of taxation prevented the adoption of any other policy until 1827. A grant of 40,000 acres of saline lands was made to the State by Congress, and a considerable portion of the money received from their sale was appropriated to the establishment of a State penitentiary at Alton. The sum set apart proved insufficient, and, in 1831, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 was made from the State treasury. In 1833 the prison was ready to receive its first inmates. It was built of stone and had but twenty-four cells. Additions were made from time to time, but by 1857 the State determined upon building a new penitentiary, which was located at Joliet (see *Northern Penitentiary*), and, in 1860, the last convicts were transferred thither from Alton. The Alton prison was conducted on what is known as "the Auburn plan"—associated labor in silence by day and separate confinement by night. The management was in the hands of a "lessee," who furnished supplies, employed guards and exercised the general powers of a warden under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State, and who handled all the products of convict labor.

ALTON RIOTS. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parrish.*)

ALTONA, a town of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 16 miles northeast of Galesburg; has some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 818; (1890), 654.

ALTON & SANGAMON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad.*)

AMBOY, a city in Lee County, on Green River, and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads; 117 miles southeast of Dubuque, 16 miles northwest of Mendota, and 95 miles south by west from Chicago. It contains a town-hall, a bank, seven churches, graded schools (including a high school) and two flouring mills. Extensive railroad repair shops, employing some 200 hands, are located here. Population (1880), 2,448; (1890), 2,257.

AMES, Edward Raymond, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born at Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 30, 1806; was educated at the Ohio State University, where he joined the M. E. Church. In 1828 he left college and became Principal of the Seminary at Lebanon, Ill., which afterwards became McKendree College. While there he received a license to preach, and, after holding various charges and positions in the church, including membership in the General Conference of 1840, '44 and '52, in the latter year was elected Bishop, serving until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, April 25, 1879.

ANDERSON, Galusha, clergyman and educator, was born at Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1832; graduated at Rochester University in 1854 and at the Theological Seminary there in 1856; spent ten years in Baptist pastoral work at Janesville, Wis., and at St. Louis, and seven as Professor in Newton Theological Institute, Mass. From 1873 to '80 he preached in Brooklyn and Chicago; was then chosen President of the old Chicago University, remaining eight years, when he again became a pastor at Salem, Mass., but soon after assumed the Presidency of Denison University, Ohio. On the organization of the new Chicago University, he accepted the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, which he now holds.

ANDERSON, George A., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 11, 1853. When two years old he was brought by his parents to Hancock County, Ill. He received a collegiate education, and, after studying law at Lincoln, Neb., and at Sedalia, Mo., settled at Quincy, Ill., where he began practice in 1880. In 1884 he was elected City Attorney on the

Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1885 without opposition. The following year he was the successful candidate of his party for Congress, which was his last public service. Died at Quincy, Jan. 31, 1896.

ANDERSON, James C., legislator, was born in Henderson County, Ill., August 1, 1845; raised on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education, entered Monmouth College, but left early in the Civil War to enlist in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. After the war he served ten years as Sheriff of Henderson County, was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1888, '90, '92 and '96, and served on the Republican "steering committee" during the session of 1893. He also served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for the session of 1895, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896. His home is at Decorra.

ANDERSON, Stinson H., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1800; came to Jefferson County, Ill., in his youth, and, at an early age, began to devote his attention to breeding fine stock; served in the Black Hawk War as a Lieutenant in 1832, and the same year was elected to the lower branch of the Eighth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Thomas Carlin, and soon after the close of his term entered the United States Army as Captain of Dragoons, in this capacity taking part in the Seminole War in Florida. Still later he served under President Polk as United States Marshal for Illinois, and also held the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Alton for several years. Died, September, 1857.—**William B. (Anderson)**, son of the preceding, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30, 1830; attended the common schools and later studied surveying, being elected Surveyor of Jefferson County, in 1851. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but never practiced, preferring the more quiet life of a farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a private, was promoted through the grades of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel to a Colonelcy, and, at the close of the war, was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1868 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-

fourth Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1893 General Anderson was appointed by President Cleveland Pension Agent for Illinois, continuing in that position four years, when he retired to private life.

ANDRUS, Rev. Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born at Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; early came to Fulton County, Ill., and spent three years (1844-47) as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in 1849; taught for a time at Greenfield, entered the Methodist ministry, and, in 1850, founded the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, of which he became a Professor; later re-entered the ministry and held charges at Beardstown, Decatur, Quincy, Springfield and Bloomington, meanwhile for a time being President of Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville, and temporary President of Quincy College. In 1867 he was transferred to the Indiana Conference and stationed at Evansville and Indianapolis; from 1873 to '75 was President of Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle. Died at Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1887.

ANNA, a town in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 37 miles north of Cairo. The surrounding region is famous for its crops of fruit and vegetables, and for these Anna is an important shipping point. It has a bank, three weekly newspapers and fruit-drying establishments. The (State) Southern Hospital for the Insane is located here. Population (1880), 1,494; (1890), 2,295.

ANTHONY, Elliott, jurist, was born of New England Quaker ancestry at Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827; was related on the maternal side to the Chases and Phelps (distinguished lawyers) of Vermont. His early years were spent in labor on a farm, but after a course of preparatory study at Cortland Academy, in 1847 he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College at Clinton, graduating with honors in 1850. The next year he began the study of law, at the same time giving instruction in an Academy at Clinton, where he had President Cleveland as one of his pupils. After admission to the bar at Oswego, in 1851, he removed West, stopping for a time at Sterling, Ill., but the following year located in Chicago. Here he compiled "A Digest of Illinois Reports"; in 1858 was elected City Attorney, and, in 1863, became solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern). Judge Anthony served in two State Constitutional Conventions—

those of 1862 and 1869-70—being chairman of the Committee on Executive Department and member of the Committee on Judiciary in the latter. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, and was the same year elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and was re-elected in 1886, retiring in 1892, after which he resumed the practice of his profession, being chiefly employed as consulting counsel. Judge Anthony was one of the founders and incorporators of the Chicago Law Institute and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library; also served as President of the State Bar Association (1894-95), and delivered several important historical addresses before that body. His other most important productions are volumes on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State" and "Sanitation and Navigation." Near the close of his last term upon the bench, he spent several months in an extended tour through the principal countries of Europe. His death occurred, after a protracted illness, at his home at Evanston, Feb. 24, 1898.

ANTI-NEBRASKA EDITORIAL CONVENTION, a political body, which convened at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, pursuant to the suggestion of "The Morgan Journal," then a weekly paper published at Jacksonville, for the purpose of formulating a policy in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Twelve editors were in attendance, as follows: Charles H. Ray of "The Chicago Tribune"; V. Y. Ralston of "The Quincy Whig"; O. P. Wharton of "The Rock Island Advertiser"; T. J. Pickett of "The Peoria Republican"; George Schneider of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung"; Charles Faxon of "The Princeton Post"; A. N. Ford of "The Lacon Gazette"; B. F. Shaw of "The Dixon Telegraph"; E. C. Daugherty of "The Rockford Register"; E. W. Blaisdell of "The Rockford Gazette"; W. J. Usrey of "The Decatur Chronicle"; and Paul Selby of "The Jacksonville Journal." Paul Selby was chosen Chairman and W. J. Usrey, Secretary. The convention adopted a platform and recommended the calling of a State convention at Bloomington on May 29, following, appointing the following State Central Committee to take the matter in charge: W. B. Ogden, Chicago; S. M. Church, Rockford; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet; T. J. Pickett, Peoria; E. A. Dudley, Quincy; William H. Herndon, Springfield; R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville; D. L. Phillips, Jonesboro; and Ira O. Wilkinson and Gustavus Koerner for the State-at-large. Abra-

ham Lincoln was present and participated in the consultations of the committees. All of these served except Messrs. Ogden, Oglesby and Koerner, the two former declining on account of absence from the State. Ogden was succeeded by the late Dr. John Evans, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado, and Oglesby by Col. Isaac C. Pugh of Decatur. (See *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

APPLE RIVER, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles east-northeast from Galena. Population (1880), 626; (1890), 572.

APPLINGTON, (Maj.) Zenas, soldier, was born in Broome County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1815; in 1837 emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., where he followed successively the occupations of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and merchant, finally becoming the founder of the town of Polo. Here he became wealthy, but lost much of his property in the financial revulsion of 1857. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, and, during the session of 1859, was one of the members of that body appointed to investigate the "canal scrip fraud" (which see), and two years later was one of the earnest supporters of the Government in its preparation for the War of the Rebellion. The latter year he assisted in organizing the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major, being some time in command at Bird's Point, and later rendering important service to General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was killed at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862, while obeying an order to charge upon a band of rebels concealed in a wood.

APPORTIONMENT, a mode of distribution of the counties of the State into Districts for the election of members of the General Assembly and of Congress, which will be treated under separate heads:

LEGISLATIVE.—The first legislative apportionment was provided for by the Constitution of 1818. That instrument vested the Legislature with power to divide the State as follows: To create districts for the election of Representatives not less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-six in number, until the population of the State should amount to 100,000; and to create senatorial districts, in number not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the representative districts at the time of organization.

The schedule appended to the first Constitution contained the first legal apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The first fifteen counties were allowed fourteen Senators and

twenty-nine Representatives. Each county formed a distinct legislative district for representation in the lower house, with the number of members for each varying from one to three; while Johnson and Franklin were combined in one Senatorial district, the other counties being entitled to one Senator each. Later apportionments were made in 1821, '26, '31, '36, '41 and '47. Before an election was held under the last, however, the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, and considerable changes were effected in this regard. The number of Senators was fixed at twenty-five and of Representatives at seventy-five, until the entire population should equal 1,000,000, when five members of the House were added and five additional members for each 500,000 increase in population until the whole number of Representatives reached 100. Thereafter the number was neither increased nor diminished, but apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. Should it be found necessary, a single district might be formed out of two or more counties.

The Constitution of 1848 established fifty-four Representative and twenty-five Senatorial districts. By the apportionment law of 1854, the number of the former was increased to fifty-eight, and, in 1861, to sixty-one. The number of Senatorial districts remained unchanged, but their geographical limits varied under each act, while the number of members from Representative districts varied according to population.

The Constitution of 1870 provided for an immediate reapportionment (subsequent to its adoption) by the Governor and Secretary of State upon the basis of the United States Census of 1870. Under the apportionment thus made, as prescribed by the schedule, the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial districts (each electing two Senators) and ninety-seven Representative districts, with an aggregate of 177 members varying from one to ten for the several districts, according to population. This arrangement continued in force for only one Legislature—that chosen in 1870.

In 1872 this Legislature proceeded to reapportion the State in accordance with the principle of "minority representation," which had been submitted as an independent section of the Constitution and adopted on a separate vote. This provided for apportioning the State into fifty-one districts, each being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. The ratio of representation in the lower house was ascertained by divid-

ing the entire population by 153 and each county to be allowed one Representative, provided its population reached three-fifths of the ratio; counties having a population equivalent to one and three-fifths times the ratio were entitled to two Representatives; while each county with a larger population was entitled to one additional Representative for each time the full ratio was repeated in the number of inhabitants. Apportionments were made on this principle in 1872, '82 and '93. Members of the lower house are elected biennially; Senators for four years, those in odd and even districts being chosen at each alternate legislative election. The election of Senators for the even (numbered) districts takes place at the same time with that of Governor and other State officers, and that for the odd districts at the intermediate periods.

CONGRESSIONAL.—For the first fourteen years of the State's history, Illinois constituted but one Congressional district. The census of 1830 showing sufficient population, the Legislature of 1831 (by act, approved Feb. 13) divided the State into three districts, the first election under this law being held on the first Monday in August, 1832. At that time Illinois comprised fifty-five counties, which were apportioned among the districts as follows: First—Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin; Second—White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Clay, Marion, Lawrence, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford; Third—Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, Cook, Henry, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, McDonough, Warren, Fulton, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, Adams, Calhoun.

The reapportionment following the census of 1840 was made by Act of March 1, 1843, and the first election of Representatives thereunder occurred on the first Monday of the following August. Forty-one new counties had been created (making ninety-six in all) and the number of districts was increased to seven as follows: First—Alexander, Union, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, Madison; Second—Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, White, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Massac, Jefferson, Edwards, Marion; Third—Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Fayette, Crawford, Effingham, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Clark, Clay, Edgar, Piatt, Macon, De Witt; Fourth—Lake,

McHenry, Boone, Cook, Kane, De Kalb, Du Page, Kendall, Will, Grundy, La Salle, Iroquois, Livingston, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Bureau; Fifth—Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (a part of Adams never fully organized), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, Macoupin; Sixth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Henry, Lee, Rock Island, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Hancock; Seventh—Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Cass, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Scott, Morgan, Logan, Sangamon.

The next Congressional apportionment (August 23, 1852) divided the State into nine districts, as follows—the first election under it being held the following November: First—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle; Second—Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island; Third—Will, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, McLean, De Witt; Fourth—Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Mason, Woodford, Tazewell; Fifth—Adams, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson; Sixth—Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian, Cass, Menard, Jersey; Seventh—Logan, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Lawrence, Richland, Fayette; Eighth—Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Bond, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Marion; Ninth—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, Edwards, White, Wayne, Wabash.

The census of 1860 showed that Illinois was entitled to fourteen Representatives, but through an error the apportionment law of April 24, 1861, created only thirteen districts. This was compensated for by providing for the election of one Congressman for the State-at-large. The districts were as follows: First—Cook, Lake; Second—McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, De Kalb, and Kane; Third—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Fourth—Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Rock Island; Fifth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Henry; Sixth—La Salle, Grundy, Kendall, Du Page, Will, Kankakee; Seventh—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Cumberland, Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Iroquois, Ford; Eighth—Sangamon, Logan, De Witt, McLean, Tazewell, Woodford, Livingston; Ninth—

Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown; Tenth—Bond, Morgan, Calhoun, Macoupin, Scott, Jersey, Greene, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby; Eleventh—Marion, Fayette, Richland, Jasper, Clay, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Hamilton, Effingham, Wayne, Jefferson; Twelfth—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, Washington, Randolph; Thirteenth—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Edwards, Wabash.

The next reapportionment was made July 1, 1872. The Act created nineteen districts, as follows: First—The first seven wards in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County, with the county of Du Page; Second—Wards Eighth to Fifteenth (inclusive) in Chicago; Third—Wards Sixteenth to Twentieth in Chicago, the remainder of Cook County, and Lake County; Fourth—Kane, De Kalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago; Fifth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside; Sixth—Henry, Rock Island, Putnam, Bureau, Lee; Seventh—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Will; Eighth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall, Livingston, Woodford; Ninth—Stark, Peoria, Knox, Fulton; Tenth—Mercer, Henderson, Warren, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler; Eleventh—Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, Jersey; Twelfth—Scott, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Cass, Christian; Thirteenth—Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, De Witt; Fourteenth—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Vermilion; Fifteenth—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Lawrence, Jasper, Crawford; Sixteenth—Montgomery, Fayette, Washington, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe; Eighteenth—Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Alexander, Pope, Massac, Pulaski; Nineteenth—Richland, Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton.

In 1882 (by Act of April 29) the number of districts was increased to twenty, and the boundaries determined as follows: First—Wards First to Fourth (inclusive) in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County; Second—Wards 5th to 7th and part of 8th in Chicago; Third—Wards 9th to 14th and part of 8th in Chicago; Fourth—The remainder of the City of Chicago and of the county of Cook; Fifth—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Kane, and De Kalb; Sixth—Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Ogle, and Carroll;

Seventh—Lee, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, Putnam; Eighth—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Du Page, and Will; Ninth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, Marshall; Tenth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Fulton; Eleventh—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler; Twelfth—Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Calhoun, Jersey; Thirteenth—Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Morgan, Christian; Fourteenth—McLean, De Witt, Piatt, Macon, Logan; Fifteenth—Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, Champaign; Sixteenth—Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette; Eighteenth—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington; Nineteenth—Marion, Clinton, Jefferson, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twentieth—Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Pulaski, Massac.

The census of 1890 showed the State to be entitled to twenty-two Representatives. No reapportionment, however, was made until June, 1893, two members from the State-at-large being elected in 1893. The existing twenty-two Congressional districts are as follows: The first seven districts comprise the counties of Cook and Lake, the latter lying wholly in the Seventh district; Eighth—McHenry, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, Grundy; Ninth—Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Tenth—Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Knox; Eleventh—Bureau, La Salle, Livingston, Woodford; Twelfth—Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion; Thirteenth—Ford, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas; Fourteenth—Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason; Fifteenth—Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, Schuyler; Sixteenth—Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Calhoun, Jersey; Seventeenth—Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon, Christian; Eighteenth—Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie; Nineteenth—Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence; Twentieth—Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twenty-first—Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry; Twenty-second—Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Massac. (See also *Representatives in Congress*.)

ARCHER, William B., pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1792, and taken to Kentucky at an early day, where he remained until 1817, when his family removed to Illinois, finally settling in what is now Clark County. Although pursuing the avocation of a farmer, he became one of the most prominent and influential men in that part of the State. On the organization of Clark County in 1819, he was appointed the first County and Circuit Clerk, resigning the former office in 1820 and the latter in 1822. In 1824 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and two years later to the State Senate, serving continuously in the latter eight years. He was thus a Senator on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War (1832), in which he served as a Captain of militia. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; was appointed by Governor Duncan, in 1835, a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; in 1838 was returned a second time to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1840 and '46 to the same body. Two years later (1848) he was again elected Circuit Clerk, remaining until 1852, and in 1854 was an Anti-Nebraska Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to James C. Allen. Although Allen received the certificate of election, Archer contested his right to the seat, with the result that Congress declared the seat vacant and referred the question back to the people. In a new election held in August, 1856, Archer was defeated and Allen elected. He held no public office of importance after this date, but in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and in that body was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whose zealous friend and admirer he was, for the office of Vice-President. He was also one of the active promoters of various railroad enterprises in that section of the State, especially the old Chicago & Vincennes Road, the first projected southward from the City of Chicago. His connection with the Illinois & Michigan Canal was the means of giving his name to Archer Avenue, a somewhat famous thoroughfare in Chicago. He was of tall stature and great energy of character, with a tendency to enthusiasm that communicated itself to others. A local history has said of him that "he did more for Clark County than any man in his day or since," although "no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, was ever given him for his services." Colonel Archer was one of the founders of Marshall, the county-seat of Clark County, Governor Duncan being associ-

ated with him in the ownership of the land on which the town was laid out. His death occurred in Clark County, August 9, 1870, at the age of 78 years.

ARCOLA, an incorporated city in Douglas County, 158 miles south of Chicago, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Paris & Decatur Railways. Its principal manufacturing plants are a broom factory and brick and tile works. It also has manufactures of flour, carriages, and agricultural implements. Arcola is lighted by electricity, and contains a handsome city hall, nine churches, a high-school and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,515; (1890), 1,733.

ARENZ, Francis A., pioneer, was born at Blankenberg, in the Province of the Rhein, Prussia, Oct. 31, 1800; obtained a good education and, while a young man, engaged in mercantile business in his native country. In 1827 he came to the United States and, after spending two years in Kentucky, in 1829 went to Galena, where he was engaged for a short time in the lead trade. He took an early opportunity to become naturalized, and coming to Beardstown a few months later, went into merchandising and real estate; also became a contractor for furnishing supplies to the State troops during the Black Hawk War, Beardstown being at the time a rendezvous and shipping point. In 1834 he began the publication of "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Register," and was the projector of the Beardstown & Sangamon Canal, extending from the Illinois River at Beardstown to Miller's Ferry on the Sangamon, for which he secured a special charter from the Legislature in 1836. He had a survey of the line made, but the hard times prevented the beginning of the work and it was finally abandoned. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1835, he located on a farm six miles southeast of Beardstown, but in 1839 removed to a tract of land near the Morgan County line which he had bought in 1833, and on which the present village of Arenzville now stands. This became the center of a thrifty agricultural community composed largely of Germans, among whom he exercised a large influence. Resuming the mercantile business here, he continued it until about 1853, when he sold out a considerable part of his possessions. An ardent Whig, he was elected as such to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) from Morgan County, and during the following session succeeded in securing the passage of an act by which a strip of territory three miles wide in the northern part of Morgan County, including the village

of Arenzville, and which had been in dispute, was transferred by vote of the citizens to Cass County. In 1852 Mr. Arenz visited his native land, by appointment of President Fillmore, as bearer of dispatches to the American legations at Berlin and Vienna. He was one of the founders of the Illinois State Agricultural Society of 1853, and served as the Vice-President for his district until his death, and was also the founder and President of the Cass County Agricultural Society. Died, April 2, 1856.

ARLINGTON, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 92 miles west of Chicago. Population (1880), 447; (1890), 436.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS (formerly Dunton), a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 22 miles northwest of Chicago; is in a dairying district and has several cheese factories, besides a sewing machine factory, hotels and churches, a graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 995; (1890), 1,424.

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, packer, Board of Trade operator and capitalist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. After receiving the benefits of such education as the village academy afforded, in 1852 he set out across the Plains to California, where he remained four years, achieving only moderate success as a miner. Returning east in 1856, he soon after embarked in the commission business in Milwaukee, continuing until 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. John Plankinton in the meat-packing business. Later, in conjunction with his brothers—H. O. Armour having already built up an extensive grain commission trade in Chicago—he organized the extensive packing and commission firm of Armour & Co., with branches in New York, Kansas City and Chicago, their headquarters being removed to the latter place from Milwaukee in 1875. Mr. Armour is a most industrious and methodical business man, giving as many hours to the superintendence of business details as the most industrious day-laborer, the result being seen in the creation of one of the most extensive and prosperous firms in the country. Mr. Armour's practical benevolence has been demonstrated in a munificent manner by his establishment and endowment of the Armour Institute (a manual training school) in Chicago, at a cost of over \$2,250,000, as an offshoot of the Armour Mission founded on the bequest of his deceased brother, Joseph F. Armour.

ARMSTRONG, John Strawn, pioneer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 29, 1810, the oldest of a family of nine sons; was taken by his parents in 1811 to Licking County, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and early youth. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a sister of Jacob Strawn, afterwards a wealthy stock-grower and dealer in Morgan County. In 1829, John S. came to Tazewell County, Ill., but two years later joined the rest of his family in Putnam (now Marshall) County, all finally removing to La Salle County, where they were among the earliest settlers. Here he settled on a farm in 1834, where he continued to reside over fifty years, when he located in the village of Sheridan, but early in 1897 went to reside with a daughter in Ottawa. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, has been a prominent and influential farmer, and, in the later years of his life, has been a leader in "Granger" politics, being Master of his local "Grange," and also serving as Treasurer of the State Grange.—**George Washington** (Armstrong), brother of the preceding, was born upon the farm of his parents, Joseph and Elsie (Strawn) Armstrong, in Licking County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812; learned the trade of a weaver with his father (who was a woolen manufacturer), and at the age of 18 was in charge of the factory. Early in 1831 he came with his mother's family to Illinois, locating a few months later in La Salle County. In 1832 he served with his older brother as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was identified with the early steps for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, finally becoming a contractor upon the section at Utica, where he resided several years. He then returned to the farm near the present village of Seneca, where he had located in 1833, and where (with the exception of his residence at Utica) he has resided continuously over sixty-five years. In 1844 Mr. Armstrong was elected to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly, also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1858, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Owen Lovejoy. Re-entering the Legislature in 1860 as Representative from La Salle County, he served in that body by successive re-elections until 1868, proving one of its ablest and most influential members, as well as an accomplished parliamentarian. Mr. Armstrong was one of the original promoters of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad.—**William E.** (Armstrong), third brother of this family, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1814; came to Illinois with the rest of the

family in 1831, and resided in La Salle County until 1841, meanwhile serving two or three terms as Sheriff of the county. The latter year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county-seat of the newly-organized county of Grundy, finally becoming one of the founders and the first permanent settler of the town of Grundy—later called Morris, in honor of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., at that time one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Here Mr. Armstrong was again elected to the office of Sheriff, serving several terms. So extensive was his influence in Grundy County, that he was popularly known as "The Emperor of Grundy." Died, Nov. 1, 1850.—**Joel W. (Armstrong)**, a fourth brother, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1817; emigrated in boyhood to La Salle County, Ill.; served one term as County Recorder, was member of the Board of Supervisors for a number of years and the first Postmaster of his town. Died, Dec. 3, 1871.—**Perry A. (Armstrong)**, the seventh brother of this historic family, was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 15, 1823, and came to La Salle County, Ill., in 1831. His opportunities for acquiring an education in a new country were limited, but between work on the farm and service as a clerk of his brother George, aided by a short term in an academy and as a teacher in Kendall County, he managed to prepare himself for college, entering Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843. Owing to failure of health, he was compelled to abandon his plan of obtaining a collegiate education and returned home at the end of his Freshman year, but continued his studies, meanwhile teaching district schools in the winter and working on his mother's farm during the crop season, until 1845, when he located in Morris, Grundy County, opened a general store and was appointed Postmaster. He has been in public position of some sort ever since he reached his majority, including the offices of School Trustee, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, County Clerk (two terms), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1862-64 and 1872-74). During his last session in the General Assembly he took a conspicuous part in the revision of the statutes under the Constitution of 1870, framing some of the most important laws on the statute book, while participating in the preparation of others. At an earlier date it fell to his lot to draw up the original charters of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. He

has also been prominent in Odd Fellow and Masonic circles, having been Grand Master of the first named order in the State and being the oldest 32d degree Mason in Illinois; was admitted to the State bar in 1864 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1868, and has been Master in Chancery for over twenty consecutive years. Mr. Armstrong has also found time to do some literary work, as shown by his history of "The Sauks and Black Hawk War," and a number of poems. He takes much pleasure in relating reminiscences of pioneer life in Illinois, one of which is the story of his first trip from Ottawa to Chicago, in December, 1831, when he accompanied his oldest brother (William E. Armstrong) to Chicago with a sled and ox-team for salt to cure their mast-fed pork, the trip requiring ten days. His recollection is, that there were but three white families in Chicago at that time, but a large number of Indians mixed with half-breeds of French and Indian origin.

ARNOLD, Isaac N., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1813, being descended from one of the companions of Roger Williams. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he was largely "self-made." He read law at Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. The next year he removed to Chicago, was elected the first City Clerk in 1837, but resigned before the close of the year and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1841. He soon established a reputation as a lawyer, and served for three terms (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth) in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector on the Polk ticket, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the legislation regarding Kansas and Nebraska, logically forced him, as a free-soiler, into the ranks of the Republican party, by which he was sent to Congress from 1861 to 1865. While in Congress he prepared and delivered an exhaustive argument in support of the right of confiscation by the General Government. After the expiration of his last Congressional term, Mr. Arnold returned to Chicago, where he resided until his death, April 24, 1884. He was of scholarly instincts, fond of literature and an author of repute. Among his best known works are his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and his "Life of Benedict Arnold."

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., clergyman, lawyer and author, was born in Iredell County, N. C., September, 1810, being the son of a Whig member of Congress from that State. In 1829 he was

received on trial as a Methodist preacher and became a circuit-rider in Indiana; during 1832-33 served as an itinerant in Missouri, gaining much celebrity by his eloquence. In 1834 he began the study of law, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced for several years in Arkansas, where he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1844, was the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector. Later he removed to Texas, where he served as Judge for six years. In 1856 he removed to Madison, Wis., but a year later came to Chicago, where he attained distinction as a lawyer, dying in that city Dec. 31, 1867. He was an accomplished scholar and gifted writer, having written much for "The Democratic Review" and "The Southern Literary Messenger," over the signature of "Charles Summerfield," and was author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he put in the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which John B. Gough was accustomed to quote with great effect. A volume of his poems with a memoir was published in Chicago in 1869.

ARROWSMITH, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railway, 20 miles east of Bloomington; is in an agricultural and stock region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 420.

ARTHUR, a village of Moultrie County, at the junction of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 9 miles west of Arcola. The region is agricultural. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 536.

ASAY, Edward G., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1825; was educated in private schools and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; later spent some time in the South, but in 1853 retired from the ministry and began the study of law, meantime devoting a part of his time to mercantile business in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, removing the same year to Chicago, where he built up a lucrative practice. He was a brilliant speaker and became eminent, especially as a criminal lawyer. Politically he was a zealous Democrat and was the chief attorney of Buckner S. Morris and others during their trial for conspiracy in connection with the Camp Douglas affair of November, 1864. During 1871-72 he made an extended trip to Europe, occupying some eighteen months, making a second visit in 1882. His later years were spent chiefly on a farm in Ogle County. Died in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1898.

ASBURY, Henry, lawyer, was born in Harrison (now Robertson) County, Ky., August 10,

1810; came to Illinois in 1834, making the journey on horseback and finally locating in Quincy, where he soon after began the study of law with the Hon. O. H. Browning; was admitted to the bar in 1837, being for a time the partner of Col. Edward D. Baker, afterwards United States Senator from Oregon and finally killed at Ball's Bluff in 1862. In 1849 Mr. Asbury was appointed by President Taylor Register of the Quincy Land Office, and, in 1864-65, served by appointment of President Lincoln (who was his close personal friend) as Provost-Marshal of the Quincy district, thereby obtaining the title of "Captain," by which he was widely known among his friends. Later he served for several years as Registrar in Bankruptcy at Quincy, which was his last official position. Originally a Kentucky Whig, Captain Asbury was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, acting in co-operation with Abram Jonas, Archibald Williams, Nehemiah Bushnell, O. H. Browning and others of his immediate neighbors, and with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was a frequent correspondent at that period. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, in their *Life of Lincoln*, award him the credit of having suggested one of the famous questions propounded by Lincoln to Douglas which gave the latter so much trouble during the memorable debates of 1858. In 1886 Captain Asbury removed to Chicago, where he continued to reside until his death, Nov. 19, 1896.

ASHLAND, a town in Cass County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Railroad, 21 miles west-northwest of Springfield and 200 miles southwest of Chicago. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is an important shipping point for grain and stock. It has a bank, three churches and a weekly newspaper. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 609; (1890), 1,045.

ASHLEY, a large and growing village in Washington County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville Railways, 62 miles from St. Louis. The surrounding region is agricultural, there being also many orchards. Its manufactures include flour and agricultural implements. Population (1880), 950; (1890), 1,035.

ASHMORE, a town of Coles County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles northeast of Charleston; has a newspaper and considerable local trade. Population (1880), 403; (1890), 576.

ASHTON, a village of Lee County, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, 84 miles west of

Chicago; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 646; (1890), 680.

ASPINWALL, Homer F., farmer and legislator, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Nov. 15, 1846, educated in the Freeport high school, and, in early life, spent two years in a wholesale notion store, later resuming the occupation of a farmer. After holding various local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors of Stephenson County, in 1892 Mr. Aspinwall was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1896. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer Army, but before being assigned to duty accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Twelfth Illinois Provisional Regiment. When it became evident that the regiment would not be called into the service, he was assigned to the command of the "Manitoba," a large transport steamer, which carried some 12,000 soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico without a single accident. In view of the approaching session of the Forty-first General Assembly, it being apparent that the war was over, Mr. Aspinwall applied for a discharge, which was refused, a 20-days' leave of absence being granted instead. A discharge was finally granted about the middle of February, when he resumed his seat in the Senate. Mr. Aspinwall owns and operates a large farm near Freeport.

ASSUMPTION, a town in Christian County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles south by west from Decatur and 9 miles north of Pana. It is situated in a rich agricultural and coal mining district, and has a bank, four churches, a public school, two weekly papers and coal mines. Population (1880), 706; (1890), 1,076.

ASTORIA, a town in the southern part of Fulton County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 106 miles north of Alton and 50 miles northwest of Springfield. It has six churches, good schools, two banks, some manufactures, and a weekly newspaper. It is in a coal region. Population (1880), 1,280; (1890), 1,357.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FÉ RAILWAY COMPANY. This Company operates three subsidiary lines in Illinois—the Chicago, Santa Fé & California, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Chicago, and the Mississippi River Railroad & Toll Bridge, which are operated as a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, with a branch from Ancona to Pekin, Ill., having an aggregate operated mileage of 515 miles, of

which 295 are in Illinois. The total earnings and income for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$1,298,600, while the operating expenses and fixed charges amounted to \$2,360,706. The accumulated deficit on the whole line amounted, June 30, 1894, to more than \$4,500,000. The total capitalization of the whole line in 1895 was \$52,775,251. The parent road was chartered in 1859 under the name of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad; but in 1863 was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The construction of the main line was begun in 1859 and completed in 1873. The largest number of miles operated was in 1893, being 7,481.65. January 1, 1896, the road was reorganized under the name of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company (its present name), which succeeded by purchase under foreclosure (Dec. 10, 1895) to the property and franchises of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Its mileage, in 1895, was 6,481.65 miles. The executive and general officers of the system (1898) are:

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board, New York; E. P. Ripley, President, Chicago; C. M. Higginson, Ass't to the President, Chicago; E. D. Kenna, 1st Vice-President and General Solicitor, Chicago; Paul Morton, 2d Vice-President, Chicago; E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer, Topeka; L. C. Denning, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; Jno. P. Whitehead, Comptroller, New York; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; J. J. Frey, General Manager, Topeka; H. W. Mudge, General Superintendent, Topeka; W. A. Bissell, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. F. White, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; Geo. T. Nicholson, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. E. Hodges, General Purchasing Agent, Chicago; James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner, Chicago; James Dun, Chief Engineer, Topeka, Kan.; John Player, Superintendent of Machinery, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Kouns, Superintendent Car Service, Topeka, Kan.; J. S. Hobson, Signal Engineer, Topeka; C. G. Sholes, Superintendent of Telegraph, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Ryus, General Claim Agent, Topeka; F. C. Gay, General Freight Agent, Topeka; C. R. Hudson, Assistant General Freight Agent, Topeka; W. J. Black, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; P. Walsh, General Baggage Agent, Chicago.

ATHENS, a town in Menard County, northwest of Springfield, on the Chicago, Peoria

& St. Louis Railroad. A valuable building stone is extensively quarried here, which is susceptible of a high polish and is commonly designated Athens Marble. The town has three churches, a bank, several mills, a newspaper office, and three coal mines. Agriculture, stone-quarrying and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding region. Population (1880), 410; (1890), 944.

ATKINS, Smith D., soldier and journalist, was born near Elmira, N. Y., June 9, 1836; came with his father to Illinois in 1846, and lived on a farm till 1850; was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, meanwhile learning the printer's trade, and afterwards established "The Savanna Register" in Carroll County. In 1854 he began the study of law, and in 1860, while practicing at Freeport, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but resigned in 1861, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in Stephenson County. He served as a Captain of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers (three-months' men), re-enlisted with the same rank for three years and took part in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, serving at the latter on the staff of General Hurlbut. Forced to retire temporarily on account of his health, he next engaged in raising volunteers in Northern Illinois, was finally commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-second Illinois, and, in June, 1863, was assigned to command of a brigade in the Army of Kentucky, later serving in the Army of the Cumberland. On the organization of Sherman's great "March to the Sea," he efficiently coöperated in it, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Savannah, and at the close of the war, by special order of President Lincoln, was brevetted Major-General. Since the war, General Atkins' chief occupation has been that of editor of "The Freeport Journal," though, for nearly twenty-four years, he served as Postmaster of that city. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument at Freeport, has been President of the Freeport Public Library since its organization, member of the Board of Education, and since 1895, by appointment of the Governor of Illinois, one of the Illinois Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park.

ATKINSON, a village of Henry County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles east of Rock Island. It has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 504; (1890), 534.

ATLANTA, a city of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles southwest of Bloomington and 39 miles north-northeast of

Springfield. It stands on a high and fertile prairie and the surrounding region is rich in coal, as well as a productive agricultural and stock-raising district. It has five churches, a graded school, a weekly newspaper, two banks and two flouring mills. Coal is mined within the city limits. Population (1880), 1,368; (1890), 1,178.

ATLAS, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Pike County, 10 miles southwest of Pittsfield and three miles from Rockport, the nearest station on the Quincy & Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Atlas has an interesting history. It was settled by Col. William Ross and four brothers, who came here from Pittsfield, Mass., in the latter part of 1819, or early in 1820, making there the first settlement within the present limits of Pike County. The town was laid out by the Rosses in 1823, and the next year the county-seat was removed thither from Coles Grove—now in Calhoun County—but which had been the first county-seat of Pike County, when it comprised all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin State line. Atlas remained the county-seat until 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During a part of that time it was one of the most important points in the western part of the State, and was, for a time, a rival of Quincy. It now has only a postoffice and general store. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 52.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. The following is a list of the Attorneys-General of Illinois under the Territorial and State Governments, down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent:

TERRITORIAL—Benjamin H. Doyle, July to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, Dec. 30 to April, 1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April to October, 1810; Benj. M. Piatt, October, 1810-13; William Mears, 1813-18.

STATE—Daniel Pope Cook, March 5 to Dec. 14, 1819; William Mears, 1819-21; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-23; James Turney, 1823-29; George Forquer, 1829-33; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835-36; Walter B. Scates, 1836-37; Usher F. Linder, 1837-38; George W. Olney, 1838-39; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839-40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840-43; James Allen McDougal, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846-48.

The Constitution of 1848 made no provision for the continuance of the office, and for nineteen years it remained vacant. It was re-created,

however, by legislative enactment in 1867, and on Feb. 28 of that year Governor Oglesby appointed Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, to discharge the duties of the position, which he continued to do until 1869. Subsequent incumbents of the office have been: Washington Bushnell, 1869-73; James K. Edsall, 1873-81; James McCartney, 1881-85; George Hunt, 1885-93; M. T. Moloney, 1893-97; Edward C. Akin, 1897 —. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of Attorney-General was filled by appointment by the Legislature; under the Constitution of 1848, as already stated, it ceased to exist until created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but, in 1870, it was made a constitutional office to be filled by popular election for a term of four years.

ATWOOD, a village lying partly in Piatt and partly in Douglas County, on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railway, 27 miles east of Decatur. The region is agricultural; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 212; (1890), 530.

ATWOOD, Charles B., architect, was born at Millbury, Mass., May 18, 1849; at 17 began a full course in architecture at Harvard Scientific School, and, after graduation, received prizes for public buildings at San Francisco, Hartford and a number of other cities, besides furnishing designs for some of the finest private residences in the country. He was associated with D. H. Burnham in preparing plans for the Columbian Exposition buildings, at Chicago, for the World's Fair of 1893, and distinguished himself by producing plans for the "Art Building," the "Peristyle," the "Terminal Station" and other prominent structures. Died, in the midst of his highest successes as an architect, at Chicago, Dec. 19, 1895.

AUBURN, a town in Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles south-southwest of Springfield. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, the output consisting of flour, carriages and farm implements. It has several churches, a graded school, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 788; (1890), 874.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The Auditors of Public Accounts under the Territorial Government were H. H. Maxwell, 1812-16; Daniel P. Cook, 1816-17; Robert Blackwell, (April to August), 1817; Elijah C. Berry, 1817-18. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Auditor of Public Accounts was made appointive by the legislature, without limitation of term; but by the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870 the office was made elective by the people for a term of four years.

The following is a list of the State Auditors from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-41; James Shields, 1841-43; William Lee D. Ewing, 1843-46; Thomas H. Campbell, 1846-57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1864-69; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-77; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881-89; C. W. Pavey, 1889-93; David Gore, 1893-97; James S. McCullough, 1897 —.

AUGUSTA, a town in Augusta township, Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 36 miles northeast of Quincy. Carriages, plows, flour, brooms and woolen goods are the principal manufactures. The town has two newspapers, a bank, four churches and a graded school. The surrounding country is a fertile agricultural region and abounds in coal. Fine qualities of potter's clay and mineral paint are obtained here. Population (1880), 1,015; (1890), 1,077.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, an educational institution controlled by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, located at Rock Island and founded in 1863. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, a theological school is connected with the institution. To the two first named, young women are admitted on an equality with men. More than 500 students were reported in attendance in 1896, about one-fourth being women. A majority of the latter were in the preparatory (or academic) department. The college is not endowed, but owns property (real and personal) to the value of \$250,000. It has a library of 12,000 volumes.

AURORA, a city and an important railroad center in Kane County, situated on Fox River, 39 miles southwest of Chicago. Machine and repair shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are located here. Other important manufacturing industries are: iron works, extensive cotton and woolen mills, flour mills, silver-plating works, carriage factories, stove and smelting-works and establishments for turning out road scrapers, carpet-sweepers, buggy tops and wood-working machinery. The water-works and electric-lighting plants are owned by the city. Five banks supply the demand for banking facilities. The city has twenty-five churches, admirable schools and a public library. The periodicals (1896) embrace five daily, one semi-weekly and five or six weekly papers. Population (1880), 11,873; (1890), 19,688; (1896), estimated, 27,500.

AUSTIN, a suburb of Chicago, in Cook County. It is accessible from that city by either the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, or by street railway lines. A weekly newspaper is issued, a graded school is supported (including a high school department) and there are numerous churches, representing the various religious denominations. Population (1880), 1,359; (1890), 4,031.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, a mixed school at Effingham, Ill., founded in 1890. It has eleven teachers and reports a total of 312 pupils for 1897-98—162 males and 150 females. It has a library of 2,000 volumes and reports property valued at \$37,000.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT, a form of ballot for popular elections, thus named because it was first brought into use in Australia. It was adopted by act of the Legislature of Illinois in 1891, and is applicable to the election of all public officers except Trustees of Schools, School Directors, members of Boards of Education and officers of road districts in counties not under township organization. Under it, all ballots for the election of officers (except those just enumerated) are required to be printed and distributed to the election officers for use on the day of election, at public cost. These ballots contain the names, on the same sheet, of all candidates to be voted for at such election, such names having been formally certified previously to the Secretary of State (in the case of candidates for offices to be voted for by electors of the entire State or any district greater than a single county) or to the County Clerk (as to all others), by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus making such nominations, when the party represented cast at least two per cent of the aggregate vote of the State or district at the preceding general election. Other names may be added to the ballot on the petition of a specified number of the legal voters under certain prescribed conditions named in the act. The duly registered voter, on presenting himself at the poll, is given a copy of the official ticket by one of the judges of election, upon which he proceeds to indicate his preference in a temporary booth or closet set apart for his use, by making a cross at the head of the column of candidates for whom he wishes to vote, if he desires to vote for all of the candidates of the same party, or by a similar mark before the name of each individual for whom he wishes to vote, in case he desires to distribute his support among the candidates of different parties. The object of the law is to secure for the voter secrecy of the ballot, with independence and freedom from dic-

tation or interference by others in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

AVA, a town in Jackson County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (Cairo & St. Louis Division), 73 miles south-southeast from St. Louis. It has one or more banks and a newspaper. Population (1880), 365; (1890), 807.

AYON, a village of Fulton County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 20 miles south of Galesburg; has two newspapers and drain-pipe works. Considerable live-stock and farm produce are shipped here. Population (1880), 689; (1890), 692.

AYER, Benjamin F., lawyer, was born in Kingston, N. H., April 22, 1825, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, studied law at Dane Law School (Harvard University), was admitted to the bar and began practice at Manchester, N. H. After serving one term in the New Hampshire Legislature, and as Prosecuting Attorney for Hillsborough County, in 1857 he came to Chicago, soon advancing to the front rank of lawyers then in practice there; became Corporation Counsel in 1861, and, two years later, drafted the revised city charter. After the close of his official career, he was a member for eight years of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, and afterwards of the firm of Ayer & Kales, until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, then a Director of the Company, and is at present its General Counsel and a potent factor in its management.

AYERS, Marshall Paul, banker, Jacksonville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1823; came to Jacksonville, Ill., with his parents, in 1830, and was educated there, graduating from Illinois College, in 1843, as the classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards President of Knox College at Galesburg, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. After leaving college he became the partner of his father (David B. Ayers) as agent of Mr. John Grigg, of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large body of Illinois lands. His father dying in 1850, Mr. Ayers succeeded to the management of the business, about 75,000 acres of Mr. Grigg's unsold lands coming under his charge. In December, 1852, with the assistance of Messrs. Page & Bacon, bankers, of St. Louis, he opened the first bank in Jacksonville, for the sale of exchange, but which finally grew into a bank of deposit and has been continued ever since, being recognized as one of the most solid institutions in Central Illinois. In 1870-71, aided by Philadelphia and New York capitalists, he built the "Illinois Farmers' Rail-

road" between Jacksonville and Waverly, afterwards extended to Virden and finally to Centralia and Mount Vernon. This was the nucleus of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, though Mr. Ayers has had no connection with it for several years. Other business enterprises with which he has been connected are the Jacksonville Gas Company (now including an electric light and power plant), of which he has been President for forty years; the "Home Woolen Mills" (early wiped out by fire), sugar and paper-barrel manufacture, coal-mining, etc. About 1877 he purchased a body of 23,600 acres of land in Champaign County, known as "Broadlands," from John T. Alexander, an extensive cattle-dealer, who had become heavily involved during the years of financial revulsion. As a result of this transaction, Mr. Alexander's debts, which aggregated \$1,000,000, were discharged within the next two years. Mr. Ayers has been an earnest Republican since the organization of that party and, during the war, rendered valuable service in assisting to raise funds for the support of the operations of the Christian Commission in the field. He has also been active in Sunday School, benevolent and educational work, having been, for twenty years, a Trustee of Illinois College, of which he has been an ardent friend. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen, D. D., of Huntsville, Ala., and is the father of four sons and four daughters, all living.

BABCOCK, Amos C., was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1828, the son of a member of Congress from that State; at the age of 18, having lost his father by death, came West, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in partnership with a brother at Canton, Ill. In 1854 he was elected by a majority of one vote, as an Anti-Nebraska Whig, to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, in the following session, took part in the election of United States Senator which resulted in the choice of Lyman Trumbull. Although a personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Babcock, as a matter of policy, cast his vote for his townsman, William Kellogg, afterwards Congressman from that district, until it was apparent that a concentration of the Anti-Nebraska vote on Trumbull was necessary to defeat the election of a Democrat. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, and, in 1863, was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned. Colonel Babcock served as Delegate-at-large in

the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and the same year was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also conducting the campaign two years later. He identified himself with the Greeley movement in 1872, but, in 1876, was again in line with his party and restored to his old position on the State Central Committee, serving until 1878. Among business enterprises with which he was connected was the extension, about 1854, of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Yates City to Canton, and the erection of the State Capitol at Austin, Tex., which was undertaken, in conjunction with Abner Taylor and J. V. and C. B. Farwell, about 1881 and completed in 1888, for which the firm received over 3,000,000 acres of State lands in the "Pan Handle" portion of Texas. In 1889 Colonel Babcock took up his residence in Chicago, which continued to be his home until his death from apoplexy, Feb. 25, 1899.

BABCOCK, Andrew J., soldier, was born at Dorchester, Norfolk County, Mass., July 19, 1830; began life as a coppersmith at Lowell; in 1851 went to Concord, N. H., and, in 1856, removed to Springfield, Ill., where, in 1859, he joined a military company called the Springfield Greys, commanded by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) John Cook, of which he was First Lieutenant. This company became the nucleus of Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, which enlisted on Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861. Captain Cook having been elected Colonel, Babcock succeeded him as Captain, on the re-enlistment of the regiment in July following becoming Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in March, 1862, being promoted to the Colonelcy "for gallant and meritorious service rendered at Fort Donelson." A year later he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. His home is at Springfield.

BACON, George E., lawyer and legislator, born at Madison, Ind., Feb. 4, 1851; was brought to Illinois by his parents at three years of age, and, in 1876, located at Paris, Edgar County; in 1879 was admitted to the bar and held various minor offices, including one term as State's Attorney. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate and re-elected four years later, but finally removed to Aurora, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Bacon was a man of recognized ability, as shown by the fact that, after the death of Senator John A. Logan, he was selected by his colleagues of the Senate to pronounce the eulogy on the deceased statesman.

BAGBY, John C., jurist and Congressman, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 24, 1819. After passing through the common schools of Barren County, Ky., he studied civil engineering at Bacon College, graduating in 1840. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he commenced practice at Rushville, Ill., confining himself exclusively to professional work until nominated and elected to Congress in 1874, by the Democrats of the (old) Tenth District. In 1885 he was elected to the Circuit Bench for the Sixth Circuit. Died, April 4, 1896.

BAILEY, Joseph Mead, legislator and jurist, was born at Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1833, graduated from Rochester (N. Y.) University in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1855. In August, 1856, he removed to Freeport, Ill., where he soon built up a profitable practice. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1868. Here he was especially prominent in securing restrictive legislation concerning railroads. In 1876 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for his district on the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was elected a Judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and re-elected in 1879 and in 1885. In January, 1878, and again in June, 1879, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, being presiding Justice from June, 1879, to June, 1880, and from June, 1881, to June, 1882. In 1879 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Rochester and Chicago. In 1888 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Died in office, Oct. 16, 1895.

BAILLACHE, John, pioneer journalist, was born in the Island of Jersey, May 8, 1787; after gaining the rudiments of an education in his mother tongue (the French), he acquired a knowledge of English and some proficiency in Greek and Latin in an academy near his paternal home, when he spent five years as a printer's apprentice. In 1810 he came to the United States, first locating at Cambridge, Ohio, but, in 1812, purchased a half interest in "The Fredonian" at Chillicothe (then the State Capital), soon after becoming sole owner. In 1815 he purchased "The Scioto Gazette" and consolidated the two papers under the name of "The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle." Here he remained until 1828, meantime engaging temporarily in the banking business, also serving one term in the Legislature (1820), and being elected Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ross County. In 1828 he removed to Columbus, assuming charge

of "The Ohio State Journal," served one term as Mayor of the city, and for three consecutive years was State Printer. Selling out "The Journal" in 1836, he came west, the next year becoming part owner, and finally sole proprietor, of "The Telegraph" at Alton, Ill., which he conducted alone or in association with various partners until 1854, when he retired, giving his attention to the book and job branch of the business. He served as Representative from Madison County in the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842-44). As a man and a journalist Judge Bailhache commanded the highest respect, and did much to elevate the standard of journalism in Illinois, "The Telegraph," during the period of his connection with it, being one of the leading papers of the State. His death occurred at Alton, Sept. 3, 1857, as the result of injuries received the day previous, by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding.—**Maj. William Henry** (Bailhache), son of the preceding, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 14, 1826, removed with his father to Alton, Ill., in 1836, was educated at Shurtleff College, and learned the printing trade in the office of "The Telegraph," under the direction of his father, afterwards being associated with the business department. In 1855, in partnership with Edward L. Baker, he became one of the proprietors and business manager of "The State Journal" at Springfield. During the Civil War he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving to its close and receiving the brevet rank of Major. After the war he returned to journalism and was associated at different times with "The State Journal" and "The Quincy Whig," as business manager of each, but retired in 1873; in 1881 was appointed by President Arthur, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe, N. M., remaining four years. He is now (1899) a resident of San Diego, Cal., where he has been engaged in newspaper work, and, under the administration of President McKinley, has been a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.—**Preston Heath** (Bailhache), another son, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1835, served as a Surgeon during the Civil War, later became a Surgeon in the regular army and has held positions in marine hospitals at Baltimore, Washington and New York, and has visited Europe in the interest of sanitary and hospital service. At present (1899) he occupies a prominent position at the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Washington.—**Arthur Lee** (Bailhache), a third son, born at Alton, Ill., April

12, 1839; at the beginning of the Civil War was employed in the State commissary service at Camp Yates and Cairo, became Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862, as the result of disease and exposure in the service.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. His family removed to New York in 1800, where he worked on a farm during boyhood, but graduated from Hamilton College in 1816, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1819 he came to Illinois and began practice at Kaskaskia, where he attained prominence in his profession and was made Probate Judge of Randolph County. His opposition to the introduction of slavery into the State was so aggressive that his life was frequently threatened. In 1830 Governor Edwards appointed him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator McLean, but he served only one month when he was succeeded by John M. Robinson, who was elected by the Legislature. He was United States District Attorney from 1833 to 1841 (the State then constituting but one district), and thereafter resumed private practice. Died at Alton, August 6, 1869. —**Henry Southard** (Baker), son of the preceding, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 10, 1824, received his preparatory education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and, in 1843, entered Brown University, R. I., graduating therefrom in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, beginning practice at Alton, the home of his father, Hon. David J. Baker. In 1854 he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, at the subsequent session of the General Assembly, was one of the five Anti-Nebraska members whose uncompromising fidelity to Hon. Lyman Trumbull resulted in the election of the latter to the United States Senate for the first time—the others being his colleague, Dr. George T. Allen of the House, and Hon. John M. Palmer, afterwards United States Senator, Burton C. Cook and Norman B. Judd in the Senate. He served as one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in 1865, became Judge of the Alton City Court, serving until 1881. In 1876 he presided over the Republican State Convention, served as delegate to the Republican National Convention of the same year and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to William R. Morrison.

Judge Baker was the orator selected to deliver the address on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard, on the capitol grounds at Springfield, in January, 1888. About 1888 he retired from practice, dying at Alton, March 5, 1897. — **Edward L. (Baker)**, second son of David Jewett Baker, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., June 3, 1829; graduated at Shurtleff College in 1847; read law with his father two years, after which he entered Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1855. Previous to this date Mr. Baker had become associated with William H. Bailhache, in the management of "The Alton Daily Telegraph," and, in July, 1855, they purchased "The Illinois State Journal," at Springfield, of which Mr. Baker assumed the editorship, remaining until 1874. In 1869 he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District, serving until the abolition of the office. In 1873 he received the appointment from President Grant of Consul to Buenos Ayres, South America, and, assuming the duties of the office in 1874, remained there for twenty-three years, proving himself one of the most capable and efficient officers in the consular service. On the evening of the 20th of June, 1897, when Mr. Baker was about to enter a railway train already in motion at the station in the city of Buenos Ayres, he fell under the cars, receiving injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right arm, finally resulting in his death in the hospital at Buenos Ayres, July 8, following. His remains were brought home at the Government expense and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has since been erected in his honor, bearing a tablet contributed by citizens of Buenos Ayres and foreign representatives in that city expressive of their respect for his memory. — **David Jewett (Baker)**, Jr., a third son of David Jewett Baker, Sr., was born at Kaskaskia, Nov. 20, 1834; graduated from Shurtleff College in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In November of that year he removed to Cairo and began practice. He was Mayor of that city in 1864-65, and, in 1869, was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. The Legislature of 1873 (by Act of March 28) having divided the State into twenty-six circuits, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth, on June 2, 1873. In August, 1878, he resigned to accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench as successor to Judge Breese, deceased, but at the close of his term on the Supreme Bench (1879), was re-elected Circuit Judge, and again in 1885. During this period he

served for several years on the Appellate Bench. In 1888 he retired from the Circuit Bench by resignation and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. Again, in 1897, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Carroll C. Boggs. Soon after retiring from the Supreme Bench he removed to Chicago and engaged in general practice, in partnership with his son, John W. Baker. He fell dead almost instantly in his office, March 13, 1899. In all, Judge Baker had spent some thirty years almost continuously on the bench, and had attained eminent distinction both as a lawyer and a jurist.

BAKER, Edward Dickinson, soldier and United States Senator, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1811; emigrated to Illinois while yet in his minority, first locating at Belleville, afterwards removing to Carrollton and finally to Sangamon County, the last of which he represented in the lower house of the Tenth General Assembly, and as State Senator in the Twelfth and Thirteenth. He was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Springfield District, but resigned in December, 1846, to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican War, and succeeded General Shields in command of the brigade, when the latter was wounded at Cerro Gordo. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Galena District; was also identified with the construction of the Panama Railroad; went to San Francisco in 1852, but later removed to Oregon, where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1860. In 1861 he resigned the Senatorship to enter the Union army, commanding a brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he was killed, October 21, 1861.

BAKER, Jehu, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Nov. 4, 1822. At an early age he removed to Illinois, making his home in Belleville, St. Clair County. He received his early education in the common schools and at McKendree College. Although he did not graduate from the latter institution, he received therefrom the honorary degree of A. M. in 1858, and that of LL. D. in 1882. For a time he studied medicine, but abandoned it for the study of law. From 1861 to 1865 he was Master in Chancery for St. Clair County. From 1865 to 1869 he represented the Belleville District as a Republican in Congress. From 1876 to 1881 and from 1882 to 1885 he was Minister Resident in Venezuela, during the latter portion of his term of service acting also as Consul General. Returning home, he was again elected to Congress (1886)

from the Eighteenth District, but was defeated for re-election, in 1888, by William S. Forman, Democrat. Again, in 1896, having identified himself with the Free Silver Democracy and People's Party, he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District over Everett J. Murphy, the Republican nominee, serving until March 3, 1899. He is the author of an annotated edition of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans."

BALDWIN, Elmer, agriculturist and legislator, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., March 8, 1806; at 16 years of age began teaching a country school, continuing this occupation for several years during the winter months, while working on his father's farm in the summer. He then started a store at New Milford, which he managed for three years, when he sold out on account of his health and began farming. In 1833 he came west and purchased a considerable tract of Government land in La Salle County, where the village of Farm Ridge is now situated, removing thither with his family the following year. He served as Justice of the Peace for fourteen consecutive terms, as Postmaster twenty years and as a member of the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County six years. In 1836 he was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives, was re-elected to the same office in 1866, and to the State Senate in 1872, serving two years. He was also appointed, in 1869, a member of the first Board of Public Charities, serving as President of the Board. Mr. Baldwin is author of a "History of La Salle County," which contains much local and biographical history. Died, Nov. 18, 1895.

BALDWIN, Theron, clergyman and educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., July 21, 1801; graduated at Yale College in 1827; after two years' study in the theological school there, was ordained a home missionary in 1829, becoming one of the celebrated "Yale College Band," or "Western College Society," of which he was Corresponding Secretary during most of his life. He was settled as a Congregationalist minister at Vandalia for two years, and was active in procuring the charter of Illinois College at Jacksonville, of which he was a Trustee from its organization to his death. He served for a number of years, from 1831, as Agent of the Home Missionary Society for Illinois, and, in 1838, became the first Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, which he conducted five years. Died at Orange, N. J., April 10, 1870.

BALLARD, Addison, merchant, was born of Quaker parentage in Warren County, Ohio, November, 1822. He located at La Porte, Ind., about 1841, where he learned and pursued the carpenter's trade; in 1849 went to California, remaining two years, when he returned to La Porte; in 1853 removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber trade, which he prosecuted until 1887, retiring with a competency. Mr. Ballard served several years as one of the Commissioners of Cook County, and, from 1876 to 1882, as Alderman of the City of Chicago, and again in the latter office, 1894-96.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, was born at Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, April 7, 1827; was educated at the colleges of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass., and of St. Ignatius, at Chicago, and at Laval University, Montreal, and was ordained a priest in 1853, and consecrated Bishop in 1870. His diocesan administration was successful, but regarded by his priests as somewhat arbitrary. He wrote numerous pastoral letters and brochures for the guidance of clergy and laity. His most important literary work was entitled "Pastoral Instruction," first edition, N. Y., 1875; second edition (revised and enlarged), 1880. Died at Alton, Feb. 15, 1886.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. This road (constituting a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system) is made up of two principal divisions, the first extending across the State from East St. Louis to Belpre, Ohio, and the second (known as the Springfield Division) extending from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The total mileage of the former (or main line) is 537 miles, of which 147½ are in Illinois, and of the latter (wholly within Illinois) 238 miles. The main line (originally known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway) was chartered in Indiana in 1848, in Ohio in 1849, and in Illinois in 1851. It was constructed by two companies, the section from Cincinnati to the Indiana and Illinois State line being known as the Eastern Division, and that in Illinois as the Western Division, the gauge, as originally built, being six feet, but reduced in 1871 to standard. The banking firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and San Francisco, were the principal financial backers of the enterprise. The line was completed and opened for traffic, May 1, 1857. The following year the road became financially embarrassed; the Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1860, while the Western Division was sold under foreclosure, in 1862, and reorganized as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway under act of the Illinois

Legislature passed in February, 1861. The Eastern Division was sold in January, 1867; and, in November of the same year, the two divisions were consolidated under the title of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.—The Springfield Division was the result of the consolidation, in December, 1869, of the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern and the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad—each having been chartered in 1867—the new corporation taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, under which name the road was built and opened in March, 1871. In 1873, it was placed in the hands of receivers; in 1874 was sold under foreclosure, and, on March 1, 1875, passed into the hands of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In November, 1876, the road was again placed in the hands of a receiver, but was restored to the Company in 1884.—In November, 1893, the Ohio & Mississippi was consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was the successor of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the reorganized Company taking the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. The total capitalization of the road, as organized in 1898, was \$84,770,531. Several branches of the main line in Indiana and Ohio go to increase the aggregate mileage, but being wholly outside of Illinois are not taken into account in this statement.

BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO RAILROAD, part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, of which only 8.21 out of 265 miles are in Illinois. The principal object of the company's incorporation was to secure entrance for the Baltimore & Ohio into Chicago. The capital stock outstanding exceeds \$1,500,000. The total capital (including stock, funded and floating debt) is \$20,329,166 or \$76,728 per mile. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were \$3,383,016 and the operating expenses \$2,493,452. The income and earnings for the portion of the line in Illinois for the same period were \$209,208 and the expenses \$208,096.

BANGS, Mark, lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Mass., Jan. 9, 1822; spent his boyhood on a farm in Western New York, and, after a year in an institution at Rochester, came to Chicago in 1844, later spending two years in farm work and teaching in Central Illinois. Returning east in 1847, he engaged in teaching for two years at Springfield, Mass., then spent a year in a dry goods store at Lacon, Ill., meanwhile prosecuting his legal studies. In 1851 he began practice, was elected a Judge

of the Circuit Court in 1859; served one session as State Senator (1870-72); in 1873 was appointed Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Richmond, deceased, and, in 1875, was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Northern District, remaining in office four years. Judge Bangs was also a member of the first Anti-Nebraska State Convention of Illinois, held at Springfield in 1854; in 1862 presided over the Congressional Convention which nominated Owen Lovejoy for Congress for the first time; was one of the charter members of the "Union League of America," serving as its President, and, in 1868, was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President for the first time. After retiring from the office of District Attorney in 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he is still (1898) engaged in the practice of his profession.

BANKSON, Andrew, pioneer and early legislator, a native of Tennessee, settled on Silver Creek, in St. Clair County, Ill., four miles south of Lebanon, about 1808 or 1810, and subsequently removed to Washington County. He was a Colonel of "Rangers" during the War of 1812, and a Captain in the Black Hawk War of 1832. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate from Washington County, serving four years, and at the session of 1822-23 was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution which had for its object to make Illinois a slave State. He subsequently removed to Iowa Territory, but died, in 1853, while visiting a son-in-law in Wisconsin.

BAPTISTS. The first Baptist minister to settle in Illinois was Elder James Smith, who located at New Design, in 1787. He was followed, about 1796-97, by Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance, who organized the first Baptist church within the limits of the State. Five churches, having four ministers and 111 members, formed an association in 1807. Several causes, among them a difference of views on the slavery question, resulted in the division of the denomination into factions. Of these perhaps the most numerous was the Regular (or Missionary) Baptists, at the head of which was Rev. John M. Peck, a resident of the State from 1822 until his death (1858). By 1835 the sect had grown, until it had some 250 churches, with about 7,500 members. These were under the ecclesiastical care of twenty-two Associations. Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist Indian missionary, preached at Fort Dearborn on Oct. 9, 1825, and, eight years later, Rev. Allen B. Freeman organized the first Baptist society in what was then an infant set-

tlement. By 1890 the number of Associations had grown to forty, with 1010 churches 891 ministers and 88,884 members. A Baptist Theological Seminary was for some time supported at Morgan Park, but, in 1895, was absorbed by the University of Chicago, becoming the divinity school of that institution. The chief organ of the denomination in Illinois is "The Standard," published at Chicago.

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BARBER, Hiram, was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 24, 1835. At 11 years of age he accompanied his family to Wisconsin, of which State he was a resident until 1866. After graduating at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, he studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice. After serving one term as District Attorney of his county in Wisconsin (1861-62), and Assistant Attorney-General of the State for 1863-66, in the latter year he came to Chicago and, in 1878, was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the old Second Illinois District. His home is in Chicago, where he holds the position of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

BARDOLPH, a village of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 miles northeast of Macomb; has a local paper. Population (1880), 409; (1890), 447.

BARNESBACK, George Frederick Julius, pioneer, was born in Germany, July 25, 1781; came to Philadelphia in 1797, and soon after to Kentucky, where he became an overseer; two or three years later visited his native country, suffering shipwreck en route in the English Channel; returned to Kentucky in 1802, remaining until 1809, when he removed to what is now Madison (then a part of St. Clair) County, Ill.; served in the War of 1812, farmed and raised stock until 1824, when, after a second visit to Germany, he bought a plantation in St. Francois County, Mo. Subsequently becoming disgusted with slavery, he manumitted his slaves and returned to Illinois, locating on a farm near Edwardsville, where he resided until his death in 1869. Mr. Barnesback served as Representative in the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) and, after returning from Springfield, distributed his salary among the poor of Madison County.—**Julius A.** (Barnsback), his son, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., May 14, 1836; in 1846 became a merchant at Troy, Madison County; was elected Sheriff in 1860; in 1864 entered the service as Captain of a Company in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men); also served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1865).

BARNUM, William H., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840. When he was but two years old his family removed to St. Clair County, Ill., where he passed his boyhood and youth. His preliminary education was obtained at Belleville, Ill., Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. After leaving the institution last named at the end of the sophomore year, he taught school at Belleville, still pursuing his classical studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar at Belleville, and soon afterward opened an office at Chester, where, for a time, he held the office of Master in Chancery. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and, in 1879, was elevated to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed private practice.

BARRERE, Granville, was born in Highland County, Ohio. After attending the common schools, he acquired a higher education at Augusta, Ky., and Marietta, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, but began the practice of law in Fulton County, Ill., in 1856. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Congress and was elected, representing his district from 1873 to 1875, at the conclusion of his term retiring to private life. Died at Canton, Ill., Jan. 13, 1889.

BARRINGTON, a village located on the northern border of Cook County, and partly in Lake, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, 32 miles northwest of Chicago. It has banks, a local paper, and several cheese factories, being in a dairying district. Population (1880); 610; (1890), 848.

BARROWS, John Henry, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847; graduated at Mount Olivet College in 1867, and studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Seminaries. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he spent two and a half years in missionary and educational work. He then (in 1872) accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Ill., where he remained a year, after which he gave a year to foreign travel, visiting Europe, Egypt and Palestine, during a part of the time supplying the American chapel in Paris. On his return to the United States he spent six years in pastoral work at Lawrence and East Boston, Mass., when (in November, 1881) he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Barrows achieved a world-wide celebrity by his services as Chairman of the "Parliament of Religions," a branch of the "World's Congress Auxiliary," held during the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Later, he was appointed Professorial Lecturer on Comparative Religions, under lectureships in connection with the University of Chicago endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. One of these, established in Dr. Barrows' name, contemplated a series of lectures in India, to be delivered on alternate years with a similar course at the University. Courses were delivered at the University in 1895-96, and, in order to carry out the purposes of the foreign lectureship, Dr. Barrows found it necessary to resign his pastorate, which he did in the spring of 1896. After spending the summer in Germany, the regular itinerary of the round-the-world tour began at London in the latter part of November, 1896, ending with his return to the United States by way of San Francisco in May, 1897. Dr. Barrows was accompanied by a party of personal friends from Chicago and elsewhere, the tour embracing visits to the principal cities of Southern Europe, Egypt, Palestine, China and Japan, with a somewhat protracted stay in India during the winter of 1896-97. After his return to the United States he lectured at the University of Chicago and in many of the principal cities of the country, on the moral and religious condition of Oriental nations, but, in 1898, was offered the Presidency of Oberlin College, Ohio, which he accepted, entering upon his duties early in 1899.

BARRY, a city in Pike County, founded in 1836, on the Wabash Railroad, 18 miles east of Hannibal, Mo., and 30 miles southeast of Quincy. The surrounding country is agricultural. The city contains woolen and flouring mills, pork-packing establishments, etc. It has two local papers, a bank, three churches and a high school, besides schools of lower grade. Population (1880), 1,392; (1890), 1,354; (1898) estimated, 1,600.

BARTLETT, Adolphus Clay, merchant, was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., June 22, 1844; was educated in the common schools and at Danville Academy and Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y., and, coming to Chicago in 1863, entered into the employment of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., now Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of which, a few years later, he became a partner, and later Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Bartlett has also been a Trustee of Beloit College, President of the Chicago Home for the Friendless and a Director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Metropolitan National Bank, besides being identified with various other business and benevolent associations.

BASCOM, (Rev.) Flavel, D. D., clergyman, was born at Lebanon, Conn., June 8, 1804; spent his boyhood on a farm until 17 years of age, meanwhile attending the common schools; prepared for college under a private tutor, and, in 1824, entered Yale College, graduating in 1828. After a year as Principal of the Academy at New Canaan, Conn., he entered upon the study of theology at Yale, was licensed to preach in 1831 and, for the next two years, served as a tutor in the literary department of the college. Then coming to Illinois (1833), he cast his lot with the "Yale Band," organized at Yale College a few years previous; spent five years in missionary work in Tazewell County and two years in Northern Illinois as Agent of the Home Missionary Society, exploring new settlements, founding churches and introducing missionaries to new fields of labor. In 1839 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until 1849, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Galesburg, this relation continuing until 1856. Then, after a year's service as the Agent of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, he accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Princeton, where he remained until 1869, when he took charge of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale. From 1878 he served for a considerable period as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Home Missionary Society; was also prominent in educational work, being one of the founders and, for over twenty-five years, an officer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a Trustee of Knox College and one of the founders and a Trustee of Beloit College, Wis., from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1869. Dr. Bascom died at Princeton, Ill., August 8, 1890.

BATAVIA, a town in Kane County, located on Fox River, and on branch lines of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 38 miles west of Chicago. It has water power and establishments for the manufacture of wagons, paper bags and windmills. There are also extensive limestone quarries in the vicinity. The town was founded in 1834 and incorporated as a village in 1856. It has two weekly papers, eight churches and six public schools, besides a private hospital for the insane. Population (1880), 2,639; (1890), 3,543.

BATEMAN, Newton, A. M., LL.D., educator and Editor-in-Chief of the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," was born at Fairfield, N. J., July 27, 1822, of mixed English and Scotch an-

cestry; was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1833; in his youth enjoyed only limited educational advantages, but graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843, supporting himself during his college course wholly by his own labor. Having contemplated entering the Christian ministry, he spent the following year at Laue Theological Seminary, but was compelled to withdraw on account of failing health, when he gave a year to travel. He then entered upon his life-work as a teacher by engaging as Principal of an English and Classical School in St. Louis, remaining there two years, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Mo., continuing in that position four years (1847-51). Returning to Jacksonville, Ill., in the latter year, he assumed the principalship of the main public school of that city. Here he remained seven years, during four of them discharging the duties of County Superintendent of Schools for Morgan County. In the fall of 1857 he became Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, but the following year was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, having been nominated for the office by the Republican State Convention of 1858, which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he continued in this office fourteen years, serving continuously from 1859 to 1875, except two years (1863-65), as the result of his defeat for re-election in 1862. He was also endorsed for the same office by the State Teachers' Association in 1856, but was not formally nominated by a State Convention. During his incumbency the Illinois common school system was developed and brought to the state of efficiency which it has so well maintained. He also prepared some seven volumes of biennial reports, portions of which have been republished in five different languages of Europe, besides a volume of "Common School Decisions," originally published by authority of the General Assembly, and of which several editions have since been issued. This volume has been recognized by the courts, and is still regarded as authoritative on the subjects to which it relates. In addition to his official duties during a part of this period, for three years he served as editor of "The Illinois Teacher," and was one of a committee of three which prepared the bill adopted by Congress creating the National Bureau of Education. Occupying a room in the old State Capitol at Springfield adjoining that used as an office by Abraham Lincoln during the first candidacy of the latter for the Presidency, in 1860, a

close intimacy sprang up between the two men, which enabled the "School-master," as Mr. Lincoln playfully called the Doctor, to acquire an insight into the character of the future emancipator of a race, enjoyed by few men of that time, and of which he gave evidence by his lectures full of interesting reminiscence and eloquent appreciation of the high character of the "Martyr President." A few months after his retirement from the State Superintendency (1875), Dr. Bateman was offered and accepted the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered his resignation. This, after having been repeatedly urged upon the Board, was finally accepted; but that body immediately, and by unanimous vote, appointed him President *Emeritus* and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, under which he continued to discharge his duties as a special lecturer as his health enabled him to do so. During his incumbency as President of Knox College, he twice received a tender of the Presidency of Iowa State University and the Chancellorship of two other important State institutions. He also served, by appointment of successive Governors between 1877 and 1891, as a member of the State Board of Health, for four years of this period being President of the Board. In February, 1878, Dr. Bateman, unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, received from President Hayes an appointment as "Assay Commissioner" to examine and test the fineness and weight of United States coins, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, and discharged the duties assigned at the mint in Philadelphia. Never of a very strong physique, which was rather weakened by his privations while a student and his many years of close confinement to mental labor, towards the close of his life Dr. Bateman suffered much from a chest trouble which finally developed into "angina pectoris," or heart disease, from which, as the result of a most painful attack, he died at his home in Galesburg, Oct. 21, 1897. The event produced the most profound sorrow, not only among his associates in the Faculty and among the students of Knox College, but a large number of friends throughout the State, who had known him officially or personally, and had learned to admire his many noble and beautiful traits of character. His funeral, which occurred at Galesburg on Oct. 25, called out an immense concourse of sorrowing friends. Almost the last labors performed by Dr. Bateman were in the revision of matter for this volume, in which he manifested

the deepest interest from the time of his assumption of the duties of its Editor-in-Chief. At the time of his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in this field was practically complete. Dr. Bateman had been twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Sarah Dayton of Jacksonville, who died in 1857, and a second time in October, 1859, to Miss Annie N. Tyler, of Massachusetts (but for some time a teacher in Jacksonville Female Academy), who died, May 28, 1878.—**Clifford Rush** (Bateman), a son of Dr. Bateman by his first marriage, was born at Jacksonville, March 7, 1854, graduated at Amherst College and later from the law department of Columbia College, New York, afterwards prosecuting his studies at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, finally becoming Professor of Administrative Law and Government in Columbia College—a position especially created for him. He had filled this position a little over one year when his career—which was one of great promise—was cut short by death, Feb. 6, 1883. Three daughters of Dr. Bateman survive—all the wives of clergymen.—P. S.

BATES, Clara Doty, author, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22, 1838; published her first book in 1868; the next year married Morgan Bates, a Chicago publisher; wrote much for juvenile periodicals, besides stories and poems, some of the most popular among the latter being "Blind Jakey" (1868) and "Æsop's Fables" in verse (1873). She was the collector of a model library for children, for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Died in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1895.

BATES, Erastus Newton, soldier and State Treasurer, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828, being descended from Pilgrims of the Mayflower. When 8 years of age he was brought by his father to Ohio, where the latter soon afterward died. For several years he lived with an uncle, preparing himself for college and earning money by teaching and manual labor. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1853, and commenced the study of law in New York City, but later removed to Minnesota, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856 and was elected to the State Senate in 1857. In 1859 he removed to Centralia, Ill., and commenced practice there in August, 1862; was commissioned Major of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, being successively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. For fifteen months he was a prisoner of war, escaping from Libby Prison only to be recaptured and later exposed to the fire of the Union batteries at Mor-

ris Island, Charleston harbor. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1868, State Treasurer, being re-elected to the latter office under the new Constitution of 1870, and serving until January, 1873. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29, 1898, and was buried at Springfield.

BATES, George C., lawyer and politician, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and removed to Michigan in 1834; in 1849 was appointed United States District Attorney for that State, but removed to California in 1850, where he became a member of the celebrated "Vigilance Committee" at San Francisco, and, in 1856, delivered the first Republican speech there. From 1861 to 1871, he practiced law in Chicago; the latter year was appointed District Attorney for Utah, serving two years, in 1878 removing to Denver, Colo., where he died, Feb. 11, 1886. Mr. Bates was an orator of much reputation, and was selected to express the thanks of the citizens of Chicago to Gen. B. J. Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas, after the detection and defeat of the Camp Douglas conspiracy in November, 1864—a duty which he performed in an address of great eloquence. At an early day he married the widow of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, for a number of years previous to 1830 Indian Agent at Chicago, his wife being a daughter of John Kinzie, the first white settler of Chicago.

BATH, a village of Mason County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles south of Havana. Population (1880), 439; (1890), 384.

BAYLIS, a village of Pike County, on the Naples & Hannibal branch of the Wabash Railway, 40 miles west of Jacksonville; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 368.

BAYLISS, Alfred, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born about 1846, served as a private in the First Michigan Cavalry the last two years of the Civil War, and graduated from Hillsdale College (Mich.), in 1870, supporting himself during his college course by work upon a farm and teaching. After serving three years as County Superintendent of Schools in La Grange County, Ind., in 1874 he came to Illinois and entered upon the vocation of a teacher in the northern part of the State. He served for some time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Sterling, afterwards becoming Principal of the Township High School at Streator, where he was, in 1898, when he received the nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which he was elected in November follow-

ing by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of nearly 70,000 votes.

BEARD, Thomas, pioneer and founder of the city of Beardstown, Ill., was born in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., in 1795, taken to Northeastern Ohio in 1800, and, in 1818, removed to Illinois, living for a time about Edwardsville and Alton. In 1820 he went to the locality of the present city of Beardstown, and later established there the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827, in conjunction with Enoch March of Morgan County, he entered the land on which Beardstown was platted in 1829. Died, at Beardstown, in November, 1849.

BEARDSTOWN, a city in Cass County, on the Illinois River, being the intersecting point for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, and the northwestern terminus of the former. It is 111 miles north of St. Louis and 90 miles south of Peoria. Thomas Beard, for whom the town was named, settled here about 1820 and soon afterwards established the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827 the land was patented by Beard and Enoch March, and the town platted, and, during the Black Hawk War of 1832, it became a principal base of supplies for the Illinois volunteers. The city has six churches and three schools (including a high school), two banks and four papers, two of them daily. Several branches of manufacturing are carried on here,—flouring and saw mills, cooperage works, a baking powder factory, a feed-cutter factory, large machine shops, and others of less importance. The river is spanned here by a fine railroad bridge, costing some \$300,000. Population (1890), 3,135; (1890), 4,226; (1898), estimated, 5,600.

BEAUBIEN, Jean Baptiste, the second permanent settler on the site of Chicago, was born at Detroit in 1780, became clerk of a fur-trader on Grand River, married an Ottawa woman for his first wife, and, in 1800, had a trading-post at Milwaukee, which he maintained until 1818. He visited Chicago as early as 1804, bought a cabin there soon after the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, married the daughter of Francis La Framboise, a French traler, and, in 1818, became agent of the American Fur Company, having charge of trading posts at Mackinaw and elsewhere. After 1823 he occupied the building known as "the factory," just outside of Fort Dearborn, which had belonged to the Government, but removed to a farm on the Des Plaines in 1840. Out of the ownership of this building grew his claim to the right, in 1835, to enter seventy-five

acres of land belonging to the Fort Dearborn reservation. The claim was allowed by the Land Office officials and sustained by the State courts, but disallowed by the Supreme Court of the United States after long litigation. An attempt was made to revive this claim in Congress in 1878, but it was reported upon adversely by a Senate Committee of which the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard was chairman. Mr. Beaubien was evidently a man of no little prominence in his day. He led a company of Chicago citizens to the Black Hawk War in 1832, was appointed by the Governor the first Colonel of Militia for Cook County, and, in 1850, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1858 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and died there, Jan. 5, 1863.—**Mark (Beaubien)**, a younger brother of Gen. Beaubien, was born in Detroit in 1800, came to Chicago in 1826, and bought a log house of James Kinzie, in which he kept a hotel for some time. Later, he erected the first frame building in Chicago, which was known as the "Sauganash," and in which he kept a hotel until 1834. He also engaged in merchandising, but was not successful, ran the first ferry across the South Branch of the Chicago River, and served for many years as lighthouse keeper at Chicago. About 1834 the Indians transferred to him a reservation of 640 acres of land on the Calumet, for which, some forty years afterwards, he received a patent which had been signed by Martin Van Buren—he having previously been ignorant of its existence. He was married twice and had a family of twenty-two children. Died, at Kankakee, Ill., April 16, 1881.—**Madore B. (Beaubien)**, the second son of General Beaubien by his Indian wife, was born on Grand River in Michigan, July 15, 1809, joined his father in Chicago, was educated in a Baptist Mission School where Niles, Mich., now stands; was licensed as a merchant in Chicago in 1831, but failed as a business man; served as Second Lieutenant of the Naperville Company in the Black Hawk War, and later was First Lieutenant of a Chicago Company. His first wife was a white woman, from whom he separated, afterwards marrying an Indian woman. He left Illinois with the Pottawatomies in 1840, resided at Council Bluffs and, later, in Kansas, being for many years the official interpreter of the tribe and, for some time, one of six Commissioners employed by the Indians to look after their affairs with the United States Government.—**Alexander (Beaubien)**, son of General Beaubien by his white wife, was born in one of the buildings belonging to Fort Dearborn, Jan. 28,

1822. In 1840 he accompanied his father to his farm on the Des Plaines, but returned to Chicago in 1862, and for years past has been employed on the Chicago police force.

BEBB, William, Governor of Ohio, was born in Hamilton County in that State in 1802; taught school at North Bend, the home of William Henry Harrison, studied law and practiced at Hamilton; served as Governor of Ohio, 1846-48; later led a Welsh colony to Tennessee, but left at the outbreak of the Civil War, removing to Winnebago County, Ill., where he had purchased a large body of land. He was a man of uncompromising loyalty and high principle; served as Examiner of Pensions by appointment of President Lincoln and, in 1868, took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in Grant's first election to the Presidency. Died at Rockford, Oct. 23, 1873. A daughter of Governor Bebb married Hon. John P. Reynolds, for many years the Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and, during the World's Columbian Exposition, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

BECKER, Charles St. N., ex-State Treasurer, was born in Germany, June 14, 1840, and brought to this country by his parents at the age of 11 years, the family settling in St. Clair County, Ill. Early in the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri regiment, and, at the battle of Pea Ridge, was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County, and, from 1872 to 1880, he served as clerk of the St. Clair Circuit Court. He also served several terms as a City Councilman of Belleville. In 1888 he was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, serving from Jan. 14, 1889, to Jan. 12, 1891.

BECKWITH, Corydon, lawyer and jurist, was born in Vermont in 1823, and educated at Providence, R. I., and Wrentham, Mass. He read law and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vt., where he practiced for two years. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, and, in January, 1864, was appointed by Governor Yates a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the five remaining months of the unexpired term of Judge Caton, who had resigned. On retiring from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, August 18, 1890.

BECKWITH, Hiram Williams, lawyer and author, was born at Danville, Ill., March 5, 1833. Mr. Beckwith's father, Dan W. Beckwith, a pioneer settler of Eastern Illinois and one of the founders of the city of Danville, was a native of Wyalusing, Pa., where he was born about 1789,

his mother being, in her girlhood, Hannah York, one of the survivors of the famous Wyoming massacre of 1778. In 1817, the senior Beckwith, in company with his brother George, descended the Ohio River, afterwards ascending the Wabash to where *Terre Haute* now stands, but finally locating in what is now a part of Edgar County, Ill. A year later he removed to the vicinity of the present site of the city of Danville. Having been employed for a time in a surveyor's corps, he finally became a surveyor himself, and, on the organization of Vermilion County, served for a time as County Surveyor by appointment of the Governor, and was also employed by the General Government in surveying lands in the eastern part of the State, some of the Indian reservations in that section of the State being set off by him. In connection with Guy W. Smith, then Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., he donated the ground on which the county-seat of Vermilion County was located, and it took the name of Danville from his first name—"Dan." In 1830 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature for the District composed of Clark, Edgar, and Vermilion Counties, then including all that section of the State between Crawford County and the Kankakee River. He died in 1835. **Hiram**, the subject of this sketch, thus left fatherless at less than three years of age, received only such education as was afforded in the common schools of that period. Nevertheless, he began the study of law in the Danville office of Lincoln & Lamon, and was admitted to practice in 1854, about the time of reaching his majority. He continued in their office and, on the removal of Lamon to Bloomington in 1859, he succeeded to the business of the firm at Danville. Mr. Lamon—who, on Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency in 1861, became Marshal of the District of Columbia—was distantly related to Mr. Beckwith by a second marriage of the mother of the latter. While engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Beckwith has been over thirty years a zealous collector of records and other material bearing upon the early history of Illinois and the Northwest, and is probably now the owner of one of the most complete and valuable collections of Americana in Illinois. He is also the author of several monographs on historic themes, including "The Winnebago War," "The Illinois and Indiana Indians," and "Historic Notes of the Northwest," published in the "Fergus Series," besides having edited an edition of "Reynolds' History of Illinois" (published by the

same firm), which he has enriched by the addition of valuable notes. During 1895-96 he contributed a series of valuable articles to "The Chicago Tribune" on various features of early Illinois and Northwest history. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fifer a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, serving until the expiration of his term in 1894, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner in 1897, in each case being chosen President of the Board.

BEECHER, Charles A., attorney and railway solicitor, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 27, 1829, but, in 1836, removed with his family to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived upon a farm until he reached the age of 18 years. Having taken a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Fairfield, Wayne County, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, Edwin Beecher, being admitted to practice in 1855. In 1867 he united with others in the organization of the Illinois Southeastern Railroad projected from Shawneetown to Edgewood on the Illinois Central in Effingham County. This enterprise was consolidated, a year or two later, with the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern, taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, under which name it was constructed and opened for traffic in 1871. (This line—which Mr. Beecher served for some time as Vice-President—now constitutes the Beardstown & Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.) The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Company having fallen into financial difficulty in 1873, Mr. Beecher was appointed receiver of the road, and, for a time, had control of its operation as agent for the bondholders. In 1875 the line was conveyed to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio), when Mr. Beecher became General Counsel of the controlling corporation, so remaining until 1888. Since that date he has been one of the assistant counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio system. His present home is in Cincinnati, although for over a quarter of a century he has been prominently identified with one of the most important railway enterprises in Southern Illinois. In politics Mr. Beecher has always been a Republican, and was one of the few in Wayne County who voted for Fremont in 1856, and for Lincoln in 1860. He was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois from 1860 for a period of ten or twelve years.

BEECHER, Edward, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at East Hampton, L. I., August 27, 1803—the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and the elder brother of Henry Ward; graduated at Yale College in 1822, taught for over a year at Hartford, Conn., studied theology, and after a year's service as tutor in Yale College, in 1826 was ordained pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1830 he became President of Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining until 1844, when he resigned and returned to Boston, serving as pastor of the Salem Street Church in that city until 1856, also acting as senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for four years. In 1856 he returned to Illinois as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Galesburg, continuing until 1871, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided without pastoral charge, except 1885-89, when he was pastor of the Parkville Congregational Church. While President of Illinois College, that institution was exposed to much hostile criticism on account of his outspoken opposition to slavery, as shown by his participation in founding the first Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society and his eloquent denunciation of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. Next to his brother Henry Ward, he was probably the most powerful orator belonging to that gifted family, and, in connection with his able associates in the faculty of the Illinois College, assisted to give that institution a wide reputation as a nursery of independent thought. Up to a short time before his death, he was a prolific writer, his productions (besides editorials, reviews and contributions on a variety of subjects) including nine or ten volumes, of which the most important are: "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to the People of Illinois" (1837); "A Plea for Illinois College"; "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "The Concord of Ages" (1853); "The Conflict of Ages" (1854); "Papal Conspiracy Exposed" (1854), besides a number of others invariably on religious or anti-slavery topics. Died in Brooklyn, July 28, 1895.

BEECHER, William H., clergyman—oldest son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and brother of Edward and Henry Ward—was born at East Hampton, N. Y., educated at home and at Andover, became a Congregationalist clergyman, occupying pulpits at Newport, R. I., Batavia, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio; came to Chicago in his later years, dying at the home of his daughters in that city, June 23, 1889.

BEGGS, (Rev.) Stephen R., pioneer Methodist

Episcopal preacher, was born in Buckingham County, Va., March 30, 1801. His father, who was opposed to slavery, moved to Kentucky in 1805, but remained there only two years, when he removed to Clark County, Ind. The son enjoyed but poor educational advantages here, obtaining his education chiefly by his own efforts in what he called "Brush College." At the age of 21 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the next ten years traveling different circuits in Indiana. In 1831 he was appointed to Chicago, but the Black Hawk War coming on immediately thereafter, he retired to Plainfield. Later he traveled various circuits in Illinois, until 1868, when he was superannuated, occupying his time thereafter in writing reminiscences of his early history. A volume of this character published by him, was entitled "Pages from the Early History of the West and Northwest." He died at Plainfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, in the 95th year of his age.

BEIDLER, Henry, early settler, was born of German extraction in Bucks County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812; came to Illinois in 1843, settling first at Springfield, where he carried on the grocery business for five years, then removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade in connection with a brother, afterwards carrying on a large lumber manufacturing business at Muskegon, Mich., which proved very profitable. In 1871 Mr. Beidler retired from the lumber trade, investing largely in west side real estate in the city of Chicago, which appreciated rapidly in value, making him one of the most wealthy real estate owners in Chicago. Died, March 16, 1893.—**Jacob (Beidler)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1815; came west in 1842, first began working as a carpenter, but later engaged in the grocery business with his brother at Springfield, Ill.; in 1844 removed to Chicago, where he was joined by his brother four years later, when they engaged largely in the lumber trade. Mr. Beidler retired from business in 1891, devoting his attention to large real estate investments. He was a liberal contributor to religious, educational and benevolent institutions. Died in Chicago, March 15, 1898.

BELFIELD, Henry Holmes, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1837; was educated at an Iowa College, and for a time was tutor in the same; during the War of the Rebellion served in the army of the Cumberland, first as Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, still later being upon the staff of Gen. E. M. McCook, and taking part in the

Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. While a prisoner in the hands of the rebels he was placed under fire of the Union batteries at Charleston. Coming to Chicago in 1866, he served as Principal in various public schools, including the North Division High School. He was one of the earliest advocates of manual training, and, on the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1884, was appointed its Director—a position which he has continued to occupy. During 1891-92 he made a trip to Europe by appointment of the Government, to investigate the school systems in European countries.

BELKNAP, Hugh Reid, ex-Member of Congress, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1860, being the son of W. W. Belknap, for some time Secretary of War under President Grant. After attending the public schools of his native city, he took a course at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, when he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he remained twelve years in various departments, finally becoming Chief Clerk of the General Manager. In 1892 he retired from this position to become Superintendent of the South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago. He never held any political position until nominated (1894) as a Republican for the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the strongly Democratic Third District of Chicago. Although the returns showed a plurality of thirty-one votes for his Democratic opponent (Lawrence McGann), a recount proved him elected, when, Mr. McGann having voluntarily withdrawn, Mr. Belknap was unanimously awarded the seat. In 1896 he was re-elected from a District usually strongly Democratic, receiving a plurality of 590 votes, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent in 1898, retiring from Congress, March 3, 1899, when he received an appointment as Paymaster in the Army from President McKinley, with the rank of Major.

BELL, Robert, lawyer, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1829, educated at Mount Carmel and Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1855; while yet in his minority edited "The Mount Carmel Register," during 1851-52 becoming joint owner and editor of the same with his brother, Victor D. Bell. After graduation he opened an office at Fairfield, Wayne County, but, in 1857, returned to Mount Carmel and from 1864 was the partner of Judge E. B. Green, until the appointment of the latter Chief Justice of Oklahoma by President Harrison in 1890. In 1869 Mr. Bell was appointed County

Judge of Lawrence County, being elected to the same office in 1894. He was also President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company until it was merged into the Cairo & Vincennes Road in 1867; later became President of the St. Louis & Mt. Carmel Railroad, now a part of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis line, and secured the construction of the division from Princeton, Ind., to Albion, Ill. In 1876 he visited California as Special Agent of the Treasury Department to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Districts on the Pacific Coast; in 1878 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the strong Democratic Nineteenth District; was appointed, the same year, a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State-at-large, and, in 1881, officiated by appointment of President Garfield, as Commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico. Judge Bell is a gifted stump-speaker and is known in the southeastern part of the State as the "Silver-tongued Orator of the Wabash."

BELLEVILLE, the county-seat of St. Clair County, a city and railroad center, 14 miles south of east from St. Louis. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been selected as the county seat in 1814 and platted in 1815. It lies in the center of a rich agricultural and coal-bearing district and contains numerous factories of various descriptions, including flouring mills, a nail-mill and an extensive rolling mill. It has five newspaper establishments, three being German which issue daily editions. Its commercial and educational facilities are exceptionally good. Its population is largely of German descent. Population (1880), 10,683; (1890), 15,361.

BELLEVILLE, CENTRALIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & CARONDELET RAILROAD, a short line of road extending from Belleville to East Carondelet, Ill., 17.3 miles. It was chartered Feb. 20, 1881, and leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, June 1, 1883. The annual rental is \$30,000, a sum equivalent to the interest on the bonded debt. The capital stock (1895) is \$500,000 and the bonded debt \$485,000. In addition to these sums the floating debt swells the entire capitalization to \$995,054 or \$57,317 per mile.

BELLEVILLE & ELDORADO RAILROAD, a road 50.4 miles in length running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill. It was chartered Feb. 22, 1861, and completed Oct. 31, 1871. On July 1,

1880, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 486 years, and has since been operated by that corporation in connection with its Belleville branch, from East St. Louis to Belleville. At Eldorado the road intersects the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad and the Shawneetown branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Its capital stock (1895) is \$1,000,000 and its bonded debt \$550,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE & ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD, a road (laid with steel rails) running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill., 56.4 miles in length. It was chartered Feb. 15, 1857, and completed Dec. 15, 1873. At Duquoin it connects with the Illinois Central and forms a short line between St. Louis and Cairo. Oct. 1, 1866, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 999 years. The capital stock is \$1,692,000 and the bonded debt \$1,000,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLMONT, a village of Wabash County, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles west of Mount Carmel. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 487.

BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO, THE, a corporation chartered, Nov. 22, 1882, and the lessee of the Belt Division of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad (which see). Its total trackage (all of standard gauge and laid with 66-pound steel rails) is 93.26 miles, distributed as follows: Auburn Junction to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Junction, 15.9 miles; branches from Pullman Junction to Irondale, Ill., etc., 5.41 miles; second track, 14.1 miles; sidings, 57.85 miles. The cost of construction has been \$524,549; capital stock, \$1,200,000. It has no funded debt. The earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$556,847, the operating expenses \$378,012, and the taxes \$51,009.

BELVIDERE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Boone County, situated on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 78 miles west-northwest of Chicago and 43 miles east of Freeport. The city has eleven churches, graded schools and three banks (two National). Three newspapers are published here. Belvidere also has very considerable manufacturing interests, including two flouring mills, a plow factory, a reaper works, and manufacturing of sewing machines, bed springs and boots and shoes, besides large cheese and pickle

factories. Population (1880), 2,951; (1890), 3,867; (1898) estimated, 5,500.

BEMENT, a town in Piatt County, at the intersection of the main line of the Wabash Railroad with its Chicago Division, 20 miles east by north from Decatur, and 166 miles south-southwest from Chicago. It has four churches, a graded school, a bank, a weekly newspaper and a flouring mill. Population (1880), 963; (1890), 1,129; population of the township (1890), 2,487.

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, lawyer, born at Chatham Centre, Columbia County, N. Y., June 29, 1833; was educated at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass.; spent one year in the law department of Harvard, another as tutor at Amherst and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where, on an examination certificate furnished by Abraham Lincoln, he was licensed to practice. The first public office held by Mr. Benjamin was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, in which he took a prominent part in shaping the provisions of the new Constitution relating to corporations. In 1873 he was chosen County Judge of McLean County, by repeated re-elections holding the position until 1886, when he resumed private practice. For more than twenty years he has been connected with the law department of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, a part of the time being Dean of the Faculty; is also the author of several volumes of legal text-books.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE, an Eclectic Medical School of Chicago, incorporated by special charter and opened in the autumn of 1868. Its first sessions were held in two large rooms; its faculty consisted of seven professors, and there were thirty matriculates. More commodious quarters were secured the following year, and a still better home after the fire of 1871, in which all the college property was destroyed. Another change of location was made in 1874. In 1890 the property then owned was sold and a new college building, in connection with a hospital, erected in a more quiet quarter of the city. A free dispensary is conducted by the college. The teaching faculty (1896) consists of nineteen professors, with four assistants and demonstrators. Women are admitted as pupils on equal terms with men.

BENT, Charles, journalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 8, 1844, but removed with his family, in 1856, to Morrison, Whiteside County, where, two years later, he became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel." In June, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier

in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois (100-days' regiment) and, on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1866, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Then resuming his vocation as a printer, in July, 1867, he purchased the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel," in which he learned his trade, and has since been the editor of that paper, except during 1877-79 while engaged in writing a "History of Whiteside County." He is a charter member of the local Grand Army Post and served on the staff of the Department Commander; was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue during 1870-73, and, in 1878, was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for Whiteside and Carroll Counties, serving four years. Other positions held by him include the office of City Alderman, member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners (1883-85) and Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary (1889-93). He has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee and served as its Chairman 1886-88.

BENTON, the county-seat of Franklin County, situated about 90 miles southeast of St. Louis, and about 18 miles east of Duquoin. The town stands on a rich, fertile prairie. It has a bank, three churches, two flouring mills and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 984; (1890), 939.

BERDAN, James, lawyer and County Judge, was born in New York City, July 4, 1805, and educated at Columbia and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter in the class of 1824. His father, James Berdan, Sr., came west in the fall of 1819 as one of the agents of a New York Emigration Society, and, in January, 1820, visited the vicinity of the present site of Jacksonville, Ill., but died soon after his return, in part from exposure incurred during his long and arduous winter journey. Thirteen years later (1832) his son, the subject of this sketch, came to the same region, and Jacksonville became his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Berdan was a well-read lawyer, as well as a man of high principle and sound culture, with pure literary and social tastes. Although possessing unusual capabilities, his refinement of character and dislike of ostentation made him seek rather the association and esteem of friends than public office. In 1849 he was elected County Judge of Morgan County, serving by a second election until 1857. Later he was Secretary for several years of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad (at that time in course of construction), serving until it was merged into the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad,

now constituting a part of the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; also served for many years as a Trustee of Illinois College. In the latter years of his life he was, for a considerable period, the law partner of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates. Judge Berdan was the ardent political friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, as well as an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of the poet Longfellow, besides being the correspondent, during a long period of his life, of a number of other prominent literary men. Pierre Irving, the nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, was his brother-in-law through the marriage of a favorite sister. Judge Berdan died at Jacksonville, August 24, 1884.

BERGEN, (Rev.) John G., pioneer clergyman, was born at Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 27, 1790; studied theology, and, after two years' service as tutor at Princeton and sixteen years as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Madison, N. J., in 1828 came to Springfield, Ill., and assisted in the erection of the first Protestant church in the central part of the State, of which he remained pastor until 1848. Died, at Springfield, Jan. 17, 1872.

BERGGREN, Augustus W., legislator, born in Sweden, August 17, 1840; came to the United States at 16 years of age and located at Oneida, Knox County, Ill., afterwards removing to Galesburg; held various offices, including that of Sheriff of Knox County (1873-81), State Senator (1881-89)—serving as President *pro tem.* of the Senate 1887-89, and was Warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, 1888-91. He was for many years the very able and efficient President of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, and is now its Treasurer.

BERGIER, (Rev.) J., a secular priest, born in France, and an early missionary in Illinois. He labored among the Tamaras, being in charge of the mission at Cahokia from 1700 to his death in 1710.

BERRY, Orville F., lawyer and legislator, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 16, 1852; early left an orphan and, after working for some time on a farm, removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; in 1883 was elected Mayor of Carthage and twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and '92, and, in 1891, took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the compulsory education clause in the common school law. Mr. Berry presided over the Republican State Convention of 1896, the same year was a candidate for re-election to the State Senate,

but the certificate was awarded to his Democratic competitor, who was declared elected by 164 plurality. On a contest before the Senate at the first session of the Fortieth General Assembly, the seat was awarded to Mr. Berry on the ground of illegality in the rulings of the Secretary of State affecting the vote of his opponent.

BERRY, (Col.) William W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 22, 1834, and educated at Oxford, Ohio. His home being then in Covington, he studied law in Cincinnati, and, at the age of 23, began practice at Louisville, Ky., being married two years later to Miss Georgie Hewitt of Frankfort. Early in 1861 he entered the Civil War on the Union side as Major of the Louisville Legion, and subsequently served in the Army of the Cumberland, marching to the sea with Sherman and, during the period of his service, receiving four wounds. After the close of the war he was offered the position of Governor of one of the Territories, but, determining not to go further west than Illinois, declined. For three years he was located and in practice at Winchester, Ill., but removed to Quincy in 1874, where he afterwards resided. He always took a warm interest in politics and, in local affairs, was a leader of his party. He was an organizer of the G. A. R. Post at Quincy and its first Commander, and, in 1884-85, served as Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R. He organized a Young Men's Republican Club, as he believed that the young minds should take an active part in politics. He was one of the committee of seven appointed by the Governor to locate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Illinois, and, after spending six months inspecting various sites offered, the institution was finally located at Quincy; was also Trustee of Knox College, at Galesburg, for several years. He was frequently urged by his party friends to run for public office, but it was so much against his nature to ask for even one vote, that he would not consent. He died at his home in Quincy, much regretted, May 6, 1895.

BESTOR, George C., legislator, born in Washington City, April 11, 1811; was assistant document clerk in the House of Representatives eight years; came to Illinois in 1835 and engaged in real-estate business at Peoria; was twice appointed Postmaster of that city (1842 and 1861) and three times elected Mayor; served as financial agent of the Peoria & Oquawka (now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1852; a State

Senator (1858-62), and an ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln. Died, in Washington, May 14, 1872, while prosecuting a claim against the Government for the construction of gunboats during the war.

BETHALTO, a village of Madison County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 25 miles north of St. Louis. Population (1880), 628; (1890), 879.

BETHANY, a village in Moultrie County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, 20 miles southeast of Decatur; is in a farming district; has a local newspaper. Population (1880), 269; (1890), 688.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, an institution for young ladies at Springfield, Ill., founded in 1868 by Mrs. Mary McKee Homes, who conducted it for some twenty years, until her death. Its report for 1898 shows a faculty of ten instructors and 125 pupils. Its property is valued at \$23,500. Its course of instruction embraces the preparatory and classical branches, together with music, oratory and fine arts.

BEVERIDGE, James H., State Treasurer, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1828; served as State Treasurer, 1865-67, later acted as Secretary of the Commission which built the State Capitol. His later years were spent in superintending a large dairy farm near Sandwich, De Kalb County, where he died in January, 1896.

BEVERIDGE, John L., ex-Governor, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 6, 1824; came to Illinois, 1842, and, after spending some two years in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, went to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching while studying law. Having been admitted to the bar, he returned to Illinois in 1851, first locating at Sycamore, but three years later established himself in Chicago. During the first year of the war he assisted to raise the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned first as Captain and still later Major; two years later became Colonel of the Seventeenth Cavalry, which he commanded to the close of the war, being mustered out, February, 1866, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he held the office of Sheriff of Cook County four years; in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, and, in the following year, Congressman-at-large to succeed General Logan, elected to the United States Senate; resigned this office in January, 1873, having been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and a few weeks later succeeded to the governorship by the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed,

by President Arthur, Assistant United States Treasurer for Chicago, serving until after Cleveland's first election. His present home (1898), is near Los Angeles, Cal.

BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, was born at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680, and was the French Governor of Louisiana at the time the Illinois country was included in that province. He had several brothers, a number of whom played important parts in the early history of the province. Bienville first visited Louisiana, in company with his brother Iberville, in 1698, their object being to establish a French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, Dec. 6, 1699, and Sanville, another brother, was placed in charge. The latter was afterward made Governor of Louisiana, and, at his death (1701), he was succeeded by Bienville, who transferred the seat of government to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Chateaugay, who brought seventeen settlers from Canada. Soon afterwards Iberville died, and Bienville was recalled to France in 1707, but was reinstated the following year. Finding the Indians worthless as tillers of the soil, he seriously suggested to the home government the expediency of trading off the copper-colored aborigines for negroes from the West Indies, three Indians to be reckoned as equivalent to two blacks. In 1713 Cadillac was sent out as Governor, Bienville being made Lieutenant-Governor. The two quarreled. Cadillac was superseded by Epinay in 1717, and, in 1718, Law's first expedition arrived (see *Company of the West*), and brought a Governor's commission for Bienville. The latter soon after founded New Orleans, which became the seat of government for the province (which then included Illinois), in 1723. In January, 1724, he was again summoned to France to answer charges; was removed in disgrace in 1726, but reinstated in 1733 and given the rank of Lieutenant-General. Failing in various expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, he was again superseded in 1743, returning to France, where he died in 1768.

BIGGS, William, pioneer, Judge and legislator, was born in Maryland in 1753, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer under Colonel George Rogers Clark in the expedition for the capture of Illinois from the British in 1778. He settled in Bellefontaine (now Monroe County) soon after the close of the war. He was Sheriff of St. Clair County for many years, and later Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also represented his

county in the Territorial Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois. Died, in St. Clair County, in 1827.

BIGGSVILLE, a village of Henderson County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Burlington; has a bank and two newspapers; considerable grain and livestock are shipped here. Population (1880), 358; (1890), 487.

BIG MUDDY RIVER, a stream formed by the union of two branches which rise in Jefferson County. It runs south and southwest through Franklin and Jackson Counties, and enters the Mississippi about five miles below Grand Tower. Its length is estimated at 140 miles.

BILLINGS, Albert Merritt, capitalist, was born in New Hampshire, April 19, 1814, educated in the common schools of his native State and Vermont, and, at the age of 22, became Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt.. Later he was proprietor for a time of the mail stage-coach line between Concord, N. H., and Boston, but, having sold out, invested his means in the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and became identified with the business interests of Chicago. In the '50's he became associated with Cornelius K. Garrison in the People's Gas Company of Chicago, of which he served as President from 1859 to 1888. In 1890 Mr. Billings became extensively interested in the street railway enterprises of Mr. C. B. Holmes, resulting in his becoming the proprietor of the street railway system at Memphis, Tenn., valued, in 1897, at \$3,000,000. In early life he had been associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in the operation of the Hudson River steamboat lines of the latter. In addition to his other business enterprises, he was principal owner and, during the last twenty-five years of his life, President of the Home National and Home Savings Banks of Chicago. Died, Feb. 7, 1897, leaving an estate valued at several millions of dollars.

BILLINGS, Henry W., was born at Conway, Mass., July 11, 1814, graduated at Amherst College at twenty years of age, and began the study of law with Judge Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to the bar two years later and practiced there some two years longer. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., later resided for a time at Waterloo and Cairo, Ill., but, in 1845, settled at Alton; was elected Mayor of that city in 1851, and the first Judge of the newly organized City Court, in 1859, serving in this position six years. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate from Madison County to the State Constitutional Convention of

1869-70, but died before the expiration of the session, on April 19, 1870.

BIRKBECK, Morris, early colonist, was born in England about 1762 or 1763, emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Edwards County, Ill. He purchased a large tract of land and induced a large colony of English artisans, laborers and farmers to settle upon the same, founding the town of New Albion. He was an active, uncompromising opponent of slavery, and was an important factor in defeating the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Coles in October, 1824, but resigned at the end of three months, a hostile Legislature having refused to confirm him. A strong writer and a frequent contributor to the press, his letters and published works attracted attention both in this country and in Europe. Principal among the latter were: "Notes on a Journey Through France" (1815); "Notes on a Journey Through America" (1818), and "Letters from Illinois" (1818). Died from drowning in 1825, aged about 63 years. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

BISSELL, William H., first Republican Governor of Illinois, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., on April 25, 1811, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1835, and, after practicing a short time in Steuben County, N. Y., removed to Monroe County, Ill. In 1840 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, where he soon attained high rank as a debater. He studied law and practiced in Belleville, St. Clair County, becoming Prosecuting Attorney for that county in 1844. He served as Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War, and achieved distinction at Buena Vista. He represented Illinois in Congress from 1849 to 1855, being first elected as an Independent Democrat. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he left the Democratic party and, in 1856, was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. While in Congress he was challenged by Jefferson Davis after an interchange of heated words respecting the relative courage of Northern and Southern soldiers, spoken in debate. Bissell accepted the challenge, naming muskets at thirty paces. Mr. Davis's friends objected, and the duel never occurred. Died in office, at Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1860.

BLACK, John C., lawyer and soldier, was born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 29, 1839, and removed with his parents to Illinois, in 1847. He graduated from Wabash College, Ind., and, in 1867, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Danville. He enlisted in the Union army at

the outbreak of the Rebellion, serving with gallantry and distinction from April 15, 1861, to August 15, 1865, retiring with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. He was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, and Delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1864. During President Cleveland's first term he became Commissioner of Pensions, filling that office from March 17, 1885, to March 27, 1889. On retiring from that office he removed to Chicago and, in 1892, was elected Congressman-at-large, on the Democratic ticket. In 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, serving until the close of the year 1898.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, located at Carlinville, Macoupin County. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, who, having induced friends in the East to unite with him in the purchase of Illinois lands at Government price, in 1837 conveyed 16,656 acres of these lands, situated in ten different counties, in trust for the founding of an institution of learning, intended particularly "to qualify young men for the gospel ministry." The citizens of Carlinville donated funds wherewith to purchase eighty acres of land, near that city, as a site, which was included in the deed of trust. The enterprise lay dormant for many years, and it was not until 1857 that the institution was formally incorporated, and ten years later it was little more than a high school, giving one course of instruction considered particularly adapted to prospective students of theology. At present (1898) there are about 110 students in attendance, a faculty of twelve instructors, and a theological, as well as preparatory and collegiate departments. The institution owns property valued at \$110,000, of which \$50,000 is represented by real estate and \$40,000 by endowment funds.

BLACK HAWK, a Chief of the Sac tribe of Indians, reputed to have been born at Kaskaskia in 1767. (It is also claimed that he was born on Rock River, as well as within the present limits of Hancock County.) Conceiving that his people had been wrongfully despoiled of lands belonging to them, in 1832 he inaugurated what is commonly known as the Black Hawk War. His Indian name was Makabaimishekiakiak, signifying Black Sparrow Hawk. He was ambitious, but susceptible to flattery, and while having many of the qualities of leadership, was lacking in moral force. He was always attached to British interests, and unquestionably received British aid of a

substantial sort. After his defeat he was made the ward of Keokuk, another Chief, which humiliation of his pride broke his heart. He died on a reservation set apart for him in Iowa, in 1838, aged 71. His body is said to have been exhumed nine months after death, and his articulated skeleton is alleged to have been preserved in the rooms of the Burlington (Ia.) Historical Society until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. (See also *Black Hawk War*.)

BLACKSTONE, Timothy B., Railway President, was born at Branford, Conn., March 28, 1829. After receiving a common school education, supplemented by a course in a neighboring academy, at 18 he began the practical study of engineering in a corps employed by the New York & New Hampshire Railway Company, and the same year became assistant engineer on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railway. While thus employed he applied himself diligently to the study of the theoretical science of engineering, and, on coming to Illinois in 1851, was qualified to accept and fill the position of division engineer (from Bloomington to Dixon) on the Illinois Central Railway. On the completion of the main line of that road in 1855, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, later becoming financially interested therein, and being chosen President of the corporation on the completion of the line. In January, 1864, the Chicago & Joliet was leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Mr. Blackstone then became a Director in the latter organization and, in April following, was chosen its President. This office he filled uninterruptedly until April 1, 1899, when the road passed into the hands of a syndicate of other lines. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Union Stock Yards Company, and was its President from 1864 to 1868. His career as a railroad man was conspicuous for its long service, the uninterrupted success of his management of the enterprises entrusted to his hands and his studious regard for the interests of stockholders. This was illustrated by the fact that, for some thirty years, the Chicago & Alton Railroad paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, ranging from 6 to 8½ per cent per annum, and, on disposing of his stock consequent on the transfer of the line to a new corporation in 1899, Mr. Blackstone rejected offers for his stock—aggregating nearly one-third of the whole—which would have netted him one million dollars in excess of the amount he actually received, because he was unwilling to use his position to reap an advantage over smaller stockholders.

BLACKWELL, Robert S., lawyer, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1823. He belonged to a prominent family in the early history of the State, his father, David Blackwell, who was also a lawyer and settled in Belleville about 1819, having been a member of the Second General Assembly (1820) from St. Clair County, and also of the Fourth and Fifth. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Coles Secretary of State, succeeding Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had just received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at the Edwardsville Land Office. Mr. Blackwell served in the Secretary's office to October, 1824, during a part of the time acting as editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and in which he strongly opposed the policy of making Illinois a slave State. He finally died in Belleville. Robert Blackwell, a brother of David and the uncle of the subject of this sketch, was joint owner with Daniel P. Cook, of "The Illinois Herald"—afterwards "The Intelligencer"—at Kaskaskia, in 1816, and in April, 1817, succeeded Cook in the office of Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, being himself succeeded by Elijah C. Berry, who had become his partner on "The Intelligencer," and served as Auditor until the organization of the State Government in 1818. Blackwell & Berry were chosen State Printers after the removal of the State capital to Vandalia in 1820, serving in this capacity for some years. Robert Blackwell located at Vandalia and served as a member of the House from Fayette County in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies (1833-36) and in the Senate, 1840-42. Robert S.—the son of David, and the younger member of this somewhat famous and historic family—whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, attended the common schools at Belleville in his boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Galena, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He later studied law with Hon. O. H. Browning at Quincy, beginning practice at Rushville, where he was associated for a time with Judge Minshall. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, having for his first partner Corydon Beckwith, afterwards of the Supreme Court, still later being associated with a number of prominent lawyers of that day. He is described by his biographers as "an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate and a brilliant scholar." "Blackwell on Tax Titles," from his pen, has been accepted by the profession as a high authority on that branch of law. He also published a revision

of the Statutes in 1858, and began an "Abstract of Decisions of the Supreme Court," which had reached the third or fourth volume at his death, May 16, 1863.

BLAIR, William, merchant, was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 20, 1818, being descended through five generations of New England ancestors. After attending school in the town of Cortland, which became his father's residence, at the age of 14 he obtained employment in a stove and hardware store, four years later (1836) coming to Joliet, Ill., to take charge of a branch store which the firm had established there. The next year he purchased the stock and continued the business on his own account. In August, 1842, he removed to Chicago, where he established the earliest and one of the most extensive wholesale hardware concerns in that city, with which he remained connected nearly fifty years. During this period he was associated with various partners, including C. B. Nelson, E. G. Hall, O. W. Belden, James H. Horton and others, besides, at times, conducting the business alone. He suffered by the fire of 1871 in common with other business men of Chicago, but promptly resumed business and, within the next two or three years, had erected business blocks, successively, on Lake and Randolph Streets, but retired from business in 1888. He was a Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago from its organization in 1865, as also for a time of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, a Trustee of Lake Forest University, one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital and a member of the Chicago Historical Society. Died in Chicago, May 10, 1899.

BLAKELY, David, journalist, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1834; learned the printer's trade and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1857. He was a member of a musical family which, under the name of "The Blakely Family," made several successful tours of the West. He engaged in journalism at Rochester, Minn., and, in 1862, was elected Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, serving until 1865, when he resigned and, in partnership with a brother, bought "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he was connected at the time of the great fire and for some time afterward. Later, he returned to Minnesota and became one of the proprietors and a member of the editorial staff of "The St. Paul Pioneer-Press." In his later years Mr. Blakely was President of the Blakely Printing Company, of Chicago, also

conducting a large printing business in New York, which was his residence. He was manager for several years of the celebrated Gilmore Band of musicians, and also instrumental in organizing the celebrated Sousa's Band, of which he was manager up to the time of his decease in New York, Nov. 7, 1896.

BLAKEMAN, Curtiss, sea-captain, and pioneer settler, came from New England to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and settled in what was afterwards known as the "Marine Settlement," of which he was one of the founders. This settlement, of which the present town of Marine (first called Madison) was the outcome, took its name from the fact that several of the early settlers, like Captain Blakeman, were sea-faring men. Captain Blakeman became a prominent citizen and represented Madison County in the lower branch of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822 and 1824), in the former being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery amendment of the Constitution. A son of his, of the same name, was a Representative in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies from Madison County.

BLANCHARD, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 19, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1832; then, after teaching some time, spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary, finally graduating in theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1838, where he remained nine years as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of that city. Before this time he had become interested in various reforms, and, in 1843, was sent as a delegate to the second World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, serving as the American Vice-President of that body. In 1846 he assumed the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1858, during his connection with that institution doing much to increase its capacity and resources. After two years spent in pastoral work, he accepted (1860) the Presidency of Wheaton College, which he continued to fill until 1882, when he was chosen President Emeritus, remaining in this position until his death, May 14, 1892.

BLANDINSVILLE, a town in McDonough County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 26 miles southeast of Burlington, Iowa, and 64 miles west by south from Peoria. It is a shipping point for the grain grown in the surrounding country, and has a grain elevator and steam flour and saw mills. It also has banks, two weekly newspapers and several churches. Population (1890), 877.

BLANEY, Jerome Van Zandt, early physician, born at Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820; was educated at Princeton and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia when too young to receive his diploma; in 1842 came west and joined Dr. Daniel Brainard in founding Rush Medical College at Chicago, for a time filling three chairs in that institution; also, for a time, occupied the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Northwestern University. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon, and afterwards Medical Director, in the army, and was Surgeon-in-Chief on the staff of General Sheridan at the time of the battle of Winchester; after the war was delegated by the Government to pay off medical officers in the Northwest, in this capacity disbursing over \$600,000; finally retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Died. Dec. 11, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet Wickes, LL.D., son of Dr. John Blatchford, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826; being a grandson of Samuel Blatchford, D.D., who came to New York from England, in 1795. He prepared for college at Lansingburg Academy, New York, and at Marion College, Mo., finally graduating at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in the class of 1845. After graduating, he was employed for several years in the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, New York. For considerations of health he returned to the West, and, in 1850, engaged in business for himself as a lead manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., afterwards associating with him the late Morris Collins, under the firm name of Blatchford & Collins. In 1854 a branch was established in Chicago, known as Collins & Blatchford. After a few years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blatchford taking the Chicago business, which has continued as E. W. Blatchford & Co. to the present time. While Mr. Blatchford has invariably declined political offices, he has been recognized as a staunch Republican, and the services of few men have been in more frequent request for positions of trust in connection with educational and benevolent enterprises. Among the numerous positions of this character which he has been called to fill are those of Treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the Civil War, to which he devoted a large part of his time; Trustee of Illinois College (1866-75); President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a member, and for seventeen years President, of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; Trustee of the Chicago Art Institute; Executor and Trustee of the late Walter L. Newberry, and, since its

incorporation, President of the Board of Trustees of The Newberry Library; Trustee of the John Crerar Library; one of the founders and President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School; life member of the Chicago Historical Society; for nearly forty years President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; during his residence in Chicago an officer of the New England Congregational Church; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for fourteen years its Vice-President; a charter member of the City Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Club of Chicago; a member of the Chicago Union League, the University, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, of which latter he has been President. Oct. 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was married to Miss Mary Emily Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, of Chicago. Seven children—four sons and three daughters—have blessed this union, the eldest son, Paul, being to-day one of Chicago's valued business men. Mr. Blatchford's life has been one of ceaseless and successful activity in business, and to him Chicago owes much of its prosperity. In the giving of time and money for Christian, educational and benevolent enterprises, he has been conspicuous for his generosity, and noted for his valuable counsel and executive ability in carrying these enterprises to success.

BLATCHFORD, John, D.D., was born at Newfield (now Bridgeport), Conn., May 24, 1799; removed in childhood to Lansingburg, N. Y., and was educated at Cambridge Academy and Union College in that State, graduating in 1820. He finished his theological course at Princeton, N. J., in 1823, after which he ministered successively to Presbyterian churches at Pittstown and Stillwater, N. Y., in 1830 accepting the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1836 he came to the West, spending the following winter at Jacksonville, Ill., and, in 1837, was installed the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he remained until compelled by failing health to resign and return to the East. In 1841 he accepted the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Marion College, Mo., subsequently assuming the Presidency. The institution having been purchased by the Free Masons, in 1844, he removed to West Ely, Mo., and thence, in 1847, to Quincy, Ill., where he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in St. Louis, April 8, 1855. The churches he served

testified strongly to Dr. Blatchford's faithful, acceptable and successful performance of his ministerial duties. He was married in 1825 to Frances Wickes, daughter of Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

BLEDSON, Albert Taylor, teacher and lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1830, and, after two years' service at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, retired from the army in 1832. During 1833-34 he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and teacher of French at Kenyon College, Ohio, and, in 1835-36, Professor of Mathematics at Miami University. Then, having studied theology, he served for several years as rector of Episcopal churches in Ohio. In 1838 he settled at Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law, remaining several years, when he removed to Washington, D. C. Later he became Professor of Mathematics, first (1848-54) in the University of Mississippi, and (1854-61) in the University of Virginia. He then entered the Confederate service with the rank of Colonel, but soon became Acting Assistant Secretary of War; in 1863 visited England to collect material for a work on the Constitution, which was published in 1866, when he settled at Baltimore, where he began the publication of "The Southern Review," which became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later he became a minister of the Methodist Church. He gained considerable reputation for eloquence during his residence in Illinois, and was the author of a number of works on religious and political subjects, the latter maintaining the right of secession; was a man of recognized ability, but lacked stability of character. Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1821. At the age of 10 years he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he attended the district schools, later returning to Amherst to spend a year at the Academy. Returning home, he spent the years 1839-42 in teaching and surveying. In 1842 he began the study of law at Chicago, being admitted to the bar in 1845, and beginning practice at Waukegan, Ill., where he has continued to reside. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Lake County, as an anti-slavery candidate, and, in 1858, to the State Senate, in the latter serving four years. He gained distinction as a railroad solicitor, being employed at different times by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul, the Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Companies. Of the second named road he was one of the projectors, procuring its charter, and being identified with it in the several capacities of Attorney, Director and President. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This position he continued to occupy for twenty-two years, resigning it in 1892 to accept an appointment by President Cleveland as one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators at Paris, which was his last official service.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Du Page County, 30 miles west by north from Chicago. Population (1880), 226; (1890), 463.

BLOOMINGTON, the county-seat of McLean County, a flourishing city and railroad center, 60 miles northeast of Springfield. Coal is mined in the surrounding country. Besides car-shops and repair works, employing between 1,000 and 2,000 hands, there are manufactories of stoves and furnaces, plows, separators and flour. Nurseries in the vicinity are numerous, and horse-breeding receives much attention. The city is the seat of the Illinois Wesleyan College and a Roman Catholic College, and has eight or nine newspapers (three published daily) besides educational, trade and society publications. Bloomington has paved streets and electric railways, the latter connecting the city with Normal (two miles distant), which is the site of the "State Normal University" and "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." Population (1880), 17,180; (1890), 20,484.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION OF 1856. Although not formally called as such, this was the first Republican State Convention held in Illinois, out of which grew a permanent Republican organization in the State. A mass convention of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (known as an "Anti-Nebraska Convention") was held at Springfield during the week of the State Fair of 1854 (on Oct. 4 and 5), and, although it adopted a platform in harmony with the principles which afterwards became the foundation of the Republican party, and appointed a State Central Committee, besides putting in nomination a candidate for State Treasurer—the only State officer elected that year—the organization was not perpetuated, the State Central Committee failing to organize. The Bloomington Convention of 1856 met in accordance with a call issued by a State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur on February 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Ne-*

raska Editorial Convention.) The call did not even contain the word "Republican," but was addressed to those opposed to the principles of the Nebraska Bill and the policy of the existing Democratic administration. The Convention met on May 29, 1856, the date designated by the Editorial Convention at Decatur, but was rather in the nature of a mass than a delegate convention, as party organizations existed in few counties of the State at that time. Consequently representation was very unequal and followed no systematic rule. Out of one hundred counties into which the State was then divided, only seventy were represented by delegates, ranging from one to twenty-five each, leaving thirty counties (embracing nearly the whole of the southern part of the State) entirely unrepresented. Lee County had the largest representation (twenty-five), Morgan County (the home of Richard Yates) coming next with twenty delegates, while Cook County had seventeen and Sangamon had five. The whole number of delegates, as shown by the contemporaneous record, was 269. Among the leading spirits in the Convention were Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, John M. Palmer, Owen Lovejoy, Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and others who afterwards became prominent in State politics. The delegation from Cook County included the names of John Wentworth, Grant Goodrich, George Schneider, Mark Skinner, Charles H. Ray and Charles L. Wilson. The temporary organization was effected with Archibald Williams of Adams County in the chair, followed by the election of John M. Palmer of Macoupin, as Permanent President. The other officers were: Vice-Presidents—John A. Davis of Stephenson; William Ross of Pike; James McKee of Cook; John H. Bryant of Bureau; A. C. Harding of Warren; Richard Yates of Morgan; Dr. H. C. Johns of Macon; D. L. Phillips of Union; George Smith of Madison; Thomas A. Marshall of Coles; J. M. Ruggles of Mason; G. D. A. Parks of Will, and John Clark of Schuyler. Secretaries—Henry S. Baker of Madison; Charles L. Wilson of Cook; John Tillson of Adams; Washington Bushnell of La Salle, and B. J. F. Hanna of Randolph. A State ticket was put in nomination consisting of William H. Bissell for Governor (by acclamation); Francis A. Hoffman of Du Page County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ozias M. Hatch of Pike, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence, for Auditor; James Miller of McLean, for Treasurer, and William H. Powell of Peoria,

for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hoffman, having been found ineligible by lack of residence after the date of naturalization, withdrew, and his place was subsequently filled by the nomination of John Wood of Quincy. The platform adopted was outspoken in its pledges of unswerving loyalty to the Union and opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory. A delegation was appointed to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 17, following, and a State Central Committee was named to conduct the State campaign, consisting of James C. Conkling of Sangamon County; Asahel Gridley of McLean; Burton C. Cook of La Salle, and Charles H. Ray and Norman B. Judd of Cook. The principal speakers of the occasion, before the convention or in popular meetings held while the members were present in Bloomington, included the names of O. H. Browning, Owen Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln, Burton C. Cook, Richard Yates, the venerable John Dixon, founder of the city bearing his name, and Governor Reeder of Pennsylvania, who had been Territorial Governor of Kansas by appointment of President Pierce, but had refused to carry out the policy of the administration for making Kansas a slave State. None of the speeches were fully reported, but that of Mr. Lincoln has been universally regarded by those who heard it as the gem of the occasion and the most brilliant of his life, foreshadowing his celebrated "house-divided-against-itself" speech of June 17, 1858. John L. Scripps, editor of "The Chicago Democratic Press," writing of it, at the time, to his paper, said: "Never has it been our fortune to listen to a more eloquent and masterly presentation of a subject. . . . For an hour and a half he (Mr. Lincoln) held the assemblage spellbound by the power of his argument, the intense irony of his invective, and the deep earnestness and fervid brilliancy of his eloquence. When he concluded, the audience sprang to their feet and cheer after cheer told how deeply their hearts had been touched and their souls warmed up to a generous enthusiasm." At the election, in November following, although the Democratic candidate for President carried the State by a plurality of over 9,000 votes, the entire State ticket put in nomination at Bloomington was successful by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 for the several candidates.

BLUE ISLAND, a village of Cook County, on the Calumet River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Illinois Central Railways, 15 miles south of

Chicago. It has a high school, churches and two newspapers, besides brick, smelting and oil works. Population (1880), 1,542; (1890), 2,521.

BLUE ISLAND RAILROAD, a short line 3.96 miles in length, lying wholly within Illinois; capital stock \$25,000; operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Its funded debt (1895) was \$100,000 and its floating debt, \$3,779.

BLUE MOUND, a town of Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 14 miles southeast of Decatur; is in a grain and live-stock region; has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 532; (1890), 696.

BLUFFS, a village of Scott County, at the junction of the Quincy and Hannibal branches of the Wabash Railway, 53 miles west of Springfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 162; (1890), 452.

BOAL, Robert, M.D., physician and legislator, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1806; was brought by his parents to Ohio when five years old and educated at Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1828; settled at Lacon, Ill., in 1836, practicing there until 1862, when, having been appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for that District, he removed to Peoria. Other public positions held by Dr. Boal have been those of Senator in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies (1844-48), Representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth (1854-58), and Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining in the latter position seventeen years under the successive administrations of Governors Bissell, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge—the last five years of his service being President of the Board. He was also President of the State Medical Board in 1882. Dr. Boal continued to practice at Peoria until about 1890, when he retired, and, in 1893, returned to Lacon to reside with his daughter, the widow of the late Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, for eight years Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION, a Bureau of the State Government, created by an act of the Legislature, approved August 2, 1895. It is appointed by the Executive and is composed of three members (not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party), one of whom must be an employer of labor and one a member of some labor organization. The term of office for the members first named was fixed at two years; after March 1, 1897, it is to be three years, one member retiring annually. A compensation of

\$1,500 per annum is allowed to each member of the Board, while the Secretary, who must also be a stenographer, receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. When a controversy arises between an individual, firm or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his or its employés, application may be made by the aggrieved party to the Board for an inquiry into the nature of the disagreement, or both parties may unite in the submission of a case. The Board is required to visit the locality, carefully investigate the cause of the dispute and render a decision as soon as practicable, the same to be at once made public. If the application be filed by the employer, it must be accompanied by a stipulation to continue in business, and order no lock-out for the space of three weeks after its date. In like manner, complaining employés must promise to continue peacefully at work, under existing conditions, for a like period. The Board is granted power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses. Its decisions are binding upon applicants for six months after rendition, or until either party shall have given the other sixty days' notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound thereby. In case the Board shall learn that a disagreement exists between employés and an employer having less than twenty-five persons in his employ, and that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, it is made the duty of the body to put itself into communication with both employer and employés and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement between them by mediation. The absence of any provision in the law prescribing penalties for its violation leaves the observance of the law, in its present form, dependent upon the voluntary action of the parties interested.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, a body organized under act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1867. It first consisted of twenty-five members, one from each Senatorial District. The first Board was appointed by the Governor, holding office two years, afterwards becoming elective for a term of four years. In 1872 the law was amended, reducing the number of members to one for each Congressional District, the whole number at that time becoming nineteen, with the Auditor as a member ex-officio, who usually presides. From 1884 to 1897 it consisted of twenty elective members, but, in 1897, it was increased to twenty-two. The Board meets annually on the second Tuesday of August. The abstracts of the property assessed for taxation in the several counties of the State are laid before

it for examination and equalization, but it may not reduce the aggregate valuation nor increase it more than one per cent. Its powers over the returns of the assessors do not extend beyond equalization of assessments between counties. The Board is required to consider the various classes of property separately, and determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed, or assessed, valuation of each class as it may deem equitable and just. The statutes prescribe rules for determining the value of all the classes of property enumerated—personal, real, railroad, telegraph, etc. The valuation of the capital stock of railroads, telegraph and other corporations (except newspapers) is fixed by the Board. Its consideration having been completed, the Board is required to summarize the results of its labors in a comparative table, which must be again examined, compared and perfected. Reports of each annual meeting, with the results reached, are printed at the expense of the State and distributed as are other public documents. The present Board (1897-1901) consists by districts of (1) George F. McKnight, (2) John J. McKenna, (3) Solomon Simon, (4) Andrew McAnsh, (5) Albert Oberndorf, (6) Henry Severin, (7) Edward S. Taylor, (8) Theodore S. Rogers, (9) Charles A. Works, (10) Thomas P. Pierce, (11) Samuel M. Barnes, (12) Frank P. Martin, (13) Frank K. Robeson, (14) W. O. Cadwallader, (15) J. S. Cruttenden, (16) H. D. Hirschheimer, (17) Thomas N. Leavitt, (18) Joseph F. Long, (19) Richard Cadle, (20) Charles Emerson, (21) John W. Larimer, (22) William A. Wall, besides the Auditor of Public Accounts as ex-officio member—the District members being divided politically in the proportion of eighteen Republicans to four Democrats.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, a State Bureau, created by act of the Legislature in 1869, upon the recommendation of Governor Oglesby. The act creating the Board gives the Commissioners supervisory oversight of the financial and administrative conduct of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, with the exception of the penitentiaries, and they are especially charged with looking after and caring for the condition of the paupers and the insane. As originally constituted the Board consisted of five male members who employed a Secretary. Later provision was made for the appointment of a female Commissioner. The office is not elective. The Board has always carefully scrutinized the accounts of the various State charitable institutions, and, under its man-

agement, no charge of peculation against any official connected with the same has ever been substantiated; there have been no scandals, and only one or two isolated charges of cruelty to inmates. Its supervision of the county jails and almshouses has been careful and conscientious, and has resulted in benefit alike to the tax-payers and the inmates. The Board, at the close of the year 1898, consisted of the following five members, their terms ending as indicated in parenthesis: J. C. Corbus (1898), R. D. Lawrence (1899), Julia C. Lathrop (1900), William J. Calhoun (1901), Ephraim Banning (1902). J. C. Corbus was President and Frederick H. Wines, Secretary.

BOGARDUS, Charles, legislator, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 28, 1841, and left an orphan at six years of age; was educated in the common schools, began working in a store at 12, and, in 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, being elected First Lieutenant, and retiring from the service as Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" before Petersburg. While in the service he participated in some of the most important battles in Virginia, and was once wounded and once captured. In 1872 he located in Ford County, Ill., where he has been a successful operator in real estate. He has been twice elected to the House of Representatives (1884 and '86) and three times to the State Senate (1888, '92 and '96), and has served on the most important committees in each house, and has proved himself one of the most useful members. At the session of 1895 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

BOGGS, Carroll C., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 19, 1844, and still resides in his native town; has held the offices of State's Attorney, County Judge of Wayne County, and Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, being assigned also to Appellate Court duty. In June, 1897, Judge Boggs was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge David J. Baker, his term to continue until 1906.

BOLTWOOD, Henry L., the son of William and Electa (Stetson) Boltwood, was born at Amherst, Mass., Jan. 17, 1831; fitted for college at Amherst Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1853. While in college he taught school every winter, commencing on a salary of \$4 per week and "boarding round" among the scholars. After graduating he taught in academies at Limerick, Me., and at Pembroke and

Derry, N. H., and in the high school at Lawrence, Mass.; also served as School Commissioner for Rockingham County, N. H. In 1864 he went into the service of the Sanitary Commission in the Department of the Gulf, remaining until the close of the war; was also ordained Chaplain of a colored regiment, but was not regularly mustered in. After the close of the war he was employed as Superintendent of Schools at Griggsville, Ill., for two years, and, while there, in 1867, organized the first township high school ever organized in the State, where he remained eleven years. He afterwards organized the township high school at Ottawa, remaining there five years, after which, in 1883, he organized and took charge of the township high school at Evanston, where he has since been employed in his profession as a teacher. Professor Boltwood has been a member of the State Board of Education and has served as President of the State Teachers' Association. As a teacher he has given special attention to English language and literature, and to history, being the author of an English Grammar, a High School Speller and "Topical Outlines of General History," besides many contributions to educational journals. He has done a great deal of institute work, both in Illinois and Iowa, and has been known somewhat as a tariff reformer.

BOND, Lester L., lawyer, was born at Ravensana, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1829; educated in the common schools and at an academy, meanwhile laboring in local factories; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, the following year coming to Chicago, where he has given his attention chiefly to practice in connection with patent laws. Mr. Bond served several terms in the Chicago City Council, was Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and served two terms in the General Assembly—1866-70.

BOND, Shadrach, first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and first Governor of the State, was born in Maryland, and, after being liberally educated, removed to Kaskaskia while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory. He served as a member of the first Territorial Legislature (of Indiana Territory) and was the first Delegate from the Territory of Illinois in Congress, serving from 1812 to 1814. In the latter year he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys; he also held a commission as Captain in the War of 1812. On the admission of the State, in 1818, he was elected Governor, and occupied the executive chair until 1822. Died at Kaskaskia, April 13, 1832.—**Shadrach Bond, Sr.**, an uncle of the preceding, came to Illinois in 1781 and was

elected Delegate from St. Clair County (then comprehending all Illinois) to the Territorial Legislature of Northwest Territory, in 1799, and, in 1804, to the Legislative Council of the newly organized Territory of Indiana.

BOND COUNTY, a small county lying northeast from St. Louis, having an area of 380 square miles and a population (1890) of 14,550. The first American settlers located here in 1807, coming from the South, and building Hill's and Jones's forts for protection from the Indians. Settlement was slow, in 1816 there being scarcely twenty-five log cabins in the county. The county seat is Greenville, where the first cabin was erected in 1815 by George Davidson. The county was organized in 1818, and named in honor of Gov. Shadrach Bond. Its original limits included the present counties of Clinton, Fayette and Montgomery. The first court was held at Perryville, and, in May, 1817, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presided over the first Circuit Court at Hill's Station. The first court house was erected at Greenville in 1822. The county contains good timber and farming lands, and at some points, coal is found near the surface.

BONNEY, Charles Carroll, lawyer and reformer, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1831; educated at Hamilton Academy and settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1850, where he pursued the avocation of a teacher while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, but removed to Chicago in 1860, where he has since been engaged in practice; served as President of the National Law and Order League in New York in 1885, being repeatedly re-elected, and has also been President of the Illinois State Bar Association, as well as a member of the American Bar Association. Among the reforms which he has advocated are constitutional prohibition of special legislation; an extension of equity practice to bankruptcy and other law proceedings; civil service pensions; State Boards of labor and capital, etc. He has also published some treatises in book form, chiefly on legal questions, besides editing a volume of "Poems by Alfred W. Arrington, with a sketch of his Character" (1869.) As President of the World's Congresses Auxiliary, in 1893, Mr. Bonney contributed largely to the success of that very interesting and important feature of the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

BOONE, Levi D., M. D., early physician, was born near Lexington, Ky., December, 1808—a descendant of the celebrated Daniel Boone; received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania University and came to Edwardsville, Ill., at an

early day, afterwards locating at Hillsboro and taking part in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a cavalry company; came to Chicago in 1836 and engaged in the insurance business, later resuming the practice of his profession; served several terms as Alderman and was elected Mayor in 1855 by a combination of temperance men and Know-Nothings; acquired a large property by operations in real estate. Died, February, 1882.

BOONE COUNTY, the smallest of the "north-ern tier" of counties, having an area of only 290 square miles, and a population (1890) of 12,203. Its surface is chiefly rolling prairie, and the principal products are oats and corn. The earliest settlers came from New York and New England, and among them were included Medkiff, Dunham, Caswell, Cline, Towner, Doty and Whitney. Later (after the Pottawatomies had evacuated the country), came the Shattuck brothers, Maria Hollenbeck and Mrs. Bullard, Oliver Hale, Nathaniel Crosby, Dr. Whiting, H. C. Walker, and the Neeley and Mahoney families. Boone County was cut off from Winnebago, and organized in 1837, being named in honor of Kentucky's pioneer. The first frame house in the county was erected by S. F. Doty and stood for fifty years in the village of Belvidere on the north side of the Kishwaukee River. The county-seat (Belvidere) was platted in 1837, and an academy built soon after. The first Protestant church was a Baptist society under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. King.

BOURBOXNAIS, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles north of Kankakee. Population (1890), 510.

BOUTELL, Henry Sherman, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856, graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in 1874, and from Harvard in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1879, and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. In 1884 Mr. Boutell was elected to the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly and was one of the "103" who, in the long struggle during the following session, participated in the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate for the last time. At a special election held in the Sixth Illinois District in November, 1897, he was elected Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of his predecessor, Congressman Edward D. Cooke, and at the regular election of 1898 was re-elected to the same position, receiving a plurality of 1,116 over

his Democratic competitor and a majority of 719 over all.

BOUTON, Nathaniel S., manufacturer, was born in Concord, N. H., May 14, 1828; in his youth farmed and taught school in Connecticut, but in 1852 came to Chicago and was employed in a foundry firm, of which he soon afterwards became a partner, in the manufacture of car-wheels and railway castings. Later he became associated with the American Bridge Company's works, which was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1857, when he bought the Union Car Works, which he operated until 1863. He then became the head of the Union Foundry Works, which having been consolidated with the Pullman Car Works in 1886, he retired, organizing the Bouton Foundry Company. Mr. Bouton is a Republican, was Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago two terms before the Civil War, and served as Assistant Quartermaster in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment) from 1862 until after the battle of Chickamauga.

BOYD, Thomas A., was born in Adams County, Pa., June 25, 1830, and graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., at the age of 18; studied law at Chambersburg and was admitted to the bar at Bedford in his native State, where he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Illinois. In 1861 he abandoned his practice to enlist in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, in which he held the position of Captain. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Lewistown, and, in 1866, was elected State Senator and re-elected at the expiration of his term in 1870, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also a Republican Representative from his District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses (1877-81). Died, at Lewistown, May 28, 1897.

BRACEVILLE, a town in Grundy County, 61 miles by rail southwest of Chicago. Coal mining is the principal industry. The town has two banks, four churches and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 278; (1890), 2,150.

BRADFORD, a village of Stark County, on the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 11 miles south of Buda; has a grain and live-stock trade; one newspaper is published here. Population (1880), 506; (1890), 604.

BRADSBY, William H., pioneer and Judge, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 12, 1787. He removed to Illinois early in life, and was the first postmaster in Washington County (at Cov-

ington), the first school-teacher and the first Circuit and County Clerk and Recorder. At the time of his death he was Probate and County Judge. Besides being Clerk of all the courts, he was virtually County Treasurer, as he had custody of all the county's money. For several years he was also Deputy United States Surveyor, and in that capacity surveyed much of the south part of the State, as far east as Wayne and Clay Counties. Died at Nashville, Ill., August 21, 1839.

BRADWELL, James Bolesworth, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the following year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-school-house, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn., the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school, the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and

allowing them to become Notaries Public, and has always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; has been President of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, the Historian of the latter; one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. At present (1899) he is editor of "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife thirty years ago, and with which he has been identified in a business capacity from its establishment.—**Myra Colby** (Bradwell), the wife of Judge Bradwell, was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Associ-

ation. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died, at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14. 1894.

BRAIDWOOD, a city in Will County, incorporated in 1860; is 58 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; an important coal-mining point, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 5,524; (1890), 4,641.

BRANSON, Nathaniel W., lawyer, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 29, 1837; was educated in the private and public schools of that city and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; studied law with David A. Smith, a prominent and able lawyer of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1860, soon after establishing himself in practice at Petersburg, Menard County, where he has ever since resided. In 1867 Mr. Branson was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Springfield District—a position which he held thirteen years. He was also elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1872, by re-election in 1874 serving four years in the stormy Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies; was a Delegate from Illinois to the National Republican Convention of 1876, and served for several years most efficiently as a Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, part of the time as President of the Board. Politically a conservative Republican, and in no sense an office-seeker, the official positions which he has occupied have come to him unsought and in recognition of his fitness and capacity for the proper discharge of their duties.

BRAYMAN, Mason, lawyer and soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1813; brought up as a farmer, became a printer and edited "The Buffalo Bulletin," 1834-35; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836; removed west in 1837, was City Attorney of Monroe, Mich., in 1838 and became editor of "The Louisville Advertiser" in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law office in Springfield, Ill., and the following year was appointed by Governor Ford a commissioner to adjust the Mormon troubles, in which capacity

he rendered valuable service. In 1844-45 he was appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Later he devoted much attention to railroad enterprises, being attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-55; then projected the construction of a railroad from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, into Arkansas, which was partially completed before the war, and almost wholly destroyed during that period. In 1861 he entered the service as Major of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, taking part in a number of the early battles, including Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted to a colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the latter, and for a time served as Adjutant-General on the staff of General McClelland; was promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1862, at the close of the war receiving the brevet rank of Major-General. After the close of the war he devoted considerable attention to reviving his railroad enterprises in the South; edited "The Illinois State Journal," 1872-73; removed to Wisconsin and was appointed Governor of Idaho in 1876, serving four years, after which he returned to Ripon, Wis. Died, in Kansas City, Feb. 27, 1895.

BREES, a town in Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 39 miles east of St. Louis; has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 574; (1890), 808.

BREES, Sidney, statesman and jurist, was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., (according to the generally accepted authority) July 13, 1800. Owing to a certain sensitiveness about his age in his later years, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure authentic data on the subject; but his arrival at Kaskaskia in 1818, after graduating at Union College, and his admission to the bar in 1820, have induced many to believe that the date of his birth should be placed somewhat earlier. He was related to some of the most prominent families in New York, including the Livingstons and the Morses, and, after his arrival at Kaskaskia, began the study of law with his friend Elias Kent Kane, afterwards United States Senator. Meanwhile, having served as Postmaster at Kaskaskia, he became Assistant Secretary of State, and, in December, 1820, superintended the removal of the archives of that office to Vandalia, the new State capital. Later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, serving in that position from 1822 till 1827, when he became United States District Attorney for Illinois. He was the first official reporter of the Supreme Court, issuing its first volume of decisions; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers during the

Black Hawk War (1832); in 1835 was elected to the circuit bench, and, in 1841, was advanced to the Supreme bench, serving less than two years, when he resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1843 as the successor of Richard M. Young, defeating Stephen A. Douglas in the first race of the latter for the office. While in the Senate (1843-49) he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and was one of the first to suggest the construction of a transcontinental railway to the Pacific. He was also one of the originators and active promoters in Congress of the Illinois Central Railroad enterprise. He was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1851; again became Circuit Judge in 1855 and returned to the Supreme bench in 1857 and served more than one term as Chief Justice, the last being in 1873-74. His home during most of his public life in Illinois was at Carlyle. His death occurred at Pinckneyville, June 28, 1878.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, was born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1813; was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, receiving the degree of LL.D., and attaining high honors, both professional and political. He was successively a member of the Baden Chamber of Deputies and of the Frankfort Parliament, and always a leader of the revolutionist party. In 1849 he became President of the Provisional Republican Government of Baden, but was, before long, forced to find an asylum in the United States. He first settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., as a farmer, but, in 1859, removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Illinois bar, but soon entered the field of journalism, becoming editor and part proprietor of "The Illinois Staats Zeitung." He held various public offices, being elected to the Legislature in 1862, serving five years as President of the Chicago Board of Education, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Consul at Dresden in 1872 (a general amnesty having been granted to the participants in the revolution of 1848), and Representative in Congress from 1877 to 1879. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1891.

BRIDGEPORT, a town of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles west of Vincennes, Ind. It has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 559.

BRIDGEPORT, a former suburb (now a part of the city) of Chicago, located at the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the South Branch of the Chicago River. It is now the

center of the large slaughtering and packing industry.

BRIDGEPORT & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.*)

BRIGHTON, a village of Macoupin County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island and St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways; coal is mined here; has a newspaper. Population (1880), 691; (1890), 697.

BRIMFIELD, a town of Peoria County, on the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 38 miles south of Buda; coal-mining and farming are the chief industries. It has one weekly paper and a bank. Population (1880), 832; (1890), 719.

BRISTOL, Frank Milton, clergyman, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1851; came to Kankakee, Ill., in boyhood, and having lost his father at 12 years of age, spent the following years in various manual occupations until about nineteen years of age, when, having been converted, he determined to devote his life to the ministry. Through the aid of a benevolent lady, he was enabled to get two years' (1870-72) instruction at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, afterwards supporting himself by preaching at various points, meanwhile continuing his studies at the University until 1877. After completing his course he served as pastor of some of the most prominent Methodist churches in Chicago, his last charge in the State being at Evanston. In 1897 he was transferred to Washington City, becoming pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, attended by President McKinley. Dr. Bristol is an author of some repute and an orator of recognized ability.

BROADWELL, Norman M., lawyer, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 1, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at McKendree and Illinois Colleges, but compelled by failing health to leave college without graduating; spent some time in the book business, then began the study of medicine with a view to benefiting his own health, but finally abandoned this and, about 1850, commenced the study of law in the office of Lincoln & Herndon at Springfield. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced for a time at Pekin, but, in 1854, returned to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1860 he was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County, serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly. Other offices held by him included those of County Judge (1863-65) and Mayor of the city of Spring-

field, to which last position he was twice elected (1867 and again in 1869). Judge Broadwell was one of the most genial of men, popular, high-minded and honorable in all his dealings. Died, in Springfield, Feb. 28, 1893.

BROOKS, John Flavel, educator, was born in Oneida County, New York, Dec. 3, 1801; graduated at Hamilton College, 1828; studied three years in the theological department of Yale College; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1831, and came to Illinois in the service of the American Home Missionary Society. After preaching at Collinsville, Belleville and other points, Mr. Brooks, who was a member of the celebrated "Yale Band," in 1837 assumed the principalship of a Teachers' Seminary at Waverly, Morgan County, but three years later removed to Springfield, where he established an academy for both sexes. Although finally compelled to abandon this, he continued teaching with some interruptions to within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1886. He was one of the Trustees of Illinois College from its foundation up to his death.

BROSS, William, journalist, was born in Sussex County, N. J., Nov. 14, 1813, and graduated with honors from Williams College in 1838, having previously developed his physical strength by much hard work upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in the lumbering trade. For five years after graduating he was a teacher, and settled in Chicago in 1848. There he first engaged in bookselling, but later embarked in journalism. His first publication was "The Prairie Herald," a religious paper, which was discontinued after two years. In 1852, in connection with John L. Scripps, he founded "The Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in 1858, Mr. Bross retaining his connection with the new concern. He was always an ardent free-soiler, and a firm believer in the great future of Chicago and the Northwest. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and, in 1856 and 1860, served as an effective campaign orator. In 1864 he was the successful nominee of his party for Lieutenant-Governor. This was his only official position outside of a membership in the Chicago Common Council in 1855. As a presiding officer, he was dignified yet affable, and his impartiality was shown by the fact that no appeals were taken from his decisions. After quitting public life he devoted much time to literary pursuits, delivering lectures in various parts of the country. Among his best known works are a brief "History of Chicago," "History of Camp Douglas,"

and "Tom Quick." Died, in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1890.

BROWN, Henry, lawyer and historian, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., May 13, 1789—the son of a commissary in the army of General Greene of Revolutionary fame; graduated at Yale College, and, when of age, removed to New York, later studying law at Albany, Canandaigua and Batavia, and being admitted to the bar about 1813, when he settled down in practice at Cooperstown; in 1816 was appointed Judge of Herkimer County, remaining on the bench until about 1824. He then resumed practice at Cooperstown, continuing until 1836, when he removed to Chicago. The following year he was elected a Justice of the Peace, serving two years, and, in 1843, became Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County. During this period he was engaged in writing a "History of Illinois," which was published in New York in 1844. This was regarded at the time as the most voluminous and best digested work on Illinois history that had as yet been published. In 1846, on assuming the Presidency of the Chicago Lyceum, he delivered an inaugural entitled "Chicago, Present and Future," which is still preserved as a striking prediction of Chicago's future greatness. Originally a Democrat, he became a Free-soiler in 1848. Died of cholera, in Chicago, May 16, 1849.

BROWN, James B., journalist, was born in Gilmanton, Belknap County, N. H., Sept. 1, 1833—his father being a member of the Legislature and Selectman for his town. The son was educated at Gilmanton Academy, after which he studied medicine for a time, but did not graduate. In 1857 he removed West, first settling at Dunleith, Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he became Principal of the public schools; in 1861 was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Jo Daviess County, removing to Galena two years later and assuming the editorship of "The Gazette" of that city. Mr. Brown also served as Postmaster of Galena for several years. Died, Feb. 13, 1896.

BROWN, James N., agriculturist and stockman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1806; came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1823, locating at Island Grove, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He served as Representative in the General Assemblies of 1840, '43, '46, and '52, and in the last was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen the first President, being re-elected in 1854. He was one of the most enterprising grow-

ers of blooded cattle in the State and did much to introduce them in Central Illinois; was also an earnest and influential advocate of scientific education for the agricultural classes and an efficient collaborer with Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, in securing the enactment by Congress, in 1862, of the law granting lands for the endowment of Industrial Colleges, out of which grew the Illinois State University and institutions of like character in other States. Died, Nov. 16, 1868.

BROWN, William, lawyer and jurist, was born June 1, 1819, in Cumberland, England, his parents emigrating to this country when he was eight years old, and settling in Western New York. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in October, 1845, and at once removed to Rockford, Ill., where he commenced practice. In 1853 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1857, was chosen Mayor of Rockford. In 1870 he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court as successor to Judge Sheldon, later was promoted to the Supreme Court, and was re-elected successively in 1873, in '79 and '85. Died, at Rockford, Jan. 15, 1891.

BROWN, William H., lawyer and financier, was born in Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1796; spent his boyhood at Auburn, N. Y., studied law, and, in 1818, came to Illinois with Samuel D. Lockwood (afterwards a Justice of the State Supreme Court), descending the Ohio River to Shawneetown in a flat-boat. Mr. Brown visited Kaskaskia and was soon after appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, removing, in 1820, to Vandalia, the new State capital, where he remained until 1835. He then removed to Chicago to accept the position of Cashier of the Chicago branch of the State Bank of Illinois, which he continued to fill for many years. He served the city as School Agent for thirteen years (1840-53), managing the city's school fund through a critical period with great discretion and success. He was one of the group of early patriots who successfully resisted the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-24; was also one of the projectors of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, was President of the Chicago Historical Society for seven years and connected with many other local enterprises. He was an ardent personal friend of President Lincoln and served as Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1860-62). While making a tour of Europe he died of paralysis at Amsterdam, June 17, 1867.

BROWN COUNTY, situated in the western part of the State, with an area of 300 square miles, and a population (1890) of 11,951; was cut off from Schuyler and made a separate county in May, 1839, being named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown. Among the pioneer settlers were the Vandeventers and Hambaughs, John and David Six, William McDaniel, Jeremiah Walker, Willis O'Neil, Harry Lester, John Ausmus and Robert H. Curry. The county-seat is Mount Sterling, a town of no little attractiveness. Other prosperous villages are Mound Station and Ripley. The chief occupation of the people is farming, although there is some manufacturing of lumber and a few potteries along the Illinois River.

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor and author, was born in South Halifax, Vt., Dec. 1, 1843, the son of William Goldsmith Browne, who was a teacher, editor and author of the song "A Hundred Years to Come." In childhood he was brought by his parents to Western Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools and learned the printing trade in his father's newspaper office at Chicopee, Mass. Leaving school in 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he served one year, chiefly in North Carolina and in the Army of the Potomac. On the discharge of his regiment he engaged in the study of law at Rochester, N. Y., entering the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, but abandoning his intention of entering the legal profession, removed to Chicago in 1867, where he engaged in journalistic and literary pursuits. Between 1869 and '74 he was editor of "The Lakeside Monthly," when he became literary editor of "The Alliance," but, in 1880, he established and assumed the editorship of "The Dial," a purely literary publication which has gained a high reputation, and of which he has remained in control continuously ever since, meanwhile serving as the literary adviser, for many years, of the well-known publishing house of McClurg & Co. Besides his journalistic work, Mr. Browne has contributed to the magazines and literary anthologies a number of short lyrics, and is the author of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), and a volume of poems entitled, "Volunteer Grain" (1893). He also compiled and edited "Golden Poems by British and American Authors" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (1886), and the "Laurel Crowned" series of standard poetry (1891-92). Mr. Browne was Chairman of the Committee of the Congress of Authors in

the World's Congress Auxiliary held in connection with The Columbian Exposition in 1893.

BROWNE, Thomas C., early jurist, was born in Kentucky, studied law there and, coming to Shawneetown in 1812, served in the lower branch of the Second Territorial Legislature (1814-16) and in the Council (1816-18), being the first lawyer to enter that body. In 1815 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and, on the admission of Illinois as a State, was promoted to the Supreme bench, being re-elected by joint ballot of the Legislature in 1825, and serving continuously until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848, a period of over thirty years. Judge Browne's judicial character and abilities have been differently estimated. Though lacking in industry as a student, he is represented by the late Judge John D. Caton, who knew him personally, as a close thinker and a good judge of men. While seldom, if ever, accustomed to argue questions in the conference room or write out his opinions, he had a capacity for expressing himself in short, pungent sentences, which indicated that he was a man of considerable ability and had clear and distinct views of his own. An attempt was made to impeach him before the Legislature of 1843 "for want of capacity to discharge the duties of his office," but it failed by an almost unanimous vote. He was a Whig in politics, but had some strong supporters among Democrats. In 1822 Judge Browne was one of the four candidates for Governor—in the final returns standing third on the list and, by dividing the vote of the advocates of a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution, contributing to the election of Governor Coles and the defeat of the pro-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) In the latter part of his official term Judge Browne resided at Galena, but, in 1853, removed with his son-in-law, ex-Congressman Joseph P. Hoge, to San Francisco, Cal., where he died a few years later—probably about 1856 or 1858.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, lawyer, United States Senator and Attorney-General, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1810. After receiving a classical education at Augusta in his native State, he removed to Quincy, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk War, and from 1836 to 1843, was a member of the Legislature, serving in both houses. A personal friend and political adherent of Abraham Lincoln, he aided in the organization of the Republican party at the memorable

Bloomington Convention of 1856. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, he aided in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and was a conspicuous supporter of the Government in the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Yates United States Senator to fill Senator Douglas' unexpired term, serving until 1863. In 1866 he became Secretary of the Interior by appointment of President Johnson, also for a time discharging the duties of Attorney-General. Returning to Illinois, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, which was his last participation in public affairs, his time thereafter being devoted to his profession. He died at his home in Quincy, Ill., August 10, 1881.

BRYAN, Silas Lillard, legislator and jurist, born in Culpepper County, Va., Nov. 4, 1822; was left an orphan at an early age, and came west in 1840, living for a time with a brother near Troy, Mo. The following year he came to Marion County, Ill., where he attended school and worked on a farm; in 1845 entered McKendree College, graduating in 1849, and two years later was admitted to the bar, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching. He settled at Salem, Ill., and, in 1852, was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, in which body he served for eight years, being re-elected in 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit, and again chosen in 1867, his second term expiring in 1873. While serving as Judge, he was also elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket in 1872. Died at Salem, March 30, 1880.—**William Jennings (Bryan)**, son of the preceding, was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. The early life of young Bryan was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of ten years he began to attend the public school in town; later spent two years in Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in 1881, graduated from the college proper as the valedictorian of his class. Then he devoted two years to the study of law in the Union Law School at Chicago, meanwhile acting as clerk and studying in the law office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull. Having graduated in law in 1883, he soon entered upon the practice of his profession at Jacksonville as the partner of Judge E. P. Kirby, a well-known lawyer and prominent Republican of that city. Four years later (1887) found him a citizen of Lincoln, Neb., which has since been his home. He took a prominent part

in the politics of Nebraska, stumping the State for the Democratic nominees in 1888 and '89, and in 1890 received the Democratic nomination for Congress in a district which had been regarded as strongly Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Again, in 1892, he was elected by a reduced majority, but two years later declined a renomination, though proclaiming himself a free-silver candidate for the United States Senate, meanwhile officiating as editor of "The Omaha World-Herald." In July, 1896, he received the nomination for President from the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on a platform declaring for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen of silver (in weight) to one of gold, and a few weeks later was nominated by the "Populists" at St. Louis for the same office—being the youngest man ever put in nomination for the Presidency in the history of the Government. He conducted an active personal campaign, speaking in nearly every Northern and Middle Western State, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Maj. William McKinley. Mr. Bryan is an easy and fluent speaker, possessing a voice of unusual compass and power, and is recognized, even by his political opponents, as a man of pure personal character.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, lawyer and real estate operator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828, being descended on the maternal side from the noted Barbour family of that State; graduated in law at Harvard, and, at the age of twenty-one, settled in Cincinnati. In 1852 he came to Chicago, where he acquired extensive real estate interests and built Bryan Hall, which became a popular place for entertainments. Being a gifted speaker, as well as a zealous Unionist, Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to Senator Douglas, when that statesman returned to Chicago a few weeks before his death in 1861. During the progress of the war he devoted his time and his means most generously to fitting out soldiers for the field and caring for the sick and wounded. His services as President of the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago (1865), where some \$300,000 were cleared for disabled soldiers, were especially conspicuous. At this time he became the purchaser (at \$3,000) of the original copy of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had been donated to the cause. He also rendered valuable service after the fire of 1871, though a heavy sufferer from that event, and was a leading factor in securing the location of the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1890, later becoming Vice-President of the Board of Directors and making a visit to Europe in the interest of the Fair. After the war Mr. Bryan resided in Washington for some time, and, by appointment of President Hayes, served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Possessing refined literary and artistic tastes, he has done much for the encouragement of literature and art in Chicago. His home is in the suburban village of Elmhurst.—**Charles Page** (Bryan), son of the preceding, lawyer and foreign minister, was born in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1853, and educated at the University of Virginia and Columbia Law School; was admitted to practice in 1878, and the following year removed to Colorado, where he remained four years, while there serving in both Houses of the State Legislature. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and became a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, serving upon the staff of both Governor Oglesby and Governor Fifer; in 1890, was elected to the State Legislature from Cook County, being re-elected in 1892, and in 1894; was also the first Commissioner to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, on his return serving as Secretary of the Exposition Commissioners in 1891-92. In the latter part of 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to China, but before being confirmed, early in 1898, was assigned to the United States mission to the Republic of Brazil, where he now is, Hon. E. H. Conger of Iowa, who had previously been appointed to the Brazilian mission, being transferred to Peking.

BRYANT, John Howard, pioneer, brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., July 22, 1807, educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1831, and held various offices in Bureau County, including that of Representative in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1842, and again in 1858. A practical and enterprising farmer, he was identified with the Illinois State Agricultural Society in its early history, as also with the movement which resulted in the establishment of industrial colleges in the various States. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln, being a member of the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and serving as Collector of Internal Revenue by appointment of Mr. Lincoln in 1862-64. In 1872 Mr. Bryant joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati, two

years later was identified with the "Independent Reform" party, but has since cooperated with the Democratic party. He has produced two volumes of poems, published, respectively, in 1855 and 1885, besides a number of public addresses. His home is at Princeton, Bureau County.

BUCK, Hiram, clergyman, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1818; joined the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1843, and continued in its service for nearly fifty years, being much of the time a Presiding Elder. At his death he bequeathed a considerable sum to the endowment funds of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington and the Illinois Conference College at Jacksonville. Died at Decatur, Ill., August 22, 1892.

BUDA, a town in Bureau County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, twelve miles southwest of Princeton (the country-seat), and 118 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has several churches, a bank and a newspaper office. Dairying is extensively carried on in the surrounding region, and Buda has a good sized creamery. Beds of clay abound, and brick and tile are manufactured here. There are also iron works and a manufactory of railroad supplies. Population (1880), 778, (1890), 990.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, banker and soldier, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807; graduated at West Point Military Academy, 1827, and served for some time as Lieutenant of Artillery; entered Harvard Law School in 1831, served as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy there (1834-35), then resigned his commission, and, after some service as an engineer upon public works in Kentucky, established himself as an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., in 1837 becoming President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service, as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, serving at various points in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, as also in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Helena, Ark., where he was in command from September, 1863, to March, 1865. In the meantime, by promotion, he attained to the rank of Major-General by brevet, being mustered out in August, 1865. He subsequently held the post of Special United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1868), and that of Inspector of the Union Pacific Railroad (1867-69). Died, March 28, 1883.

BULKLEY, (Rev.) Justus, educator, was born at Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., July 23, 1819, taken to Allegany County, N. Y., at 3

years of age, where he remained until 17, attending school in a log school-house in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. His family then removed to Illinois, finally locating at Barry, Pike County. In 1842 he entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, graduating there in 1847. He was immediately made Principal of the preparatory department, remaining two years, when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor of a church at Jerseyville. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Shurtleff College, but remained only two years, when he accepted the pastorate of a church at Carrollton, which he continued to fill nine years, when, in 1864, he was called to a church at Upper Alton. At the expiration of one year he was again called to a professorship in Shurtleff College, this time taking the chair of Church History and Church Polity, which he continued to fill for a period of thirty-four years; also serving for a time as Acting President during a vacancy in that office. During this period he was frequently called upon to preside as Moderator at General Associations of the Baptist Church, and he became widely known, not only in that denomination, but elsewhere. Died at Upper Alton, Jan. 16, 1899.

BULL, Lorenzo, banker, Quincy, Ill., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1819, being the eldest son of Lorenzo and Elizabeth Goodwin Bull. His ancestors on both sides were of the party who, under Thomas Hooker, moved from the vicinity of Boston and settled Hartford in 1634. Leaving Hartford in the spring of 1833, he arrived at Quincy, Ill., entirely without means, but soon after secured a position with Judge Henry H. Snow, who then held most of the county offices, being Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder, Judge of Probate, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. Here the young clerk made himself acquainted with the people of the county (at that time few in number), with the land-system of the country and with the legal forms and methods of procedure in the courts. He remained with Judge Snow over two years, receiving for his services, the first year, six dollars per month, and, for the second, ten dollars per month, besides his board in Judge Snow's family. He next accepted a situation with Messrs. Holmes, Brown & Co., then one of the most prominent mercantile houses of the city, remaining through various changes of the firm until 1844, when he formed a partnership with

his brother under the firm name of L. & C. H. Bull, and opened a store for the sale of hardware and crockery, which was the first attempt made in Quincy to separate the mercantile business into different departments. Disposing of their business in 1861, the firm of L. & C. H. Bull embarked in the private banking business, which they continued in one location for about thirty years, when they organized the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, in which he held the position of President until 1898, when he retired. Mr. Bull has always been active in promoting the improvement and growth of the city; was one of the five persons who built most of the horse railroads in Quincy, and was, for about twenty years, President of the Company. The Quincy water-works are now (1898) owned entirely by himself and his son. He has never sought or held political office, but at one time was the active President of five distinct business corporations. He was also for some five years one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret H. Benedict, daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, of Milbury, Mass., and they have five children now living. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Congregational Church. — **Charles Henry** (Bull), brother of the preceding, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1822, and removed to Quincy, Ill., in June, 1837. He commenced business as a clerk in a general store, where he remained for seven years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Lorenzo Bull, in the hardware and crockery business, to which was subsequently added dealing in agricultural implements. This business was continued until the year 1861, when it was sold out, and the brothers established themselves as private bankers under the same firm name. A few years later they organized the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, which was mainly owned and altogether managed by them. Five or six years later this bank was wound up, when they returned to private banking, continuing in this business until 1891, when it was merged in the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, organized under the laws of Illinois with a capital of \$300,000, held equally by Lorenzo Bull, Charles H. Bull and Edward J. Parker, respectively, as President, Vice-President and Cashier. Near the close of 1898 the First National Bank of Quincy was merged into the State Savings Loan & Trust Company with J. H. Warfield, the President of the former, as President of the consolidated concern. Mr. Bull

was one of the parties who originally organized the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company in 1869—a road intended to be built from Quincy, Ill., across the State of Missouri to Brownsville, Neb., and of which he is now (1898) the President, the name having been changed to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway. He was also identified with the construction of the system of street railways in Quincy, and continued active in their management for about twenty years. He has been active in various other public and private enterprises, and has done much to advance the growth and prosperity of the city.

BUNKER HILL, a city in Macoupin County, founded in 1836, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles northeast of St. Louis, Mo. The city has flourishing mills and a coal mine, several churches, a public school and an academy. The surrounding region is noted for stock and dairy farming and for the raising of fruit and grain. It is the largest milk producing point tributary to St. Louis. Population (1880), 1,441; (1890), 1,269; (1892), by school census, 1,340.

BUNN, Jacob, banker and manufacturer, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1814; came to Springfield in 1836, and, four years later, began business as a grocer, to which he afterwards added that of private banking, continuing until 1878. During a part of this time his bank was one of the best known and widely regarded as one of the most solid institutions of its kind in the State. Though crippled by the financial revulsion of 1873-74 and forced investments in depreciated real estate, he paid dollar for dollar. After retiring from banking in 1878, he assumed charge of the Springfield Watch Factory, in which he was a large stockholder, and of which he became the President. Mr. Bunn was, between 1866 and 1870, a principal stockholder in "The Chicago Republican" (the predecessor of "The Inter-Ocean"), and was one of the bankers who came to the aid of the State Government with financial assistance at the beginning of the Civil War. Died at Springfield, Oct. 16, 1897. — **John W.** (Bunn), brother of the preceding and successor to the grocery business of J. & J. W. Bunn, has been a prominent business man of Springfield, and served as Treasurer of the State Agricultural Board from 1858 to 1893, and of the Illinois University from its establishment to 1893.

BUNSEN, George, German patriot and educator, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, Feb. 18, 1794, and educated in his native

city and at Berlin University; while still a student took part in the Peninsular War which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon, but resuming his studies in 1816, graduated three years later. He then founded a boys' school at Frankfort, which he maintained fourteen years, when, having been implicated in the republican revolution of 1833, he was forced to leave the country, locating the following year on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill. Here he finally became a teacher in the public schools, served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected School Commissioner of St. Clair County, and, having removed to Belleville in 1855, there conducted a private school for the instruction of teachers while discharging the duties of his office; later was appointed a member of the first State School Board, serving until 1860, and taking part in the establishment of the Illinois State Normal University, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was also a contributor to "The Illinois Teacher," and, for several years prior to his death, served as Superintendent of Schools at Belleville without compensation. Died, November, 1872.

BURCHARD, Horatio C., ex Congressman, was born at Marshall, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1825; graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1850, and later removed to Stephenson County, Ill., making his home at Freeport. By profession he is a lawyer, but he has been also largely interested in mercantile pursuits. From 1857 to 1860 he was School Commissioner of Stephenson County; from 1863 to 1866 a member of the State Legislature, and from 1869 to 1879 a Representative in Congress, being each time elected as a Republican, for the first time as the successor of E. B. Washburne. After retiring from Congress, he served for six years (1879-85) as Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with marked ability. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893), Mr. Burchard was in charge of the Bureau of Awards in connection with the Mining Department, afterwards resuming the practice of his profession at Freeport.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, journalist and humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844, and taken to Peoria, Ill., in early life, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers and served to the end of the war; adopted journalism in 1869, being employed upon "The Peoria Transcript" and other papers of that city. Later he became associated with "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," upon which he gained a wide reputation as a genial humor-

ist. Several volumes of his sketches have been published, but in recent years he has devoted his attention chiefly to lecturing, with occasional contributions to the literary press.

BUREAU COUNTY, set off from Putnam County in 1837, near the center of the northern half of the State, Princeton being made the county-seat. Coal had been discovered in 1834, there being considerable quantities mined at Mineral and Selby. Sheffield also has an important coal trade. Public lands were offered for sale as early as 1835, and by 1844 had been nearly all sold. Princeton was platted in 1832, and, in 1890, contained a population of 3,396. The county has an area of 870 square miles, and, according to the census of 1890, a population of 35,014. The pioneer settler was Henry Thomas, who erected the first cabin, in Bureau township, in 1828. He was soon followed by the Ament brothers (Edward, Justus and John L.), and for a time settlers came in rapid succession, among the earliest being Amos Leonard, Daniel Dimmick, John Hall, William Hoskins, Timothy Perkins, Leonard Roth, — Bulbona and John Dixon. Serious Indian disturbances in 1831 caused a hegira of the settlers, some of whom never returned. In 1833 a fort was erected for the protection of the whites, and, in 1836, there began a new and large influx of immigrants. Among other early settlers were John H. and Arthur Bryant, brothers of the poet, William Cullen Bryant.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, established in 1879, being an outgrowth of the agitation and discontent among the laboring classes, which culminated in 1877-78. The Board consists of five Commissioners, who serve for a nominal compensation, their term of office being two years. They are nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. The law requires that three of them shall be manual laborers and two employers of manual labor. The Bureau is charged with the collection, compilation and tabulation of statistics relative to labor in Illinois, particularly in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes. The Commission is required to submit biennial reports. Those already published contain much information of value concerning coal and lead mines, convict labor, manufactures, strikes and lock-outs, wages, rent, cost of living, mortgage indebtedness, and kindred topics.

BURGESS, Alexander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819. He graduated

from Brown University in 1838 and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1841. He was made a Deacon, Nov. 3, 1842, and ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1843. Prior to his elevation to the episcopate he was rector of various parishes in Maine, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Springfield, Mass. He represented the dioceses of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts in the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1844 to 1877, and, in the latter year, was President of the House of Deputies. Upon the death of his brother George, Bishop of Maine, he was chosen by the clergy of the diocese to succeed him but declined. When the diocese of Quincy, Ill. was created, he was elected its first Bishop, and consecrated at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass. on May 15, 1878. Besides publishing a memoir of his brother, Bishop Burgess is the author of several Sunday-school question books, carols and hymns, and has been a contributor to periodical church literature. His residence is at Peoria.

BURLEY, Arthur Gilman, merchant, was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 4, 1812, received his education in the local schools, and, in 1835, came West, locating in Chicago. For some two years he served as clerk in the boot, shoe and clothing store of John Holbrook, after which he accepted a position with his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, the proprietor of the first book and stationery store in Chicago. In 1838 he invested his savings in a bankrupt stock of crockery, purchased from the old State Bank, and entered upon a business career which was continued uninterruptedly for nearly sixty years. In that time Mr. Burley built up a business which, for its extent and success, was unsurpassed in its time in the West. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, became a member of the firm in 1852, the business thereafter being conducted under the name of Burley & Tyrrell, with Mr. Burley as President of the Company until his death, which occurred, August 27, 1897.—**Augustus Harris** (Burley), brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1819; was educated in the schools of his native State, and, in his youth, was employed for a time as a clerk in Boston. In 1837 he came to Chicago and took a position as clerk or salesman in the book and stationery store of his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, subsequently became a partner, and, on the retirement of Mr. Gale a few years later, succeeded to the control of the business. In 1857 he disposed of his book and stationery business, and about the same time became one of the founders of the Merchants'

Loan and Trust Company, with which he has been connected as a Director ever since. Mr. Burley was a member of the volunteer fire department organized in Chicago in 1841. Among the numerous public positions held by him may be mentioned, member of the Board of Public Works (1867-70), the first Superintendent of Lincoln Park (1869), Representative, from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1870-72), City Comptroller during the administration of Mayor Medill (1872-73), and again under Mayor Roche (1887), and member of the City Council (1881-82). Politically, Mr. Burley has been a zealous Republican and served on the Chicago Union Defense Committee in the first year of the Civil War, and was a delegate from the State-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born at Henderson, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846; came to Chicago at 9 years of age; attended private schools and the Chicago High School, after which he spent two years at Waltham, Mass., receiving special instruction; returning to Chicago in 1867, he was afterwards associated with various firms. About 1873 he formed a business connection with J. W. Root, architect, which extended to the death of the latter in 1891. The firm of Burnham & Root furnished the plans of a large number of the most conspicuous business buildings in Chicago, but won their greatest distinction in connection with the construction of buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Mr. Root was Supervising Architect previous to his death, while Mr. Burnham was made Chief of Construction and, later, Director of Works. In this capacity his authority was almost absolute, but was used with a discretion that contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

BURR, Albert G., former Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1829; came to Illinois about 1832 with his widowed mother, who settled in Springfield. In early life he became a citizen of Winchester, where he read law and was admitted to the bar, also, for a time, following the occupation of a printer. Here he was twice elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1860 and 1862), meanwhile serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. Having removed to Carrollton, Greene County, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1866 and 1868), serving until March 4, 1871. In August, 1877, he was elected Circuit Judge to fill a

vacancy and was re-elected for the regular term in June, 1879, but died in office, June 10, 1882.

BURRELL, Orlando, member of Congress, was born in Bradford County, Pa.; removed with his parents to White County, Ill., in 1834, growing up on a farm near Carni; received a common school education; in 1850 went to California, driving an ox-team across the plains. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War (1861) he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which became a part of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry; served as County Judge from 1873 to 1881, and was elected Sheriff in 1886. In 1894 he was elected Representative in Congress as a Republican from the Twentieth District, composed of counties which formerly constituted a large part of the old Nineteenth District, and which had uniformly been represented by a Democrat. He suffered defeat as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, clergyman and educator, was born in Stamford, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818; graduated at Yale College in 1842, and Madison Theological Seminary in 1846. After five years spent as pastor of Baptist churches at Waterford and West Troy, N. Y., in 1852 he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago; about 1856 was elected to the presidency of the Chicago University, then just established, having previously declined the presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. Resigning his position in 1874, he soon after became a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and, in 1884, was elected Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, serving until his death, April 21, 1892.

BUSEY, Samuel T., banker and ex-Congressman, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 16, 1835; in infancy was brought by his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he was educated and has since resided. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but during 1860-61 attended a commercial college and read law. In 1862 he was chosen Town Collector, but resigned to enter the Union Army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Yates, and assigned to recruiting service. Having aided in the organization of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, he was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, August 12, 1862; was afterward promoted to the colonelcy, and mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and for Trustee of the State

University in 1888. From 1880 to 1889 he was Mayor and President of the Board of Education of Urbana. In 1867 he opened a private bank, which he conducted for twenty-one years. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifteenth Illinois District, defeating Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, by whom he was in turn defeated for the same office in 1892.

BUSHNELL, a flourishing town in McDonough County, 10 miles by rail northeast of Macomb, the county-seat. It is a railway junction, and has important manufacturing interests. Wooden pumps, metal wheels, flour, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages are among the manufactures. Beds of excellent clay are found in the neighborhood, and paving, common and fancy brick are made in large quantities. It has two banks, two newspaper offices, a public library, seven or eight churches, graded public and high schools, and is the seat of the Western Normal College. Population (1880), 2,316; (1890), 2,314.

BUSHNELL, Nehemiah, lawyer, was born in the town of Westbrook, Conn., Oct. 9, 1813; graduated at Yale College in 1835, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837, coming in December of the same year to Quincy, Ill., where, for a time, he assisted in editing "The Whig" of that city, later forming a partnership with O. H. Browning, which was never fully broken until his death. In his practice he gave much attention to land titles in the "Military Tract"; in 1851 was President of the portion of the Northern Cross Railroad between Quincy and Galesburg (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), and later of the Quincy Bridge Company and the Quincy & Palmyra (Mo.) Railroad. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans the "minority" Representative from Adams County in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, but died during the succeeding session, Jan. 31, 1873. He was able, high-minded and honorable in public and private life.

BUSHNELL, Washington, lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1825; in 1837 came with his father to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., where he worked on a farm and taught at times; studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Ottawa, Ill. The public positions held by him were those of State Senator for La Salle County (1861-69) and Attorney-General (1869-73); was also a member of the Republican National Convention of 1864, besides being identified with various business enterprises at Ottawa. Died, June 30, 1885.

BUTLER, William, State Treasurer, was born in Adair County, Ky., Dec. 15, 1797; during the war of 1812, at the age of 16 years, served as the messenger of the Governor of Kentucky, carrying dispatches to Gen. William Henry Harrison in the field; removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, and, in 1836, was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1859 he served as foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the "canal scrip frauds" charged against ex-Governor Matteson, and it was largely through his influence that the proceedings of that body were subsequently published in an official form. During the same year Governor Bissell appointed him State Treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Miller, and he was elected to the same office in 1860. Mr. Butler was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whom he efficiently befriended in the early struggles of the latter in Springfield. He died in Springfield, Jan. 11, 1876.

BUTTERFIELD, Justin, early lawyer, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1790. He studied at Williams College, and was admitted to the bar at Watertown, N. Y., in 1812. After some years devoted to practice at Adams and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he removed to New Orleans, where he attained a high rank at the bar. In 1835 he settled in Chicago and soon became a leader in his profession there also. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois, and, in 1849, by President Taylor Commissioner of the General Land Office, one of his chief competitors for the latter place being Abraham Lincoln. This distinction he probably owed to the personal influence of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, of whom Mr. Butterfield was a personal friend and warm admirer. While Commissioner, he rendered valuable service to the State in securing the canal land grant. As a lawyer he was logical and resourceful, as well as witty and quick at repartee, yet his chief strength lay before the Court rather than the jury. Numerous stories are told of his brilliant sallies at the bar and elsewhere. One of the former relates to his address before Judge Nathaniel Pope, of the United States Court at Springfield, in a habeas-corpus case to secure the release of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, who was under arrest under the charge of complicity in an attempt to assassinate Governor Boggs of Missouri. Rising to begin his argument, Mr. Butterfield said: "I am to address the Pope" (bowing to the Court), "sur-

rounded by angels" (bowing still lower to a party of ladies in the audience), "in the presence of the holy apostles, in behalf of the prophet of the Lord." On another occasion, being asked if he was opposed to the war with Mexico, he replied, "I opposed one war"—meaning his opposition as a Federalist to the War of 1812—"but learned the folly of it. Henceforth I am for war, pestilence and famine." He died, Oct. 25, 1855.

BYFORD, William H., physician and author, was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817; in 1830 came with his widowed mother to Crawford County, Ill., and began learning the tailor's trade at Palestine; later studied medicine at Vincennes and practiced at different points in Indiana. Meanwhile, having graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1850, he assumed a professorship in a Medical College at Evansville, Ind., also editing a medical journal. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, but two years later became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, where he remained twenty years. He then (1879) returned to Rush, assuming the chair of Gynecology. In 1870 he assisted in founding the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, remaining President of the Faculty and Board of Trustees until his death, May 21, 1890. He published a number of medical works which are regarded as standard by the profession, besides acting as associate of Dr. N. S. Davis in the editorship of "The Chicago Medical Journal" and as editor-in-chief of "The Medical Journal and Examiner," the successor of the former. Dr. Byford was held in the highest esteem as a physician and a man, both by the general public and his professional associates.

BYRON, a village of Ogle County, on Rock River, at the intersection of the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 83 miles west-northwest from Chicago. It is the center of a farming and dairying district; has banks and a newspaper. Population (1890), 698.

CABLE, a town in Mercer County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, 26 miles south by east from Rock Island. Coal-mining is the principal industry, but there are also tile works, a good quality of clay for manufacturing purposes being found in abundance. Population (1880), 572; (1890), 1,276.

CABLE, Benjamin T., capitalist and politician, was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky.

August 11, 1853. When he was three years old his father's family removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he has since resided. After passing through the Rock Island public schools, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, graduating in June, 1876. He owns extensive ranch and manufacturing property, and is reputed wealthy; is also an active Democratic politician, and influential in his party, having been a member of both the National and State Central Committees. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, but since 1893 has held no public office.

CABLE, Ransom R., railway manager, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1834. His early training was mainly of the practical sort, and by the time he was 17 years old he was actively employed as a lumberman. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, first devoting his attention to coal mining in the neighborhood of Rock Island. Later he became interested in the projection and management of railroads, being in turn Superintendent, Vice-President and President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. His next position was that of General Manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. His experience in these positions rendered him familiar with both the scope and the details of railroad management, while his success brought him to the favorable notice of those who controlled railway interests all over the country. In 1876 he was elected a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. In connection with this company he has held, successively, the offices of Vice-President, Assistant to the President, General Manager and President, being chief executive officer since 1880. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

CAHOKIA, the first permanent white settlement in Illinois, and, in French colonial times, one of its principal towns. French Jesuit missionaries established the mission of the Tamaroas here in 1700, to which they gave the name of "Sainte Famille de Caquoias," antedating the settlement at Kaskaskia of the same year by a few months. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were jointly made the county-seats of St. Clair County, when that county was organized by Governor St. Clair in 1790. Five years later, when Randolph County was set off from St. Clair, Cahokia was continued as the county-seat of the parent county, so remaining until the removal of the seat of justice to Belleville in 1814. Like its early rival, Kaskaskia, it has dwindled in importance until, in 1890, its population was estimated

at 100. Descendants of the early French settlers make up a considerable portion of the present population. The site of the old town is on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, about four miles from East St. Louis. Some of the most remarkable Indian mounds in the Mississippi Valley, known as "the Cahokia Mounds," are located in the vicinity. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of the*.)

CAIRNES, Abraham, a native of Kentucky, in 1816 settled in that part of Crawford County, Ill., which was embraced in Lawrence County on the organization of the latter in 1821. Mr. Cairnes was a member of the House for Crawford County in the Second General Assembly (1820-22), and for Lawrence County in the Third (1822-24), in the latter voting against the pro-slavery Convention scheme. He removed from Lawrence County to some point on the Mississippi River in 1826, but further details of his history are unknown.

CAIRO, the county-seat of Alexander County, and the most important river point between St. Louis and Memphis. Its first charter was obtained from the Territorial Legislature by Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor of Illinois), John G. Comyges and others, who incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The company entered about 1,800 acres, but upon the death of Mr. Comyges, the land reverted to the Government. The forfeited tract was re-entered in 1835 by Sidney Breese and others, who later transferred it to the "Cairo City and Canal Company," a corporation chartered in 1837, which, by purchase, increased its holdings to 10,000 acres. Peter Stapleton is said to have erected the first house, and John Hawley the second, within the town limits. In consideration of certain privileges, the Illinois Central Railroad has erected around the water front a substantial levee, eighty feet wide. During the Civil War Cairo was an important base for military operations. Its population, according to the census of 1890, was 10,324. (See also *Alexander County*.)

CAIRO BRIDGE, THE, one of the triumphs of modern engineering, erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company across the Ohio River, opposite the city of Cairo. It is the longest metallic bridge across a river in the world, being thirty-three feet longer than the Tay Bridge, in Scotland. The work of construction was begun, July 1, 1887, and uninterruptedly prosecuted for twenty-seven months, being completed, Oct. 29, 1889. The first train to cross it was made up of ten locomotives coupled together. The ap-

proaches from both the Illinois and Kentucky shores consist of iron viaducts and well-braced timber trestles. The Illinois viaduct approach consists of seventeen spans of 150 feet each, and one span of 106¼ feet. All these rest on cylinder piers filled with concrete, and are additionally supported by piles driven within the cylinders. The viaduct on the Kentucky shore is of similar general construction. The total number of spans is twenty-two—twenty-one being of 150 feet each, and one of 106¼ feet. The total length of the metal work, from end to end, is 10,650 feet, including that of the bridge proper, which is 4,644 feet. The latter consists of nine through spans and three deck spans. The through spans rest on ten first-class masonry piers on pneumatic foundations. The total length of the bridge, including the timber trestles, is 20,461 feet—about 3¾ miles. Four-fifths of the Illinois trestle work has been filled in with earth, while that on the southern shore has been virtually replaced by an embankment since the completion of the bridge. The bridge proper stands 104.42 feet in the clear above low water, and from the deepest foundation to the top of the highest iron work is 248.94 feet. The total cost of the work, including the filling and embankment of the trestles, has been (1895) between \$3,250,000 and \$3,500,000.

CAIRO, VINCENNES & CHICAGO RAILROAD, a division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, extending from Danville to Cairo (261 miles), with a branch nine miles in length from St. Francisville, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind. It was chartered as the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad in 1867, completed in 1872, placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, sold under foreclosure in January, 1880, and for some time operated as the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. In 1889, having been surrendered by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, it was united with the Danville & Southwestern Railroad, reorganized as the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad, and, in 1890, leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, of which it is known as the "Cairo Division." (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad and Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

CAIRO & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad*.)

CALDWELL, (Dr.) George, early physician and legislator (the name is spelled both Cadwell and Caldwell in the early records), was born at

Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 21, 1773, and received his literary education at Hartford, and his professional at Rutland, Vt. He married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Lyon, who was a native of Ireland, and who served two terms in Congress from Vermont, four from Kentucky (1803-11), and was elected the first Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, but died before taking his seat in August, 1822. Lyon was also a resident for a time of St. Louis, and was a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, but defeated by Edward Hempstead (see *Hempstead, Edward*). Dr. Caldwell descended the Ohio River in 1799 in company with Lyon's family and his brother-in-law, John Messinger (see *Messinger, John*), who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, the party locating at Eddyville, Ky. In 1802, Caldwell and Messinger removed to Illinois, landing near old Fort Chartres, and remained some time in the American Bottom. The former finally located on the banks of the Mississippi a few miles above St. Louis, where he practiced his profession and held various public offices, including those of Justice of the Peace and County Judge for St. Clair County, as also for Madison County after the organization of the latter. He served as State Senator from Madison County in the First and Second General Assemblies (1818-22), and, having removed in 1820 within the limits of what is now Morgan County (but still earlier embraced in Greene), in 1822 was elected to the Senate for Greene and Pike Counties—the latter at that time embracing all the northern and northwestern part of the State, including the county of Cook. During the following session of the Legislature he was a sturdy opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. His home in Morgan County was in a locality known as "Swinerton's Point," a few miles west of Jacksonville, where he died, August 1, 1826. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) Dr. Caldwell (or Cadwell, as he was widely known) commanded a high degree of respect among early residents of Illinois. Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," says of him: "He was moral and correct in his public and private life, . . . was a respectable physician, and always maintained an unblemished character."

CALHOUN, John, pioneer printer and editor, was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 14, 1808; learned the printing trade and practiced it in his native town, also working in a type-foundry in Albany and as a compositor in Troy. In the fall of 1833 he came to Chicago, bringing with him

an outfit for the publication of a weekly paper, and, on Nov. 26, began the issue of "The Chicago Democrat"—the first paper ever published in that city. Mr. Calhoun retained the management of the paper three years, transferring it in November, 1836, to John Wentworth, who conducted it until its absorption by "The Tribune" in July, 1861. Mr. Calhoun afterwards served as County Treasurer, still later as Collector, and, finally, as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad in procuring right of way for the construction of its lines. Died in Chicago, Feb. 20, 1859.

CALHOUN, John, surveyor and politician, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1806; removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1820, served in the Black Hawk War and was soon after appointed County Surveyor. It was under Mr. Calhoun, and by his appointment, that Abraham Lincoln served for some time as Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County. In 1838 Calhoun was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, but was defeated in 1840, though elected Clerk of the House at the following session. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1846, and, for three terms (1849, '50 and '51), served as Mayor of the city of Springfield. In 1852 he was defeated by Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and United States Senator), as a candidate for Congress, but two years later was appointed by President Pierce Surveyor-General of Kansas, where he became discreditably conspicuous by his zeal in attempting to carry out the policy of the Buchanan administration for making Kansas a slave State—especially in connection with the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, with the election of which he had much to do, and over which he presided. Died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25, 1859.

CALHOUN, William J., lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1847. After residing at various points in that State, his family removed to Ohio, where he worked on a farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the end of the war. He participated in a number of severe battles while with Sherman on the march against Atlanta, returning with General Thomas to Nashville, Tenn. During the last few months of the war he served in Texas, being mustered out at San Antonio in that State, though receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. After the war he entered the Poland Union Seminary, where he became the intimate personal friend of Maj. William McKinley, who was elected to the

Presidency in 1896. Having graduated at the seminary, he came to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., and began the study of law, later taking a course in a law school in Chicago, after which he was admitted to the bar (1875) and established himself in practice at Danville as the partner of the Hon. Joseph B. Mann. In 1882 Mr. Calhoun was elected as a Republican to the lower branch of the Thirty-third General Assembly and, during the following session, proved himself one of the ablest members of that body. In May, 1897, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President McKinley a special envoy to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized citizen of the United States who had died while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards during the rebellion then in progress in Cuba. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed William R. Morrison, whose term had expired.

CALHOUN COUNTY, situated between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, just above their junction. It has an area of 260 square miles, with a population (1890) of 7,652; was organized in 1825 and named for John C. Calhoun. Originally, the county was well timbered and the early settlers were largely engaged in lumbering, which tended to give the population more or less of a migratory character. Much of the timber has been cleared off, and the principal business in later years has been agriculture, although coal is found and mined in paying quantities along Silver Creek. Tradition has it that the aborigines found the precious metals in the bed of this stream. It was originally included within the limits of the Military Tract set apart for the veterans of the War of 1812. The physical conformation of the county's surface exhibits some peculiarities. Limestone bluffs, rising sometimes to the height of 200 feet, skirt the banks of both rivers, while through the center of the county runs a ridge dividing the two watersheds. The side valleys and the top of the central ridge are alike fertile. The bottom lands are very rich, but are liable to inundation. The county-seat and principal town is Hardin, with a population (1890) of 311.

CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, lawyer and legislator, was born near Newark, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1829; came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1849, where he farmed, taught school and edited, at different times, "The Wabash Sentinel" and "The Marshall Telegraph." He early identified himself with the Republican party, and, in 1864, was the Republican candidate for Congress in his dis-

trict; became a member of the first State Board of Equalization by appointment of Governor Oglesby in 1867; served in the lower house of the General Assembly during the sessions of 1875, '91, '93 and '95, and, in 1893-95, on a Joint Committee to revise the State Revenue Laws. He was also Presidential Elector in 1880, and again in 1888. Mr. Callahan was admitted to the bar when past 30 years of age, and was President of the State Bar Association in 1889. His home is at Robinson.

CALUMET RIVER, a short stream the main body of which is formed by the union of two branches which come together at the southern boundary of the city of Chicago, and which flows into Lake Michigan a short distance north of the Indiana State line. The eastern branch, known as the Grand Calumet, flows in a westerly direction from Northwestern Indiana and unites with the Little Calumet from the west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the main stream. From the southern limit of Chicago the general course of the stream is north between Lake Calumet and Wolf Lake, which it serves to drain. At its mouth, Calumet Harbor has been constructed, which admits of the entrance of vessels of heavy draught, and is a shipping and receiving point of importance for heavy freight for the Illinois Steel Works, the Pullman Palace Car Works and other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity. The river is regarded as a navigable stream, and has been dredged by the General Government to a depth of twenty feet and 200 feet wide for a distance of two miles, with a depth of sixteen feet for the remainder of the distance to the forks. The Calumet feeder for the Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from the west branch (or Little Calumet) to the canal in the vicinity of Willow Springs. The stream was known to the early French explorers as "the Calmie," and was sometimes confounded by them with the Chicago River.

CALUMET RIVER RAILROAD, a short line, 4.43 miles in length, lying wholly within Cook County. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the lessee, but the line is not operated at present (1898). Its outstanding capital stock is \$68,700. It has no funded debt, but has a floating debt of \$116,357, making a total capitalization of \$185,057. This road extends from One Hundredth Street in Chicago to Hegewisch, and was chartered in 1883. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

CAMBRIDGE, the county-seat of Henry County, about 160 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. It is situated in a fertile region chiefly devoted to

agriculture and stock-raising. The city is a considerable grain market and has some manufacturing. Some coal is also mined. It has a public library, two newspapers, banks, good schools, and handsome public (county) buildings. Population (1890), 1,203; (1890), United States census report, 940; local census, 1,284.

CAMERON, James, Cumberland Presbyterian minister and pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Illinois in 1815, and, in 1818, settled in Sangamon County. In 1829 he is said to have located where the town of New Salem (afterwards associated with the early history of Abraham Lincoln) was built, and of which he and James Rutledge were the founders. He is also said to have officiated at the funeral of Ann Rutledge, with whose memory Mr. Lincoln's name has been tenderly associated by his biographers. Mr. Cameron subsequently removed successively to Fulton County, Ill., to Iowa and to California, dying at a ripe old age, in the latter State, about 1878.

CAMP DOUGLAS, a Federal military camp established at Chicago early in the War of the Rebellion, located between Thirty-first Street and College Place, and Cottage Grove and Forest Avenues. It was originally designed and solely used as a camp of instruction for new recruits. Afterwards it was utilized as a place of confinement for Confederate prisoners of war. (For plot to liberate the latter, together with other similar prisoners in Illinois, see *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY, a plot formed in 1864 for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners of war at Chicago (in Camp Douglas), Rock Island, Alton and Springfield. It was to be but a preliminary step in the execution of a design long cherished by the Confederate Government, viz., the seizing of the organized governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, through the coöperation of the "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three peace commissioners (Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb), who had been sent from Richmond to Canada, held frequent conferences with leaders of the treasonable organizations in the North, including Clement L. Vallandigham, Bowles, of Indiana, and one Charles Walsh, who was head of the movement in Chicago, with a large number of allies in that city and scattered throughout the States. The general management of the affair was entrusted to Capt. Thomas H. Hines, who had been second

in command to the rebel Gen. John Morgan during his raid north of the Ohio River, while Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri, and G. St. Leger Grenfell (an Englishman) were selected to carry out the military program. Hines followed out his instructions with great zeal and labored indefatigably. Thompson's duty was to disseminate incendiary treasonable literature, and strengthen the timorous "Sons of Liberty" by the use of argument and money, both he and his agents being lavishly supplied with the latter. There was to be a draft in July, 1864, and it was determined to arm the "Sons of Liberty" for resistance, the date of uprising being fixed for July 20. This part of the scheme, however, was finally abandoned. Captain Hines located himself at Chicago, and personally attended to the distribution of funds and the purchase of arms. The date finally fixed for the attempt to liberate the Southern prisoners was August 29, 1864, when the National Democratic Convention was to assemble at Chicago. On that date it was expected the city would be so crowded that the presence of the promised force of "Sons" would not excite comment. The program also included an attack on the city by water, for which purpose reliance was placed upon a horde of Canadian refugees, under Capt. John B. Castleman. There were some 26,500 Southern prisoners in the State at this time, of whom about 8,000 were at Chicago, 6,000 at Rock Island, 7,500 at Springfield, and 5,000 at Alton. It was estimated that there were 4,000 "Sons of Liberty" in Chicago, who would be largely reinforced. With these and the Canadian refugees the prisoners at Camp Douglas were to be liberated, and the army thus formed was to march upon Rock Island, Springfield and Alton. But suspicions were aroused, and the Camp was reinforced by a regiment of infantry and a battery. The organization of the proposed assailing force was very imperfect, and the great majority of those who were to compose it were lacking in courage. Not enough of the latter reported for service to justify an attack, and the project was postponed. In the meantime a preliminary part of the plot, at least indirectly connected with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, and which contemplated the release of the rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, had been "nipped in the bud" by the arrest of Capt. C. H. Cole, a Confederate officer in disguise, on the 19th of September, just as he was on the point of putting in execution a scheme for seizing the United States steamer Michigan at Sandusky, and putting on board of it a Confeder-

ate crew. November 8 was the date next selected to carry out the Chicago scheme—the day of President Lincoln's second election. The same preliminaries were arranged, except that no water attack was to be made. But Chicago was to be burned and flooded, and its banks pillaged. Detachments were designated to apply the torch, to open fire plugs, to levy arms, and to attack banks. But representatives of the United States Secret Service had been initiated into the "Sons of Liberty," and the plans of Captain Hines and his associates were well known to the authorities. An efficient body of detectives was put upon their track by Gen. B. J. Sweet, the commandant at Camp Douglas, although some of the most valuable service in running down the conspiracy and capturing its agents, was rendered by Dr. T. Winslow Ayer of Chicago, a Colonel Langhorne (an ex-Confederate who had taken the oath of allegiance without the knowledge of some of the parties to the plot), and Col. J. T. Shanks, a Confederate prisoner who was known as "The Texan." Both Langhorne and Shanks were appalled at the horrible nature of the plot as it was unfolded to them, and entered with zeal into the effort to defeat it. Shanks was permitted to escape from Camp Douglas, thereby getting in communication with the leaders of the plot who assisted to conceal him, while he faithfully apprised General Sweet of their plans. On the night of Nov. 6—or rather after midnight on the morning of the 7th—General Sweet caused simultaneous arrests of the leaders to be made at their hiding-places. Captain Hines was not captured, but the following conspirators were taken into custody: Captains Cantrill and Traverser; Charles Walsh, the Brigadier-General of the "Sons of Liberty," who was sheltering them, and in whose barn and house was found a large quantity of arms and military stores; Col. St. Leger Grenfell, W. R. Anderson and J. T. Shanks; R. T. Semmes, Vincent Marmaduke, Charles T. Daniel and Buckner S. Morris, the Treasurer of the order. They were tried by Military Commission at Cincinnati for conspiracy. Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted; Anderson committed suicide during the trial; Walsh, Semmes and Daniels were sentenced to the penitentiary, and Grenfell was sentenced to be hung, although his sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, where he mysteriously disappeared some years afterward, but whether he escaped or was drowned in the attempt to do so has never been known. The British Government had made

repeated attempts to secure his release, a brother of his being a General in the British Army. Daniels managed to escape, and was never recaptured, while Walsh and Semmes, after undergoing brief terms of imprisonment, were pardoned by President Johnson. The subsequent history of Shanks, who played so prominent a part in defeating the scheme of wholesale arson, pillage and assassination, is interesting. While in prison he had been detailed for service as a clerk in one of the offices under the direction of General Sweet, and, while thus employed, made the acquaintance of a young lady member of a loyal family, whom he afterwards married. After the exposure of the contemplated uprising, the rebel agents in Canada offered a reward of \$1,000 in gold for the taking of his life, and he was bitterly persecuted. The attention of President Lincoln was called to the service rendered by him, and sometime during 1865 he received a commission as Captain and engaged in fighting the Indians upon the Plains. The efficiency shown by Colonel Sweet in ferreting out the conspiracy and defeating its consummation won for him the gratitude of the people of Chicago and the whole nation, and was recognized by the Government in awarding him a commission as Brigadier-General. (See *Benjamin J. Sweet, Camp Douglas and Secret Treasonable Societies.*)

CAMPBELL, Alexander, legislator and Congressman, was born at Concord, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814. After obtaining a limited education in the common schools, at an early age he secured employment as a clerk in an iron manufactory. He soon rose to the position of superintendent, managing iron-works in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, until 1850, when he removed to Illinois, settling at La Salle. He was twice (1852 and 1853) elected Mayor of that city, and represented his county in the Twenty-first General Assembly (1859). He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and served one term (1875-77) as Representative in Congress, being elected as an Independent, but, in 1878, was defeated for re-election by Philip C. Hayes, Republican. Mr. Campbell was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln, and, in 1858, contributed liberally to the expenses of the latter in making the tour of the State during the debate with Douglas. He broke with the Republican party in 1874 on the greenback issue, which won for him the title of "Father of the Greenback." His death occurred at La Salle, August 9, 1898.

CAMPBELL, Antrim, early lawyer, was born in New Jersey in 1814; came to Springfield, Ill.,

in 1838; was appointed Master in Chancery for Sangamon County in 1849, and, in 1861, to a similar position by the United States District Court for that district. Died, August 11, 1863.

CAMPBELL, James R., Congressman and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., May 4, 1853, his ancestors being among the first settlers in that section of the State; was educated at Notre Dame University, Ind., read law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1877; in 1878 purchased "The McLeansboro Times," which he has since conducted; was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1884, and again in '86, advanced to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected in '92. During his twelve years' experience in the Legislature he participated, as a Democrat, in the celebrated Logan-Morrison contest for the United States Senate, in 1885, and assisted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the Senate in 1891. At the close of his last term in the Senate (1896) he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District, receiving a plurality of 2,851 over Orlando Burrell, Republican, who had been elected in 1894. On the second call for troops issued by the President during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Campbell organized a regiment which was mustered in as the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to the corps of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla. Although his regiment saw no active service during the war, it was held in readiness for that purpose, and, on the occupation of Cuba in December, 1898, it became a part of the army of occupation. As Colonel Campbell remained with his regiment, he took no part in the proceedings of the last term of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was not a candidate for re-election in 1898.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, Secretary of State and Congressman, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1811; removed in childhood to the western part of the State and was educated at Jefferson College, afterwards reading law at Pittsburg. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to Galena, Ill., where he had acquired some mining interests, and, in 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ford, but resigned in 1846, and became a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847; in 1850 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Galena District, but defeated for re-election in 1852 by E. B. Washburne. He was then appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to look after certain land grants by the Mexican Government in California,

removing to that State in 1853, but resigned this position about 1855 to engage in general practice. In 1859 he made an extended visit to Europe with his family, and, on his return, located in Chicago, the following year becoming a candidate for Presidential Elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1861 returned to California, and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, became a zealous champion of the Union cause, by his speeches exerting a powerful influence upon the destiny of the State. He also served in the California Legislature during the war, and, in 1864, was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency a second time, assisting most ably in the subsequent campaign to carry the State for the Republican ticket. Died in San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1868.

CAMPBELL, William J., lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia in 1850. When he was two years old his father removed to Illinois, settling in Cook County. After passing through the Chicago public schools, Mr. Campbell attended the University of Pennsylvania, for two years, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. From that date he was in active practice and attained prominence at the Chicago bar. In 1878 he was elected State Senator, and was re-elected in 1882, serving in all eight years. At the sessions of 1881, '83 and '85 he was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and, on Feb. 6, 1883, he became Lieutenant-Governor upon the accession of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton to the executive office to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1888 he represented the First Illinois District in the National Republican Convention, and was the same year chosen a member of the Republican National Committee for Illinois and was re-elected in 1892. Died in Chicago, March 4, 1896. For several years immediately preceding his death, Mr. Campbell was the chief attorney of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago.

CAMP POINT, a town in Adams County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads, 21 miles east-northeast of Quincy. Grain is extensively grown in the surrounding country, and the town has two large flouring mills. It also contains a bank, four churches, a high school and two newspaper offices. Population (1880), 1,131; (1890), 1,150.

CANAL SCRIP FRAUD. During the session of the Illinois General Assembly of 1859, Gen. Jacob Fry, who, as Commissioner or Trustee, had been associated with the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal from 1837 to 1845, had his attention called to a check purporting to have been issued by the Commissioners in 1839, which, upon investigation, he became convinced was counterfeit, or had been fraudulently issued. Having communicated his conclusions to Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, the State Auditor, in charge of the work of refunding the State indebtedness, an inquiry was instituted in the office of the Fund Commissioner—a position attached to the Governor's office, but in the charge of a secretary—which developed the fact that a large amount of these evidences of indebtedness had been taken up through that office and bonds issued therefor by the State Auditor under the laws for funding the State debt. A subsequent investigation by the Finance Committee of the State Senate, ordered by vote of that body, resulted in the discovery that, in May and August, 1839, two series of canal "scrip" (or checks) had been issued by the Canal Board, to meet temporary demands in the work of construction—the sum aggregating \$269,059—of which all but \$316 had been redeemed within a few years at the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank. The bank officers testified that this scrip (or a large part of it) had, after redemption, been held by them in the bank vaults without cancellation until settlement was had with the Canal Board, when it was packed in boxes and turned over to the Board. After having lain in the canal office for several years in this condition, and a new "Trustee" (as the officer in charge was now called) having come into the canal office in 1853, this scrip, with other papers, was repacked in a shoe-box and a trunk and placed in charge of Joel A. Matteson, then Governor, to be taken by him to Springfield and deposited there. Nothing further was known of these papers until October, 1854, when \$300 of the scrip was presented to the Secretary of the Fund Commissioner by a Springfield banker, and bond issued thereon. This was followed in 1856 and 1857 by larger sums, until, at the time the legislative investigation was instituted, it was found that bonds to the amount of \$223,182.66 had been issued on account of principal and interest. With the exception of the \$300 first presented, it was shown that all the scrip so funded had been presented by Governor Matteson, either while in office or subsequent to his retirement, and the bonds issued therefor delivered to him—although none of the persons in whose names the issue was made were known or ever afterward discovered. The developments made by the Senate Finance Committee led to an offer from Matteson to

indemnify the State, in which he stated that he had "unconsciously and innocently been made the instrument through whom a gross fraud upon the State had been attempted." He therefore gave to the State mortgages and an indemnifying bond for the sum shown to have been funded by him of this class of indebtedness, upon which the State, on foreclosure a few years later, secured judgment for \$255,000, although the property on being sold realized only \$238,000. A further investigation by the Legislature, in 1861, revealed the fact that additional issues of bonds for similar scrip had been made amounting to \$165,346, for which the State never received any compensation. A search through the State House for the trunk and box placed in the hands of Governor Matteson in 1853, while the official investigation was in progress, resulted in the discovery of the trunk in a condition showing it had been opened, but the box was never found. The fraud was made the subject of a protracted investigation by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County in May, 1859, and, although the jury twice voted to indict Governor Matteson for larceny, it as often voted to reconsider, and, on a third ballot, voted to "ignore the bill."

CANBY, Richard Sprigg, jurist, was born in Green County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1808; was educated at Miami University and admitted to the bar, afterwards serving as Prosecuting Attorney, member of the Legislature and one term (1847-49) in Congress. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, locating at Olney, was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in 1867, resuming practice at the expiration of his term in 1873. Died in Richland County, July 27, 1895. Judge Canby was a relative of Gen. Edward Richard Spriggs Canby, who was treacherously killed by the Modocs in California in 1873.

CANNON, Joseph G., Congressman, was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836, and removed to Illinois in early youth, locating at Danville, Vermillion County. By profession he is a lawyer, and served as State's Attorney of Vermillion County for two terms (1861-68). Incidentally, he is conducting a large banking business at Danville. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress for the Fifteenth District, and has been re-elected biennially ever since, except in 1890, when he was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Samuel T. Busey, his Democratic opponent. He is now (1898) serving his twelfth term as the Representative for the Twelfth Congressional District, and has been re-elected for a thirteenth term in the Fifty-

sixth Congress (1899-1901). Mr. Cannon has been an influential factor in State and National politics, as shown by the fact that he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations during the important sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

CANTON, a flourishing city in Fulton County, 12 miles from the Illinois River, and 28 miles southwest of Peoria. It is the commercial metropolis of one of the largest and richest counties in the "corn belt"; also has abundant supplies of timber and clay for manufacturing purposes. There are coal mines within the municipal limits, and various manufacturing establishments. Among the principal outputs are agricultural implements, flour, brick and tile, cigars, cigar-boxes, foundry and machine-shop products, firearms, brooms, and marble. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, has a public library and high school, and three newspaper establishments, two of which publish daily editions. Population (1880), 3,762; (1890), 5,604.

CAPPS, Jabez, pioneer, was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796; came to the United States in 1817, and to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819. For a time he taught school in what is now called Round Prairie, in the present County of Sangamon, and later in Calhoun (the original name of a part of the city of Springfield), having among his pupils a number of those who afterwards became prominent citizens of Central Illinois. In 1836, in conjunction with two partners, he laid out the town of Mount Pulaski, the original county-seat of Logan County, where he continued to live for the remainder of his life, and where, during its later period, he served as Postmaster some fifteen years. He also served as Recorder of Logan County four years. Died, April 1, 1896, in the 100th year of his age.

CARBONDALE, a city in Jackson County, founded in 1852, 57 miles north of Cairo, and 91 miles from St. Louis. Three lines of railway center here. The chief industries are coal-mining, farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and lumbering. It has seven or eight churches, two weekly papers, and five public schools, and is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University. Population (1880), 2,213; (1890), 2,382.

CARBONDALE & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD, a short line 17¼ miles in length, extending from Marion to Carbondale, and operated by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as lessee. It was incorporated as the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad in 1867; its name changed in 1869 to The Carbondale &

Shawneetown, was opened for business, Dec. 31, 1871, and leased in 1886 for 980 years to the St. Louis Southern, through which it passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and by lease from the latter, in 1896, became a part of the Illinois Central System (which see).

CAREY, William, lawyer, was born in the town of Turner, Maine, Dec. 29, 1826; studied law with General Fessenden and at Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in 1856, the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1857, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in 1873. Judge Carey was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Jo Daviess County, and the choice of the Republicans in that body for temporary presiding officer; was elected to the next General Assembly (the Twenty-seventh), serving as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee through its four sessions; from 1873 to 1876 was United States District Attorney for Utah, still later occupying various offices at Deadwood, Dakota, and in Reno County, Kan. The first office held by Judge Carey in Illinois (that of Superintendent of Schools for the city of Galena) was conferred upon him through the influence of John A. Rawlins, afterwards General Grant's chief-of-staff during the war, and later Secretary of War—although at the time Mr. Rawlins and he were politically opposed. Mr. Carey's present residence is in Chicago.

CARLIN, Thomas, former Governor, was born of Irish ancestry in Fayette County, Ky., July 18, 1789; emigrated to Illinois in 1811, and served as a private in the War of 1812, and as a Captain in the Black Hawk War. While not highly educated, he was a man of strong common sense, high moral standard, great firmness of character and unflinching courage. In 1818 he settled in Greene County, of which he was the first Sheriff; was twice elected State Senator, and was Register of the Land Office at Quincy, when he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1838. An uncompromising partisan, he nevertheless commanded the respect and good-will of his political opponents. Died at his home in Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, son of Gov. Thomas Carlin, was born at Rich Woods, Greene County, Ill., Nov. 24, 1829. At the age of 21 he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, in 1855, was attached to the Sixth United States Infantry as Lieutenant. After several years spent in Indian

fighting, he was ordered to California, where he was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to recruiting duty. On August 15, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. His record during the war was an exceptionally brilliant one. He defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861; commanded the District of Southeast Missouri for eighteen months; led a brigade under Slocum in the Arkansas campaign; served with marked distinction in Kentucky and Mississippi; took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, was engaged in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and, on Feb. 8, 1864, was commissioned Major in the Sixteenth Infantry. He also took part in the Georgia campaign, aiding in the capture of Atlanta, and marching with Sherman to the sea. For gallant service in the assault at Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864, he was made Colonel in the regular army, and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service at Bentonville, N. C., and Major-General for services during the war. Colonel Carlin was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1893. His home is at Carrollton.

CARLINVILLE, the county-seat of Macoupin County; a city and railroad junction, 57 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 38 miles southwest of Springfield. Blackburn University (which see) is located here. Three coal mines are operated, and there are brick works, tile works and flouring mills. Three newspapers are published here, two issuing daily editions. Population (1880), 3,117; (1890), 3,293; (1898) estimated, 4,500.

CARLYLE, the county-seat of Clinton County, 48 miles east of St. Louis, located on the Kaskaskia River and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The town has churches and schools adapted to its wants, and some manufactures. It has a flourishing seminary for young ladies, three weekly papers, and a public library of some 5,000 volumes. Population (1880), 2,017; (1890), 1,784.

CARMI, the county-seat of White County, on the Little Wabash River, 124 miles east of St. Louis and 38 west of Evansville, Ind. The surrounding country is fertile, yielding both cereals and fruit. Flouring mills and lumber manufacturing, including the making of staves, are the chief industries, though the city has brick and tile works, a plow factory and foundry. Population (1880), 2,512; (1890), 2,785.

CARPENTER, Milton, legislator and State Treasurer; entered upon public life in Illinois as

Representative in the Ninth General Assembly (1834) from Hamilton County, serving by successive re-elections in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth. While a member of the latter (1841) he was elected by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer, retaining this position until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was chosen his own successor by popular vote, but died a few days after the election in August, 1848. He was buried in what is now known as the "Old Hutchinson Cemetery"—a burying ground in the west part of the city of Springfield, long since abandoned—where his remains still lie (1897) in a grave unmarked by a tombstone.

CARPENTER, Philo, pioneer and early druggist, was born of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry in the town of Savoy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1805; engaged as a druggist's clerk at Troy, N. Y., in 1828, and came to Chicago in 1832, where he established himself in the drug business, which was later extended into other lines. Soon after his arrival, he began investing in lands, which have since become immensely valuable. Mr. Carpenter was associated with the late Rev. Jeremiah Porter in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but, in 1851, withdrew on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of some of the representatives of that denomination on the subject of slavery, identifying himself with the Congregationalist Church, in which he had been reared. He was one of the original founders and most liberal benefactors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which he gave in contributions, during his life-time, or in bequests after his death, sums aggregating not far from \$100,000. One of the Seminary buildings was named in his honor, "Carpenter Hall." He was identified with various other organizations, one of the most important being the Relief and Aid Society, which did such useful work after the fire of 1871. By a life of probity, liberality and benevolence, he won the respect of all classes, dying, August 7, 1886.

CARPENTER, (Mrs.) Sarah L. Warren, pioneer teacher, born in Fredonia, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1813; at the age of 13 she began teaching at State Line, N. Y.; in 1833 removed with her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warren) to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in what was called the "Yankee settlement," now the town of Lockport, Will County. She came to Chicago the following year (1834) to take the place of assistant of Granville T. Sprout in a school for boys, and is said to have been the first teacher paid out of the public funds in Chicago, though Miss Eliza Chappell

(afterwards Mrs. Jeremiah Porter) began teaching the children about Fort Dearborn in 1833. Miss Warren married Abel E. Carpenter, whom she survived, dying at Aurora, Kane County, Jan. 10, 1897.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a village of Kane County, on the Lake Geneva branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles north of East Elgin and about 48 miles from Chicago. Population (1890), 754.

CARR, Clark E., lawyer, politician and diplomat, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1836; at 13 years of age accompanied his father's family to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent several years at Knox College. In 1857 he graduated from the Albany Law School, but on returning to Illinois, soon embarked in politics, his affiliations being uniformly with the Republican party. His first office was that of Postmaster at Galesburg, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 and which he held for twenty-four years. He was a tried and valued assistant of Governor Yates during the War of the Rebellion, serving on the staff of the latter with the rank of Colonel. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Lincoln, and took an active part in the campaigns of that year, as well as those of 1868 and 1872. In 1869 he purchased "The Galesburg Republican," which he edited and published for two years. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor; in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, from the State-at-large, and, in 1887, a candidate for the caucus nomination for United States Senator, which was given to Charles B. Farwell. In 1888 he was defeated in the Republican State Convention as candidate for Governor by Joseph W. Fifer. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Denmark, which post he filled with marked ability and credit to the country until his resignation was accepted by President Cleveland, when he returned to his former home at Galesburg. While in Denmark he did much to promote American trade with that country, especially in the introduction of American corn as an article of food, which has led to a large increase in the annual exportation of this commodity to Scandinavian markets.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1830, and graduated at West Point in 1850, entering the Mounted Rifles. Until 1861 he was stationed in the Far West, and engaged in Indian fighting, earning a First Lieu-

tenancy through his gallantry. In 1861 he entered upon active service under General Lyon, in Southwest Missouri, taking part in the engagements of Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek, winning the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He served as acting Brigadier-General in Fremont's hundred-day expedition, for a time commanding the Fourth Division of the Army of the Southwest. On the second day at Pea Ridge, although three times wounded, he remained on the field seven hours, and materially aided in securing a victory, for his bravery being made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the summer of 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Regular Army. During the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a division, leading the attack at Magnolia Church, at Port Gibson, and at Big Black River, and winning a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the United States Army. He also distinguished himself for a first and second assault upon taking Vicksburg, and, in the autumn of 1862, commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps at Corinth. In December of that year he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas, where he gained new laurels, being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Little Rock, and Major-General for services during the war. After the close of the Civil War, he was stationed chiefly in the West, where he rendered good service in the Indian campaigns. In 1894 he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, and has since resided in New York.

CARRIEL, Henry F., M.D., alienist, was born at Charlestown, N. H., and educated at Marlow Academy, N. H., and Wesleyan Seminary, Vt.; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1857, and immediately accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, remaining until 1870. Meanwhile, however, he visited a large number of the leading hospitals and asylums of Europe. In 1870, Dr. Carriel received the appointment of Superintendent of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, a position which he continued to fill until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered to Governor Altgeld his resignation, to take effect July 1 of that year.—**Mrs. Mary Turner (Carriel)**, wife of Dr. Carriel, and a daughter of Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, was elected a Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1896, receiving a plurality of 148,039 over Julia Holmes Smith, her highest competitor.

CARROLL COUNTY, originally a part of Jo Daviess County, but set apart and organized in 1839, named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first settlements were in and around Savanna, Cherry Grove and Arnold's Grove. The first County Commissioners were Messrs. L. H. Borden, Garner Moffett and S. M. Jersey, who held their first court at Savanna, April 13, 1839. In 1843 the county-seat was changed from Savanna to Mount Carroll, where it yet remains. Townships were first organized in 1850, and the development of the county has steadily progressed since that date. The surface of the land is rolling, and at certain points decidedly picturesque. The land is generally good for farming. It is well timbered, particularly along the Mississippi. Area of the county, 440 square miles; population, 18,320. Mount Carroll is a pleasant, prosperous, wide-awake town, of about 2,000 inhabitants, and noted for its excellent public and private schools.

CARROLLTON, the county-seat of Greene County, situated on the west branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 33 miles north-northwest of Alton, and 34 miles south by west from Jacksonville. A foundry, a carriage factory, two machine shops and two flouring mills are the chief manufacturing establishments. The town contains two banks, six churches, a high school, and two weekly newspaper offices. Population (1880), 1,934; (1890), 2,258.

CARTER, Joseph N., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 12, 1843; came to Illinois in boyhood, and, after attending school at Tuscola four years, engaged in teaching until 1863, when he entered Illinois College, graduating in 1866; in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, the next year establishing himself in practice at Quincy, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies (1878-82), and, in June, 1894, was elected to the seat on the Supreme Bench, which he now occupies.

CARTER, Thomas Henry, United States Senator, born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; in his fifth year was brought to Illinois, his father locating at Pana, where he was educated in the public schools; was employed in farming, railroading and teaching several years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and, in 1882, removed to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in practice; was elected, as a Republican, the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from Idaho and the first Representative from the new

State; was Commissioner of the General Land Office (1891-92), and, in 1895, was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1901. In 1892 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee, serving until the St. Louis Convention of 1896.

CARTERVILLE, a village in Williamson County, 10 miles by rail northwest of Marion. Coal mining is the principal industry. It has a bank, four churches, a public school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 692; (1890), 969.

CARTHAGE, a city, and the county-seat of Hancock County, 13 miles east of Keokuk, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads. It has waterworks and is lighted by electricity; has three weekly papers, and is the seat of a Lutheran College. Population (1880), 1,594; (1890), 1,654.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, at Carthage, Hancock County, incorporated in 1871; has a teaching faculty of twelve members, and reports 158 pupils—sixty-eight men and ninety women—for 1897-98. It has a library of 5,000 volumes and endowment of \$32,000. Instruction is given in the classical, scientific, musical, fine arts and business departments, as well as in preparatory studies. In 1898 this institution reported a property valuation of \$41,000, of which \$35,000 was in real estate.

CARTHAGE & BURLINGTON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CARTWRIGHT, James Henry, Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1842—the son of a frontier Methodist clergyman; was educated at Rock River Seminary and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1867; began practice in 1870 at Oregon, Ogle County, which is still his home; in 1888 was elected Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Eustace, deceased, and in 1891 assigned to Appellate Court duty; in December, 1895, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice John M. Bailey, deceased, and re-elected in 1897.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785, and at the age of five years accompanied his father (a Revolutionary veteran) to Logan County, Ky. The country was wild and unsettled, there were no schools, the nearest mill was 40 miles distant, the few residents wore homespun garments of flax or cotton; and coffee, tea and sugar in domestic use were almost unknown. Methodist circuit riders soon invaded the district, and, at a camp meeting held at Cane

Ridge in 1801, Peter received his first religious impressions. A few months later he abandoned his reckless life, sold his race-horse and abjured gambling. He began preaching immediately after his conversion, and, in 1803, was regularly received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although only 18 years old. In 1823 he removed to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County, then but sparsely settled. In 1828, and again in 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, where his homespun wit and undaunted courage stood him in good stead. For a long series of years he attended annual conferences (usually as a delegate), and was a conspicuous figure at camp-meetings. Although a Democrat all his life, he was an uncompromising antagonist of slavery, and rejoiced at the division of his denomination in 1844. He was also a zealous supporter of the Government during the Civil War. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He was a powerful preacher, a tireless worker, and for fifty years served as a Presiding Elder of his denomination. On the lecture platform, his quaintness and eccentricity, together with his inexhaustible fund of personal anecdotes, insured an interested audience. Numerous stories are told of his physical prowess in overcoming unruly characters whom he had failed to convince by moral suasion. Inside the church he was equally fearless and outspoken, and his strong common sense did much to promote the success of the denomination in the West. He died at his home near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Sept. 25, 1872. His principal published works are "A Controversy with the Devil" (1853), "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright" (1856), "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1869), and several works on Methodism.

CARY, Eugene, lawyer and insurance manager, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1835; began teaching at sixteen, meanwhile attending a select school or academy at intervals; studied law at Sheboygan, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., 1855-56; served as City Attorney and later as County Judge, and, in 1861, enlisted in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving as a Captain in the Army of the Cumberland, and the last two years as Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Rousseau. After the war he settled at Nashville, Tenn., where he held the office of Judge of the First District, but in 1871 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1883, was the High-License candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor Harrison, and believed by

many to have been honestly elected, but counted out by the machine methods then in vogue.

CASAD, Anthony Wayne, clergyman and physician, was born in Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., May 2, 1791; died at Summerfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1857. His father, Rev. Thomas Casad, was a Baptist minister, who, with his wife, Abigail Tingley, was among the early settlers of Sussex County. He was descended from Dutch-Huguenot ancestry, the family name being originally Cossart, the American branch having been founded by Jacques Cossart, who emigrated from Leyden to New York in 1663. At the age of 19 Anthony removed to Greene County, Ohio, settling at Fairfield, near the site of the present city of Dayton, where some of his relatives were then residing. On Feb. 6, 1811, he married Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Stites and Martha Martin Stites, her mother's father and grandfather having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Anthony Wayne Casad served as a volunteer from Ohio in the War of 1812, being a member of Captain Wm. Stephenson's Company. In 1818 he removed with his wife's father to Union Grove, St. Clair County, Ill. A few years later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during 1821-23 was stationed at Kaskaskia and Buffalo, removing, in 1823, to Lebanon, where he taught school. Later he studied medicine and attained considerable prominence as a practitioner, being commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry in 1835. He was one of the founders of McKendree College and a liberal contributor to its support; was also for many years Deputy Superintendent of Schools at Lebanon, served as County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and acted as agent for Harper Brothers in the sale of Southern Illinois lands. He was a prominent Free Mason and an influential citizen. His youngest daughter, Amanda Keziah, married Rev. Colin D. James (which see).

CASEY, a village of Clark County, at the intersection of the Vandalia Line and the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad, 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute. Population (1880), 748; (1890), 844.

CASEY, Zadoc, pioneer and early Congressman, was born in Georgia, March 17, 1796, the youngest son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who removed to Tennessee about 1800. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1817, bringing with him his widowed mother, and settling in the vicinity of the present city of Mount Vernon, in Jefferson County, where he acquired great prominence as a politician and became the head

of an influential family. He began preaching at an early age, and continued to do so occasionally through his political career. In 1819, he took a prominent part in the organization of Jefferson County, serving on the first Board of County Commissioners; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in 1820, but was elected Representative in 1822 and re-elected two years later; in 1826 was advanced to the Senate, serving until 1830, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and during his incumbency took part in the Black Hawk War. On March 1, 1833, he resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship to accept a seat as one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, to which he had been elected a few months previous, being subsequently re-elected for four consecutive terms. In 1842 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by John A. McClernand. Other public positions held by him included those of Delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, Representative in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies (1848-52), serving as Speaker in the former. He was again elected to the Senate in 1860, but died before the expiration of his term, Sept. 4, 1862. During the latter years of his life he was active in securing the right of way for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the original of the Mississippi division of the Baltimore, Ohio & Southwestern. He commenced life in poverty, but acquired a considerable estate, and was the donor of the ground upon which the Supreme Court building for the Southern Division at Mount Vernon was erected.—**Dr. Newton R. (Casey)**, son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 27, 1836, received his primary education in the local schools and at Hillsboro and Mount Vernon Academies; in 1849 entered the Ohio University at Athens in that State, remaining until 1845, when he commenced the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures the following year at the Louisville Medical Institute; soon after began practice, and, in 1847, removed to Benton, Ill., returning the following year to Mount Vernon. In 1856-57 he attended a second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, the latter year removing to Mound City, where he filled a number of positions, including that of Mayor from 1859 to 1864, when he declined a re-election. In 1860, Dr. Casey served as delegate from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and, on the establishment of the United States Government Hospital at Mound City, in 1861, acted for some time as a volunteer

surgeon, later serving as Assistant Surgeon. In 1866, he was elected Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly and re-elected in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Speaker in opposition to Hon. S. M. Cullom; also again served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872-74). Since retiring from public life Dr. Casey has given his attention to the practice of his profession.—**Col. Thomas S. (Casey)**, another son, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., April 6, 1832, educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, in due course receiving the degree of A.M. from the latter; studied law for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1854; in 1860, was elected State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District; in September, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was mustered out May 16, 1863, having in the meantime taken part in the battle of Stone River and other important engagements in Western Tennessee. By this time his regiment, having been much reduced in numbers, was consolidated with the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, he was again elected State's Attorney, serving until 1868; in 1870, was chosen Representative, and, in 1872, Senator for the Mount Vernon District for a term of four years. In 1879, he was elected Circuit Judge and was immediately assigned to Appellate Court duty, soon after the expiration of his term, in 1885, removing to Springfield, where he died, March 1, 1891.

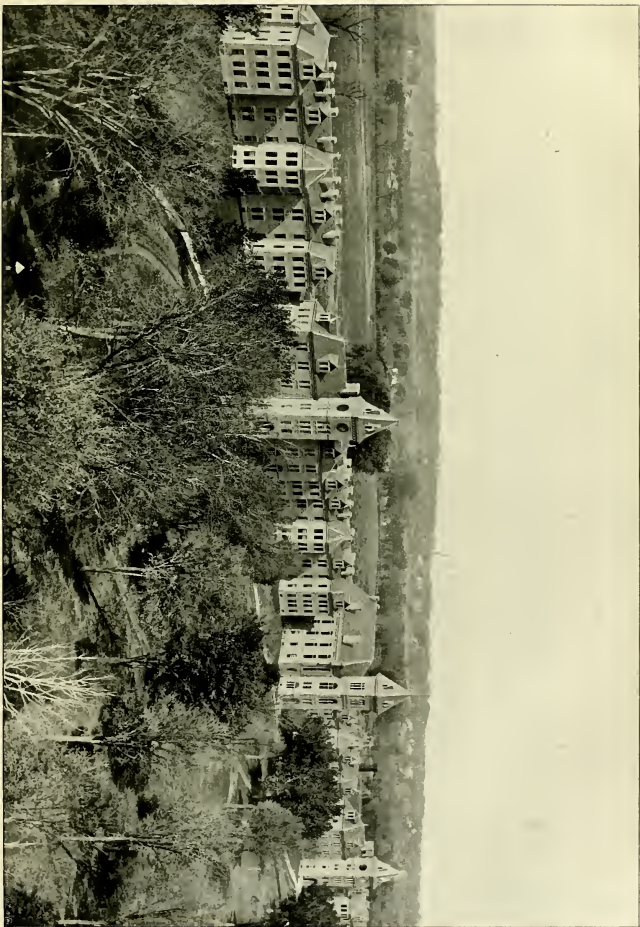
CASS COUNTY, situated a little west of the center of the State, with an area of 360 square miles and a population (1890) of 15,963—named for Gen. Lewis Cass. French traders are believed to have made the locality of Beardstown their headquarters about the time of the discovery of the Illinois country. The earliest permanent white settlers came about 1820, and among them were Thomas Beard, Martin L. Lindsley, John Cetroug and Archibald Job. As early as 1821 there was a horse-mill on Indian Creek, and, in 1827, M. L. Lindsley conducted a school on the bluffs. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist missionary and evangelist, was one of the earliest preachers, and among the pioneers may be named Messrs. Robertson, Toplo, McDonald, Downing, Davis, Shepherd, Penny, Bergen and Hopkins. Beardstown was the original county-seat, and during both the Black Hawk and Mormon troubles was a depot of supplies and rendezvous for troops. Here also Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech. The site of the town,

as at present laid out, was at one time sold by Mr. Downing for twenty-five dollars. The county was set off from Morgan in 1837. The principal towns are Beardstown, Virginia, Chandlerville, Ashland and Arenzville. The county-seat, formerly at Beardstown, was later removed to Virginia, where it now is. Beardstown was incorporated in 1837, with about 700 inhabitants. Virginia was platted in 1836, but not incorporated until 1842.

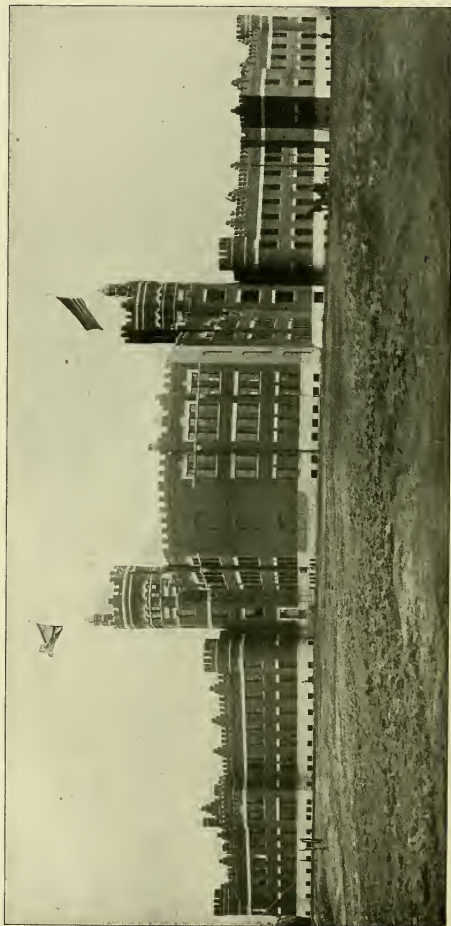
CASTLE, Orlando Lane, educator, was born at Jericho, Vt., July 26, 1822; graduated at Denison University, Ohio, 1846; spent one year as tutor there, and, for several years, had charge of the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858, he accepted the chair of Rhetoric, Oratory and Belles-Lettres in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., remaining until his death, Jan. 31, 1892. Professor Castle received the degree of LL.D. from Denison University in 1877.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, was born (Hartwell) in Luray, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1844, educated at the Female College, Granville, Ohio, where she graduated, in 1868, and, in 1887, was married to James S. Catherwood, with whom she resides at Hoopeston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood is the author of a number of works of fiction, which have been accorded a high rank. Among her earlier productions are "Craque-o'-Doom" (1881), "Rocky Fork" (1882), "Old Caravan Days" (1884), "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888), "The Romance of Dollard" and "The Bells of St. Anne" (1889). During the past few years she has shown a predilection for subjects connected with early Illinois history, and has published popular romances under the title of "The Story of Tonty," "The White Islander," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia" and "The Chase of Sant Castin and other Stories of the French in the New World."

CATON, John Dean, early lawyer and jurist, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 19, 1812. Left to the care of a widowed mother at an early age, his childhood was spent in poverty and manual labor. At 15 he was set to learn a trade, but an infirmity of sight compelled him to abandon it. After a brief attendance at an academy at Utica, where he studied law between the ages of 19 and 21, in 1833 he removed to Chicago, and shortly afterward, on a visit to Pekin, was examined and licensed to practice by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1834, he was elected Justice of the Peace, served as Alderman in 1837-38, and sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1842 to 1864, when he resigned, hav-



ANNEX CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE, BARTONVILLE (Peoria).

ing served nearly twenty-two years. During this period he more than once occupied the position of Chief Justice. Being embarrassed by the financial stringency of 1837-38, in the latter year he entered a tract of land near Plainfield, and, taking his family with him, began farming. Later in life, while a resident of Ottawa, he became interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the West, which for a time bore his name and were ultimately incorporated in the "Western Union," laying the foundation of a large fortune. On retiring from the bench, he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his private affairs, to travel, and to literary labors. Among his published works are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies," and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois." Died in Chicago, July 30, 1895.

CAVARTY, Alfred W., early lawyer and legislator, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1793; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and, in 1822, came to Illinois, first settling at Edwardsville, and soon afterwards at Carrollton, Greene County. Here he was elected Representative in the Fifth General Assembly (1826), and again to the Twelfth (1840); also served as Senator in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Assemblies (1842-48), acting, in 1845, as one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes. In 1844, he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1846, was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated in convention by Augustus C. French. Mr. Cavity was prominent both in his profession and in the Legislature while a member of that body. In 1853, he removed to Ottawa, where he resided until his death, Oct. 25, 1876.

CENTERVILLE (or Central City), a village in the coal-mining district of Grundy County, near Coal City. Population (1890), 673.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, established under act of the Legislature passed March 1, 1847, and located at Jacksonville, Morgan County. Its founding was largely due to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who addressed the people from the platform and appeared before the General Assembly in behalf of this class of unfortunates. Construction of the building was begun in 1848. By 1851 two wards were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was received in November of that year. The first Superintendent was Dr. J. M. Higgins, who served less than two years, when he was succeeded by Dr. H. K. Jones, who had been Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Jones remained as

Acting Superintendent for several months, when the place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Andrew McFarland of New Hampshire, his administration continuing until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill-health, being succeeded by Dr. Henry F. Carriel of New Jersey. Dr. Carriel tendered his resignation in 1893, and, after one or two further changes, in 1897 Dr. F. C. Winslow, who had been Assistant Superintendent under Dr. Carriel, was placed in charge of the institution. The original plan of construction provided for a center building, five and a half stories high, and two wings with a rear extension in which were to be the chapel, kitchen and employes' quarters. Subsequently these wings were greatly enlarged, permitting an increase in the number of wards, and as the exigencies of the institution demanded, appropriations have been made for the erection of additional buildings. Numerous detached buildings have been erected within the past few years, and the capacity of the institution greatly increased—"The Annex" admitting of the introduction of many new and valuable features in the classification and treatment of patients. The number of inmates of late years has ranged from 1,200 to 1,400. The counties from which patients are received in this institution embrace: Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Scott, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene and Jersey.

CENTRALIA, a city and railway junction in Marion County, 250 miles south of Chicago. It forms a trade-center for the famous "fruit belt" of Southern Illinois. It has also coal mines and various descriptions of manufactories, including flour and rolling mills, nail factory, iron foundries and railway repair shops. There are three papers published here—two daily. The city has several parks and an excellent system of graded schools, including a high school. Population (1880), 3,621; (1890), 4,763.

CENTRALIA & ALTAMONT RAILROAD. (See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

CENTRALIA & CHESTER RAILROAD, a railway line wholly within the State, extending from Salem, in Marion County, to Chester, on the Mississippi River (91.6 miles), with a lateral branch from Sparta to Roxborough (5 miles), and trackage facilities over the Illinois Central from the branch junction to Centralia (2.9 miles)—

total, 99.5 miles. The original line was chartered as the Centralia & Chester Railroad, in December, 1887, completed from Sparta to Coulterville in 1889, and consolidated the same year with the Sparta & Evansville and the Centralia & Altamont Railroads (projected); line completed from Centralia to Evansville early in 1894. The branch from Sparta to Rosborough was built in 1895, the section of the main line from Centralia to Salem (14.9 miles) in 1896, and that from Evansville to Chester (17.6 miles) in 1897-98. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver, June 7, 1897, and the expenditures for extension and equipment made under authority granted by the United States Court for the issue of Receiver's certificates. The total capitalization is \$2,374,841, of which \$978,000 is in stocks and \$948,000 in bonds.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CERRO GORDO, a town in Piatt County, 12 miles by rail east-northeast of Decatur. The crop of cereals in the surrounding country is sufficient to support an elevator at Cerro Gordo, which has also a flouring mill, brick and tile factories, plow works, etc. There are four churches, graded schools, a bank and two newspaper offices. Population (1880), 565; (1890), 939.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE, an institution under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, Ill., incorporated in 1878; is co-educational, has a faculty of ten instructors, and reports 127 students—70 male and 57 female—in the classes of 1895-96. Besides the usual departments in literature, science and the classics, instruction is given to classes in theology, music, the fine arts, oratory and preparatory studies. It has property valued at \$110,000, and reports an endowment fund of \$8,000.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1845; graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1866; took a course in Michigan University (1868-69); taught in various Wisconsin institutions, also discharged the duties of State Geologist, later filling the chair of Geology at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In 1878, he was sent to Paris, in charge of the educational exhibits of Wisconsin, at the International Exposition of that year—during his visit making a special study of the Alpine glaciers. In 1887, he was elected President of the University of Wisconsin, serving until 1892, when he became Head Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago, where he still remains. He is

also editor of the University "Journal of Geology" and President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Professor Chamberlin is author of a number of volumes on educational and scientific subjects, chiefly in the line of geology. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University, all on the same date (1887).

CHAMPAIGN, a flourishing city in Champaign County, 128 miles southwest of Chicago and 83 miles northeast of Springfield; is the intersecting point of three lines of railway and connected with the adjacent city of Urbana, the county-seat, by an electric railway. The University of Illinois is located between the two cities, the grounds of the institution being partly in each corporation. Champaign has an admirable system of water-works, well paved streets, and is lighted by both gas and electricity. The surrounding country is agricultural, but the city has manufactories of bagging, twine, flour, carriages and drain-tile. There are three papers published here—two issuing daily editions—besides a college weekly conducted by the students of the University. In the residence portion of the city there is a handsome park covering ten acres, and several smaller parks in other sections. There are several handsome churches, and excellent schools, both public and private. Population (1880), 5,103; (1890), 5,839.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, situated in the eastern half of the central belt of the State; area, 1,008 square miles; population (1890), 42,159. The county was organized in 1833, and named for a county in Ohio. The physical conformation is flat, and the soil rich. The county lies in the heart of what was once called the "Grand Prairie." Workable seams of bituminous coal underlie the surface, but overlying quicksands interfere with their operation. The Sangamon and Kaskaskia Rivers have their sources in this region, and several railroads cross the county. The soil is a black muck underlaid by a yellow clay. Urbana (with a population of 3,540 in 1890) is the county-seat. Other important points in the county are Champaign (6,000), Tolono (1,000), and Rantoul (1,100). Champaign and Urbana adjoin each other, and the grounds of the Illinois State University extend into each corporation, being largely situated in Champaign. Large drifted masses of Niagara limestone are found, interspersed with coal measure limestone and sandstone. Alternating beds of clay, gravel and quicksand of the drift formation are found beneath the subsoil to the depth of 150 to 300 feet.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHANDLER, Charles, physician, was born at West Woodstock, Conn., July 2, 1806; graduated with the degree of M.D. at Castleton, Vt., and, in 1829, located in Scituate, R. I.; in 1832, started with the intention of settling at Fort Clark (now Peoria), Ill., but was stopped at Beardstown by the "Black Hawk War," finally locating on the Sangamon River, in Cass County, where, in 1848, he laid out the town of Chandlerville—Abraham Lincoln being one of the surveyors who platted the town. Here he gained a large practice, which he was compelled, in his later years, partially to abandon in consequence of injuries received while prosecuting his profession, afterwards turning his attention to merchandising and encouraging the development of the locality in which he lived by promoting the construction of railroads and the building of schoolhouses and churches. Liberal and public-spirited, his influence for good extended over a large region. Died, April 7, 1879.

CHANDLER, Henry B., newspaper manager, was born at Frelighsburg, Quebec, July 12, 1836; at 18 he began teaching, and later took charge of the business department of "The Detroit Free Press"; in 1861, came to Chicago with Wilbur F. Storey and became business manager of "The Chicago Times"; in 1870, disagreed with Storey and retired from newspaper business. Died, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1896.

CHANDLERVILLE, a village in Cass County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles north by east from Virginia, laid out in 1848 by Dr. Charles Chandler, an early settler, and platted by Abraham Lincoln. It has a bank, four churches, a weekly newspaper, a flour and a saw-mill. Population (1880), 681; (1890), 916.

CHAPIN, a village of Morgan County, at the intersection of the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 10 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 450.

CHAPPELL, Charles H., railway manager, was born in Du Page County, Ill., March 3, 1841. With an ardent passion for the railroad business, at the age of 16 he obtained a position as freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being steadily promoted through the ranks of conductor, train-master and dispatcher, until, in 1865, at the age of 24, he was appointed General Agent of the Eastern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroad positions which Mr. Chappell has since held are: Superintendent of a division of the Union Pacific

(1869-70); Assistant or Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or some of its branches (1870-74); General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (1874-76); Superintendent of the Western Division of the Wabash (1877-79). In 1880, he accepted the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, being advanced in the next three years through the grades of General Superintendent and Assistant General Manager, to that of General Manager of the entire system, which he has continued to fill for over twelve years. Quietly and without show or display, Mr. Chappell continues in the discharge of his duties, assisting to make the system with which he is identified one of the most successful and perfect in its operation in the whole country.

CHARLESTON, the county-seat of Coles County, an incorporated city and a railway junction, 46 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind. It lies in the center of a farming region, yet has several factories, including woolen and flouring mills, broom, plow and carriage factories, a foundry and a canning factory. Four newspapers are published here, three of them daily. Population (1880), 2,867; (1890), 4,135. The Eastern State Normal School was located here in 1895.

CHARLESTON, NEOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de, a celebrated French traveler and an early explorer of Illinois, born at St. Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682. He entered the Jesuit Society, and while a student was sent to Quebec (1695), where for four years he was instructor in the college, and completed his divinity studies. In 1709 he returned to France, but came again to Quebec a few years later. He ascended the St. Lawrence, sailed through Lakes Ontario and Erie, and finally reached the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River. After visiting Cahokia and the surrounding country (1720-21), he continued down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and returned to France by way of Santo Domingo. Besides some works on religious subjects, he was the author of histories of Japan, Paraguay and San Domingo. His great work, however, was the "History of New France," which was not published until twenty years after his death. His journal of his American explorations appeared about the same time. His history has long been cited by scholars as authority, but no English translation was made until 1865, when it was undertaken by Shea. Died in France, Feb. 1, 1761.

CHASE, Philander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in Cornish, Vt., Dec. 14, 1775, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although reared as a Congregationalist, he adopted the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in 1799, for several years laboring as a missionary in Northern and Western New York. In 1805, he went to New Orleans, but returning North in 1811, spent six years as a rector at New Haven, Conn., then engaged in missionary work in Ohio, organizing a number of parishes and founding an academy at Worthington; was consecrated a Bishop in 1819, and after a visit to England to raise funds, laid the foundation of Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary, named in honor of two English noblemen who had contributed a large portion of the funds. Differences arising with some of his clergy in reference to the proper use of the funds, he resigned both the Bishopric and the Presidency of the college in 1831, and after three years of missionary labor in Michigan, in 1835 was chosen Bishop of Illinois. Making a second visit to England, he succeeded in raising additional funds, and, in 1838, founded Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria County, Ill., for which a charter was obtained in 1847. He was a man of great religious zeal, of indomitable perseverance and the most successful pioneer of the Episcopal Church in the West. He was Presiding Bishop from 1843 until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1852. Several volumes appeared from his pen, the most important being "A Plea for the West" (1826), and "Reminiscences: an Autobiography, Comprising a History of the Principal Events in the Author's Life" (1848).

CHATHAM, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles south of Springfield. Population (1880), 454; (1890), 482.

CHATSWORTH, a town in Livingston County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, 79 miles east of Peoria and 44 miles east-northeast of Bloomington. It is the center of a farming and stock-raising district, but has brick works and some other manufactories. It has a bank, four churches, a graded school and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,054; (1890), 827.

CHEBANSE, a town in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles south-southwest from Chicago; the place has a bank and two newspapers. Population (1880), 728; (1890), 616.

CHENEY, Charles Edward, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; graduated at

Hobart in 1857, and began study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon after ordination he became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky, organized the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1873. He was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Chicago, Dec. 14, 1873.

CHENEY, John Vance, author and librarian, was born at Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848, though the family home was at Dorset, Vt., where he grew up and received his primary education. He acquired his academic training at Manchester, Vt., and Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1865, later becoming Assistant Principal of the same institution. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar successively in Massachusetts and New York; but meanwhile having written considerably for the old "Scribner's Monthly" (now "Century Magazine"), while under the editorship of Dr. J. G. Holland, he gradually adopted literature as a profession. Removing to the Pacific Coast, he took charge, in 1887, of the Free Public Library at San Francisco, remaining until 1894, when he accepted the position of Librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, as successor to Dr. William F. Poole, deceased. Besides two or three volumes of verse, Mr. Cheney is the author of numerous essays on literary subjects. His published works include "Thistle-Drift," poems (1887); "Wood-Blooms," poems (1888), "Golden Guess," essays (1892); "That Dome in Air," essays (1895); "Queen Helen," poem (1895) and "Out of the Silence," poem (1897). He is also editor of "Wood Notes Wild," by Simeon Pease Cheney (1892), and Caxton Club's edition of Derby's Phoenixiana.

CHENOA, an incorporated city of McLean County, at the intersecting point of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, 48 miles east of Peoria, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 102 miles south of Chicago. Agriculture, dairy farming, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the chief industries of the surrounding region, one mine being operated within the corporate limits. The city also has a creamery, canning works and tile works, besides two banks, seven churches, a graded school and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,063; (1890), 1,226.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1813; at the

age of thirteen was chairman to an engineering party on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being later employed on other roads. In 1837, he was appointed senior assistant engineer in the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, and, in 1846, Chief Engineer of the Boston Waterworks, in 1850 becoming sole Commissioner of the Water Department of that city. In 1855, he became engineer of the Chicago Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and in that capacity designed the sewerage system of the city—also planning the river tunnels. He resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago in 1879. He was regarded as an authority on water-supply and sewerage, and was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Toronto, Milwaukee and other cities. Died, August 19, 1886.

CHESNUT, John A., lawyer, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1816, his father being a native of South Carolina, but of Irish descent. John A. was educated principally in his native State, but came to Illinois in 1836, read law with P. H. Winchester at Carlinville, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced at Carlinville until 1855, when he removed to Springfield and engaged in real estate and banking business. Mr. Chesnut was associated with many local business enterprises, was for several years one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, also a Trustee of the Illinois Female College (Methodist) at the same place, and was Supervisor of the United States Census for the Sixth District of Illinois in 1880. Died, Jan. 14, 1898.

CHESTER, the county-seat of Randolph County, situated on the Mississippi River, 76 miles south of St. Louis. It is the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary and of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts. It stands in the heart of a region abounding in bituminous coal, and is a prominent shipping point for this commodity; also has quarries of building stone. It has a grain elevator, flouring mills, rolling mills and foundries. Population (1880), 2,580; (1890), 2,708.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824, of French Huguenot stock—his parents having emigrated from Switzerland in 1823, at first becoming members of the Selkirk colony on Red River, in Manitoba. Having received a common school education, he became a merchant at Galena, and was the first to volunteer there in response to the call for troops after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in

1861, being chosen to the captaincy of a company in the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which General Grant had declined; participated in the campaign on the Tennessee River which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, meanwhile being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; also distinguished himself at Corinth, where he remained in command until May, 1863, and organized the first colored regiment raised in the West. In December, 1863, he was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, serving later in Kentucky and being brevetted Major-General in January, 1864. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post at Memphis, and later the District of Talladega, Ala., until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. General Chetlain was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah (1867-69), then appointed United States Consul at Brussels, serving until 1872, on his return to the United States establishing himself as a banker and broker in Chicago.

CHICAGO, the county-seat of Cook County, chief city of Illinois and (1890) second city in population in the United States.

SITUATION.—The city is situated at the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, 18 miles north of the extreme southern point of the lake, at the mouth of the Chicago River; 715 miles west of New York, 590 miles north of west from Washington, and 260 miles northeast of St. Louis. From the Pacific Coast it is distant 2,417 miles. Latitude 41° 52' north; longitude 87° 35' west of Greenwich. Area (1898), 186 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. It is 502 feet above sea-level, and its highest point is some 18 feet above Lake Michigan. The Chicago River is virtually a bayou, dividing into north and south branches about a half-mile west of the lake. The surrounding country is a low, flat prairie, but engineering science and skill have done much for it in the way of drainage. The Illinois & Michigan Canal terminates at a point on the south branch of the Chicago River, within the city limits, and unites the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River.

COMMERCE.—The Chicago River, with its branches, affords a water frontage of nearly 60 miles, the greater part of which is utilized for the shipment and unloading of grain, lumber, stone, coal, merchandise, etc. Another navigable stream (the Calumet River) also lies within the

corporate limits. Dredging has made the Chicago River, with its branches, navigable for vessels of deep draft. The harbor has also been widened and deepened. Well constructed breakwaters protect the vessels lying inside, and the port is as safe as any on the great lakes. The city is a port of entry, and the tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds that of any other port in the United States. During 1897, 9,156 vessels arrived, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,309,442, while 9,201 cleared, representing a tonnage of 7,185,324. It is the largest grain market in the world, its elevators (in 1897) having a capacity of 32,550,000 bushels.

According to the reports of the Board of Trade, the total receipts and shipments of grain for the year 1898—counting flour as its grain equivalent in bushels—amounted to 323,097,453 bushels of the former, to 289,920,028 bushels of the latter. The receipts and shipments of various products for the year (1898) were as follows:

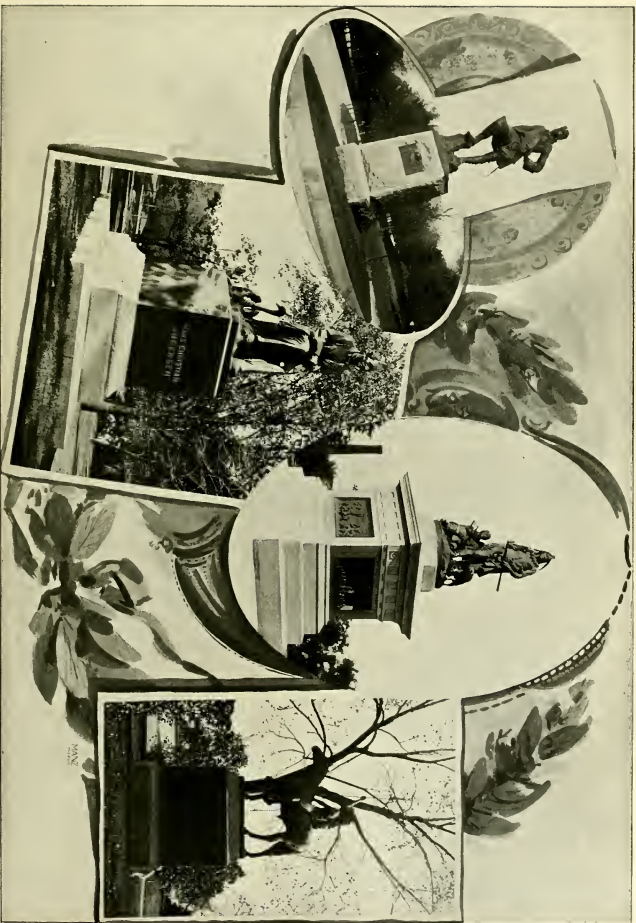
| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Flour (bbls.) | 5,316,195 | 5,032,236 |
| Wheat (bu.) | 35,741,555 | 38,094,900 |
| Corn " | 127,426,374 | 130,397,681 |
| Oats " | 110,293,647 | 85,057,636 |
| Rye " | 4,935,308 | 4,453,384 |
| Barley " | 18,116,594 | 6,755,247 |
| Cured Meats (lbs.) | 229,005,246 | 923,627,722 |
| Dressed Beef " | 110,286,652 | 1,060,859,808 |
| Live-stock—Hogs | 9,860,968 | 1,334,768 |
| " Cattle | 2,480,632 | 864,408 |
| " Sheep | 3,502,378 | 545,001 |

Chicago is also an important lumber market, the receipts in 1895, including shingles, being 1,562,527 M. feet. As a center for beef and pork-packing, the city is without a rival in the amount of its products, there having been 92,459 cattle and 760,514 hogs packed in 1894-95. In bank clearings and general mercantile business it ranks second only to New York, while it is also one of the chief manufacturing centers of the country. The census of 1890 shows 9,959 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$292,-477,038; employing 203,108 hands, and turning out products valued at \$632,184,140. Of the output by far the largest was that of the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, amounting to \$203,825,092; men's clothing came next (\$32,-517,226); iron and steel, \$31,419,854; foundry and machine shop products, \$29,928,616; planed lumber, \$17,604,494. Chicago is also the most important live-stock market in the United States. The Union Stock Yards (in the southwest part of the city) are connected with all railroad lines entering the city, and cover many hundreds of

acres. In 1894, there were received 8,788,049 animals (of all descriptions), valued at \$148,057,-026. Chicago is also a primary market for hides and leather, the production and sales being both of large proportions, and the trade in manufactured leather (notably in boots and shoes) exceeds that of any other market in the country. Ship-building is a leading industry, as are also brick-making, distilling and brewing.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—Besides being the chief port on the great lakes, Chicago ranks second to no other American city as a railway center. The old "Galena & Chicago Union," its first railroad, was operated in 1849, and within three years a substantial advance had been scored in the way of steam transportation. Since then the multiplication of railroad lines focusing in or passing through Chicago has been rapid and steady. In 1895 not less than thirty-eight distinct lines enter the city, although these are operated by only twenty-two companies. Some 2,600 miles of railroad track are laid within the city limits. The number of trains daily arriving and departing (suburban and freight included) is about 2,000. Intramural transportation is afforded by electric, steam, cable and horse-car lines. Four tunnels under the Chicago River and its branches, and numerous bridges connect the various divisions of the city.

HISTORY.—Point du Sable (a native of San Domingo) was admittedly the first resident of Chicago other than the aborigines. The French missionaries and explorers—Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Hennepin and others—came a century earlier, their explorations beginning in 1673. After the expulsion of the French at the close of the French and Indian War, the territory passed under British control, though French traders remained in this vicinity after the War of the Revolution. One of these named Le Mai followed Point du Sable about 1796, and was himself succeeded by John Kinzie, the Indian trader, who came in 1803. Fort Dearborn was built near the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804 on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville, concluded by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1795, but was evacuated in 1812, when most of the garrison and the few inhabitants were massacred by the savages. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The fort was rebuilt in 1816, and another settlement established around it. The first Government survey was made, 1829-30. Early residents were the Kinzies, the Wolcotts, the Beaubiens and the Millers. The Black Hawk War (1832) rather aided in developing the resources and increasing



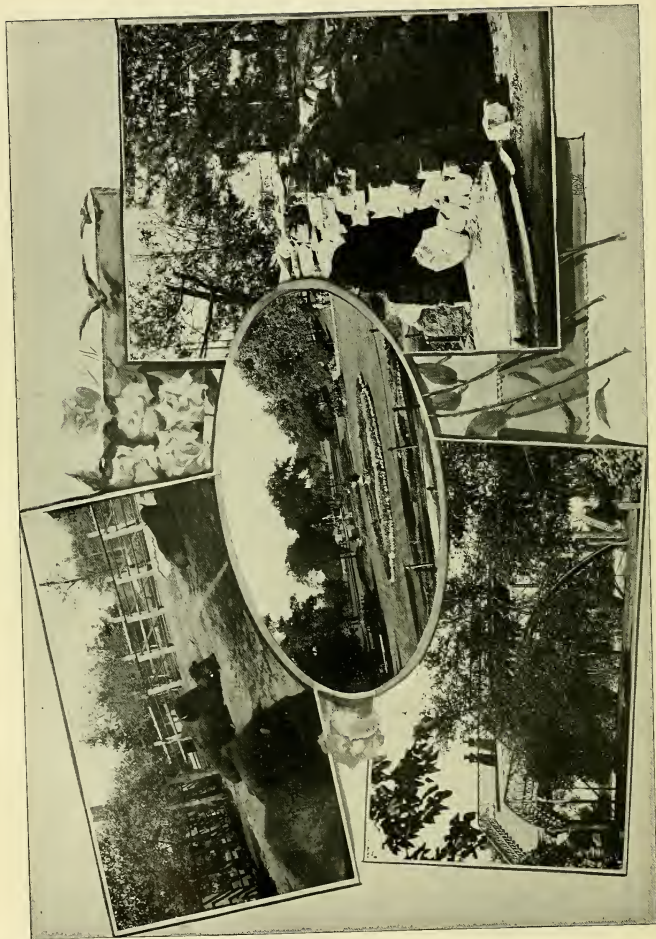
LaSalle Statue.

Hans Christian Andersen Statue.

Alarm Group.

Signal of Peace.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.



Buffalo Herd.
Bridge Over Lagoon.

Flower Beds.

VIEWS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Artesian Fountain.

the population of the infant settlement by drawing it to settlers from the interior for purposes of mutual protection. Town organization was effected on August 10, 1832, the total number of votes polled being 28. The town grew rapidly for a time, but received a set-back in the financial crisis of 1837. During May of that year, how-

ever, a charter was obtained and Chicago became a city. The total number of votes cast at that time was 703. The census of the city for the list of July of that year showed a population of 4,180. The following table shows the names and term of office of the chief city officers from 1837 to 1899:

| YEAR. | MAYOR. | CITY CLERK. | CITY ATTORNEY. | CITY TREASURER. |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1837 | Wm. B. Ogden..... | I. N. Arnold, Geo. Davis (1). | N. B. Judd..... | Hiram Pearson. |
| 1838 | Buckner S. Morris..... | Geo. Davis..... | N. B. Judd..... | Hiram Pearson. |
| 1839 | Benj. W. Raymond..... | Wm. H. Brackett..... | Samuel L. Smith..... | Geo. W. Dole. |
| 1840 | Alexander Lloyd..... | Thomas Hoyne..... | Mark Skinner..... | W. S. Gurnee, N. H. Bolles (2) |
| 1841 | P. C. Sherman..... | Thomas Hoyne..... | Geo. Manierre..... | W. L. Bolles. |
| 1842 | Benj. W. Raymond..... | J. Curtis..... | Henry Brown..... | P. C. Sherman. |
| 1843 | Augustus Garrett..... | James M. Lowe..... | G. Manierre, Henry Brown (3) | Walter S. Gurnee. |
| 1844 | Aug. Garrett, Alonzo Sherman (4) | E. A. Rucker..... | Henry W. Clarke..... | Walter S. Gurnee. |
| 1845 | Aug. Garrett, Alonzo Sherman (4) | E. A. Rucker, Wm. S. Brown (5) | Henry W. Clarke..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1846 | John P. Chapin..... | Henry B. Clarke..... | Charles H. Larrabee..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1847 | James Curtiss..... | Henry B. Clarke..... | Patrick Ballingall..... | Andrew Getzler. |
| 1848 | James H. Woodworth..... | Sidney Abell..... | Siles Spring..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1849 | James H. Woodworth..... | Sidney Abell..... | O. R. W. Lull..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1850 | James Curtiss..... | Sidney Abell..... | Henry H. Clark..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1851 | Walter S. Gurnee..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Henry H. Clark..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1852 | Walter S. Gurnee..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Arno Voss..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1853 | Charles M. Gray..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Arno Voss..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1854 | Ira L. Milliken..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Patrick Ballingall..... | Uriah P. Harris. |
| 1855 | Levi D. Boone..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | J. A. Thompson..... | Wm. F. De Wolf. |
| 1856 | Thomas Dyer..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | J. L. Marsh..... | G. J. Rose. |
| 1857 | John Wentworth..... | H. Kreisman..... | John C. Miller..... | C. N. Holden. |
| 1858 | John C. Haines..... | H. Kreisman..... | Elliott Anthony..... | Alonzo Harvey. |
| 1859 | John C. Haines..... | H. Kreisman..... | Geo. P. Crocker..... | Alonzo Harvey. |
| 1860 | John Wentworth..... | Abraham Kohn..... | John Lytle King..... | Alonzo Harvey, C. W. Hunt (6) |
| 1861 | Julian S. Rumsey..... | A. J. Marble..... | Ira W. Buel..... | W. H. Rice. |
| 1862 | P. C. Sherman..... | A. J. Marble..... | Geo. A. Meech..... | F. H. Cutting, W. H. Rice (7) |
| 1863 | P. C. Sherman..... | H. W. Zimmerman..... | Francis Adams..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1864 | P. C. Sherman..... | H. W. Zimmerman..... | Francis Adams..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1865 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Daniel D. Driscoll..... | A. G. Throop. |
| 1866 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Daniel D. Driscoll..... | A. G. Throop. |
| 1867 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hasbrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Westworth. |
| 1868 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hasbrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Westworth. |
| 1869 | John B. Rice (8) | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hasbrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Westworth. |
| 1870 | B. B. Mason..... | Charles N. Stiles..... | Charles N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1871 | B. B. Mason..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1872 | Joseph Medill..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1873 | Joseph Medill..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1874 | Harvey D. Colvin..... | Joe. K. C. Forrest..... | Egbert Janieson..... | Daniel O'Hara. |
| 1875 | Harvey D. Colvin..... | Joe. K. C. Forrest..... | Egbert Janieson..... | Daniel O'Hara. |
| 1876 | Monroe Heath, (9) H. D. Colvin, Thomas Hoyne..... | Caspar Butz..... | R. S. Tuthill..... | Clinton Briggs. |
| 1877-78 | Monroe Heath..... | Caspar Butz..... | R. S. Tuthill..... | Chas. B. Larrabee. |
| 1879-80 | Carter H. Harrison..... | P. J. Howard..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | W. C. Seipp. |
| 1881-82 | Carter H. Harrison..... | P. J. Howard..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | Rudolph Brand. |
| 1883-84 | Carter H. Harrison..... | John G. Neumeister..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | Wm. M. Dunphy. |
| 1885-86 | Carter H. Harrison..... | C. Herman Plautz..... | Hempstead Washburne..... | Wm. M. Devine. |
| 1887-88 | John A. Roche..... | D. W. Nickerson..... | Hempstead Washburne..... | C. Herman Plautz. |
| 1889-90 | Dewitt C. Cregier..... | Francis Amberg..... | Geo. F. Sugg..... | Bernard Roeding. |
| 1891-92 | Hempstead Washburne..... | James R. B. Van Cleave..... | Jacob J. Kero, G. A. Trude (10) | Peter Kriehaus. |
| 1893-94 | Carter H. Harrison, Geo. B. Swift, (11) John P. Hopkins, (11) | Chas. D. Gastfield..... | Geo. A. Trude..... | Michael J. Bransfield. |
| 1895-96 | Geo. B. Swift..... | James R. B. Van Cleave..... | Ray O. West..... | And. Volz. |
| 1897-98 | Carter H. Harrison, Jr..... | William Loeffler..... | Miles J. Devine..... | Ernst Hummel. |
| 1899 | Carter H. Harrison, Jr..... | William Loeffler..... | Andrew J. Ryan..... | Adam Ortfelsen. |

(1) I. N. Arnold resigned, and Geo. Davis appointed, October, 1837.

(2) Gurnee resigned, Bolles appointed his successor, April, 1840.

(3) Manierre resigned, Brown appointed his successor, July, 1843.

(4) Election of Garrett declared illegal, and Sherman elected at new election, held April, 1844.

(5) Brown appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Rucker.

(6) Harvey resigned and Hunt appointed to fill vacancy.

(7) Cutting having failed to qualify, Rice, who was already in office, held over.

(8) Legislature changed date of election from April to November, the persons in office at beginning of 1869 remaining in office to December of that year.

(9) City organized under general Incorporation Act in 1875, and no city election held until April, 1876. The order for a new election omitted the office of Mayor, yet a popular vote was taken which gave a majority to Thomas Hoyne. The Council then in office refused to canvass this vote, but its successor, at its first meeting, did so, declaring Hoyne duly elected. Colvin, the incumbent, refused to surrender the office, claiming the right to "hold over." Hoyne then made a contest for the office, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court in favor of the claims of Hoyne's contestants, when a new election was ordered by the City Council, July 12, 1876, at which Monroe Heath was elected, serving out the term.

(10) City Attorney Kern, having resigned November 21, 1892, Geo. A. Trude was appointed to serve out the remainder of the term.

(11) Mayor Harrison, having been assassinated, October 28, 1893, the City Council at its next meeting (November 6, 1893) elected Geo. B. Swift (an Alderman from the Eleventh Ward) Mayor *ad interim*. At a special election held December 19, 1893, John P. Hopkins was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison.

THE FIRE OF 1871.—The city steadily grew in beauty, population and commercial importance until 1871. On Oct. 9 of that year occurred the "great fire" the story of which has passed into history. Recuperation was speedy, and the 2,100 acres burned over were rapidly being rebuilt, when, in 1874, occurred a second conflagration, although by no means so disastrous as that of 1871. The city's recuperative power was again demonstrated, and its subsequent development has been phenomenal. The subjoined statement shows its growth in population:

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1837 | . | . | . | . | 4,179 |
| 1840 | . | . | . | . | 4,470 |
| 1850 | . | . | . | . | 28,269 |
| 1860 | . | . | . | . | 113,162 |
| 1870 | . | . | . | . | 298,977 |
| 1880 | . | . | . | . | 503,185 |
| 1890 | . | . | . | . | 1,099,850 |
| 1898 (School Census) | . | . | . | . | 1,551,588 |

Notwithstanding a large foreign population and a constant army of unemployed men, Chicago has witnessed only three disturbances of the peace by mobs—the railroad riots of 1877, the Anarchist disturbance of 1886, and a strike of railroad employes in 1894.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—Chicago long since outgrew its special charter, and is now incorporated under the broader provisions of the law applicable to "cities of the first class," under which the city is virtually autonomous. The personnel, drill and equipment of the police and fire departments are second to none, if not superior to any, to be found in other American cities. The Chicago River, with its branches, divides the city into three principal divisions, known respectively as North, South and West. Each division has its statutory geographical boundaries, and each retains its own distinct township organization. This system is anomalous; it has, however, both assailants and defenders.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Chicago has a fine system of parks and boulevards, well developed, well improved and well managed. One of the parks (Jackson in the South Division) was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition. The water supply is obtained from Lake Michigan by means of cribs and tunnels. In this direction new and better facilities are being constantly introduced, and the existing water system will compare favorably with that of any other American city.

ARCHITECTURE.—The public and office buildings, as well as the business blocks, are in some instances classical, but generally severely plain.

Granite and other varieties of stone are used in the City Hall, County Court House, the Board of Trade structure, and in a few commercial buildings, as well as in many private residences. In the business part of the city; however, steel, iron, brick and fire clay are the materials most largely employed in construction, the exterior walls being of brick. The most approved methods of fire-proof building are followed, and the "Chicago construction" has been recognized and adopted (with modifications) all over the United States. Office buildings range from ten to sixteen, and even, as in the case of the Masonic Temple, twenty stories in height. Most of them are sumptuous as to the interior, and many of the largest will each accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 occupants, including tenants and their employes. In the residence sections wide diversity may be seen; the chaste and the ornate styles being about equally popular. Among the handsome public, or semi-public buildings may be mentioned the Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Art Institute, the Armour Institute, the Academy of Sciences, the Auditorium, the Board of Trade Building, the Masonic Temple, and several of the railroad depots.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES.—Chicago has a public school system unsurpassed for excellence in any other city in the country. According to the report of the Board of Education for 1898, the city had a total of 221 primary and grammar schools, besides fourteen high schools, employing 5,268 teachers and giving instruction to over 236,000 pupils in the course of the year. The total expenditures during the year amounted to \$6,785,601, of which nearly \$4,500,000 was on account of teachers' salaries. The city has nearly \$7,500,000 invested in school buildings. Besides pupils attending public schools there are about 100,000 in attendance on private and parochial schools, not reckoning students at higher institutions of learning, such as medical, law, theological, dental and pharmaceutical schools, and the great University of Chicago. Near the city are also the Northwestern and the Lake Forest Universities, the former at Evanston and the latter at Lake Forest. Besides an extensive Free Public Library for circulating and reference purposes, maintained by public taxation, and embracing (in 1898) a total of over 235,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 pamphlets, there are the Library of the Chicago Historical Society and the Newberry and Crerar Libraries—the last two the outgrowth of posthumous donations by public-spirited and liberal citizens—all open to

the public for purposes of reference under certain conditions. This list does not include the extensive library of the University of Chicago and those connected with the Armour Institute and the public schools, intended for the use of the pupils of these various institutions.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, one of the leading commercial exchanges of the world. It was originally organized in the spring of 1843 as a voluntary association, with a membership of eighty-two. Its primary object was the promotion of the city's commercial interests by unity of action. On Feb. 8, 1849, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of Boards of Trade, and under its provisions an incorporation was effected—a second organization being effected in April, 1850. For several years the association languished, and at times its existence seemed precarious. It was, however, largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of measuring grain by weight, which initial step opened the way for subsequent great improvements in the methods of handling, storing, inspecting and grading cereals and seeds. By the close of 1856, the association had overcome the difficulties incident to its earlier years, and the feasibility of erecting a permanent Exchange building began to be agitated, but the project lay dormant for several years. In 1856 was adopted the first system of classification and grading of wheat, which, though crude, formed the foundation of the elaborate modern system, which has proved of such benefit to the grain-growing States of the West, and has done so much to give Chicago its commanding influence in the grain markets of the world. In 1858, the privilege of trading on the floor of the Exchange was limited to members. The same year the Board began to receive and send out daily telegraphic market reports at a cost, for the first year, of \$500,000, which was defrayed by private subscriptions. New York was the only city with which such communication was then maintained. In February, 1859, a special charter was obtained, conferring more extensive powers upon the organization, and correspondingly increasing its efficiency. An important era in the Board's history was the Civil War of 1861-65. During this struggle its attitude was one of undeviating loyalty and generous patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed, by individual members and from the treasury of the organization, for the work of recruiting and equipping regiments, in caring for the wounded on Southern battlefields, and providing for the families of enlisted men. In

1864, the Board waged to a successful issue a war upon the irredeemable currency with which the entire West was then flooded, and secured such action by the banks and by the railroad and express companies as compelled its replacement by United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes. In 1865, handsome, large (and, as then supposed, permanent) quarters were occupied in a new building erected by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce under an agreement with the Board of Trade. This structure was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871, but at once rebuilt, and made ready for re-occupancy in precisely one year after the destruction of its predecessor. Spacious and ample as these quarters were then considered, the growing membership and increasing business demonstrated their inadequacy before the close of 1877. Steps looking to the erection of a new building were taken in 1881, and, on May 1, 1885, the new edifice—then the largest and most ornate of its class in the world—was opened for occupancy. The membership of the Board for the year 1898 aggregated considerably in excess of 1,800. The influence of the association is felt in every quarter of the commercial world.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

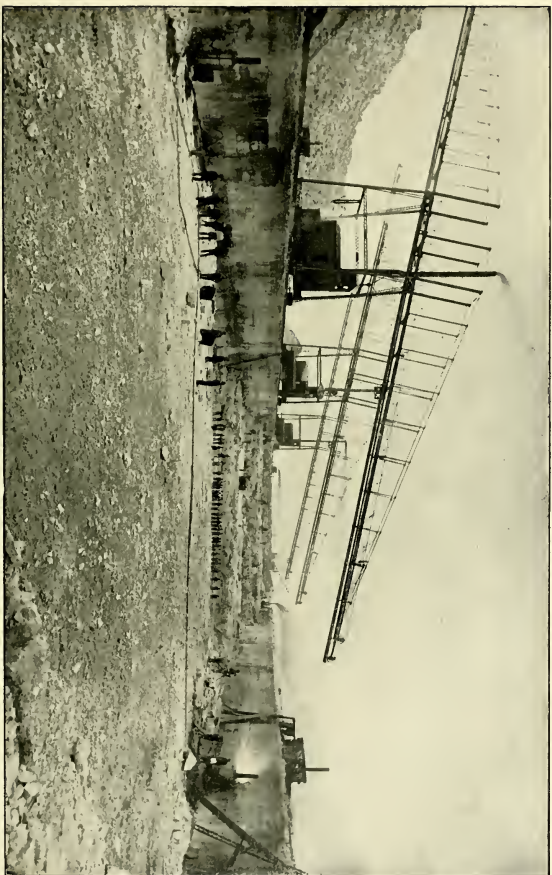
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD (known as the "Burlington Route") is the parent organization of an extensive system which operates railroads in eleven Western and Northwestern States, furnishing connections from Chicago with Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, Cheyenne (Wyo.), Billings (Mont.), Deadwood (So. Dak.), and intermediate points, and having connections by affiliated roads with the Pacific Coast. The main line extends from Chicago to Denver (Colo.), 1,025.41 miles. The mileage of the various branches and leased proprietary lines (1898) aggregates 4,627.06 miles. The Company uses 207.23 miles in conjunction with other roads, besides subsidiary standard-gauge lines controlled through the ownership of securities amounting to 1,440 miles more. In addition to these the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy controls 179 miles of narrow-gauge road. The whole number of miles of standard-gauge road operated by the Burlington system, and known as the Burlington Route, on June 30, 1899, is estimated at 7,419, of which 1,509 is in Illinois, all but 47 miles being owned by the Company. The system in Illinois connects many important commercial

points, including Chicago, Aurora, Galesburg, Quincy, Peoria, Streator, Sterling, Mendota, Fulton, Lewistown, Rushville, Geneva, Keithsburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, Alton, etc. The entire capitalization of the line (including stock, bonds and floating debt) amounted, in 1898, to \$234,884,600, which was equivalent to about \$33,000 per mile. The total earnings of the road in Illinois, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$8,724,997, and the total disbursements of the Company within the State, during the same period, to \$7,469,456. Taxes paid in 1898, \$377,968.—(HISTORY). The first section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was constructed under a charter granted, in 1849, to the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, the name being changed in 1852 to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. The line was completed in 1853, from the junction with the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, 30 miles west of Chicago, to Aurora, later being extended to Mendota. In 1855 the name of the Company was changed by act of the Legislature to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The section between Mendota and Galesburg (80 miles) was built under a charter granted in 1851 to the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, and completed in 1854. July 9, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the former. Previous to this consolidation the Company had extended aid to the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad (from Peoria to the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Burlington, Iowa), and to the Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, both of which were completed in 1855 and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1857 the name of the Northern Cross was changed to the Quincy & Chicago Railroad. In 1860 the latter was sold under foreclosure to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and, in 1863, the Peoria & Oquawka was acquired in the same way—the former constituting the Quincy branch of the main line and the latter giving it its Burlington connection. Up to 1863, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy used the track of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to enter the city of Chicago, but that year began the construction of its line from Aurora to Chicago, which was completed in 1864. In 1872 it acquired control, by perpetual lease, of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Iowa, and, in 1880, extended this line into Nebraska, now reaching Billings, Mont., with a lateral branch to Deadwood, So. Dak. Other branches in Illinois, built or acquired by this corporation, include the Peoria & Hannibal; Carthage & Bur-

lington; Quincy & Warsaw; Ottawa, Chicago & Fox River Valley; Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern—known as the Northern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—is an important part of the system, furnishing a connection between St. Louis on the south and St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, of which more than half of the distance of 583 miles between terminal points, is in Illinois. The latter division was originally chartered, Oct. 21, 1885, and constructed from Oregon, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. (319 miles), and from Fulton to Savanna, Ill. (16.73 miles), and opened, Nov. 1, 1886. It was formally incorporated into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line in 1899. In June of the same year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also acquired by purchase the Keokuk & Western Railroad from Keokuk to Van Wert, Iowa (143 miles), and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Cainesville, Mo. (112 miles).

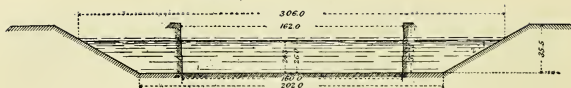
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL, a channel or waterway, in course of construction (1892-99) from the Chicago River, within the limits of the city of Chicago, to Joliet Lake, in the Des Plaines River, about 12 miles above the junction of the Des Plaines with the Illinois. The primary object of the channel is the removal of the sewage of the city of Chicago and the proper drainage of the region comprised within what is called the "Sanitary District of Chicago." The feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan by way of the Des Plaines River with those of the Illinois, attracted the attention of the earliest French explorers of this region, and was commented upon, from time to time, by them and their successors. As early as 1808 the subject of a canal uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois was discussed in a report on roads and canals by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the project was touched upon in a bill relating to the Erie Canal and other enterprises, introduced in Congress in 1811. The measure continued to receive attention in the press, in Western Territorial Legislatures and in official reports, one of the latter being a report by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, in 1819, in which it is spoken of as "valuable for military purposes." In 1822 Congress passed an act granting the right of way to the State through the public lands for such an enterprise, which was followed,

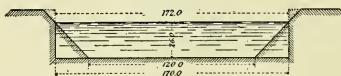


EXCAVATION IN ROCK FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY. (FULL DEPTH IN CENTER.)

SANITARY CANAL - CHICAGO



MANCHESTER



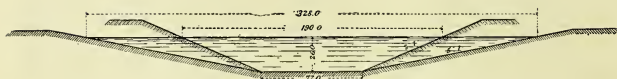
NORTH SEA
- BALTIC -



NORTH SEA
- AMSTERDAM -



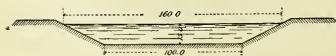
SUEZ



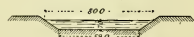
PANAMA



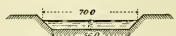
WELLAND



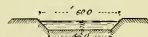
ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI
HENNEPIN -



ERIE



ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF NOTED CANALS.

five years later, by a grant of lands for the purpose of its construction. The work was begun in 1836, and so far completed in 1848 as to admit of the passage of boats from the Chicago basin to La Salle. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) Under an act passed by the Legislature in 1865, the work of deepening the canal was undertaken by the city of Chicago with a view to furnishing means to relieve the city of its sewage, the work being completed some time before the fire of 1871. This scheme having failed to accomplish the object designed, other measures began to be considered. Various remedies were proposed, but in all the authorities were confronted with the difficulty of providing a fund, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, to meet the necessary cost of construction. In the closing months of the year 1885, Hon. H. B. Hurd, who had been a member of a Board of "Drainage Commissioners," organized in 1855, was induced to give attention to the subject. Having satisfied himself and others that the difficulties were not insurmountable with proper action by the Legislature, the City Council, on Jan. 27, 1886, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Commission, to consist of "one expert engineer of reputation and experience in, engineering and sanitary matters," and two consulting engineers, to constitute a "drainage and water-supply commission" for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the matter of water-supply and disposition of the sewage of the city. As a result of this action, Rudolph Hering, of Philadelphia, was appointed expert engineer by Mayor Harrison, with Benezette Williams and S. G. Artginstall, of Chicago, as consulting engineers. At the succeeding session of the General Assembly (1887), two bills—one known as the "Hurd bill" and the other as the "Winston bill," but both drawn by Mr. Hurd, the first contemplating doing the work by general taxation and the issue of bonds, and the other by special assessment—were introduced in that body. As it was found that neither of these bills could be passed at that session, a new and shorter one, which became known as the "Roche-Winston bill," was introduced and passed near the close of the session. A resolution was also adopted creating a commission, consisting of two Senators, two Representatives and Mayor Roche of Chicago, to further investigate the subject. The later act, just referred to, provided for the construction of a cut-off from the Des Plaines River, which would divert the flood-waters of that stream and the North Branch into Lake Michigan north of the

city. Nothing was done under this act, however. At the next session (1889) the commission made a favorable report, and a new law was enacted embracing the main features of the Hurd bill, though changing the title of the organization to be formed from the "Metropolitan Town," as proposed by Mr. Hurd, to the "Sanitary District." The act, as passed, provided for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, their powers being confined to "providing for the drainage of the district," both as to surplus water and sewage. Much opposition to the measure had been developed during the pendency of the legislation on the subject, especially in the Illinois valley, on sanitary grounds, as well as fear of midsummer flooding of the bottom lands which are cultivated to some extent: but this was overcome by the argument that the channel would, when the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers were improved between Joliet and La Salle, furnish a new and enlarged waterway for the passage of vessels between the lake and the Mississippi River, and the enterprise was indorsed by conventions held at Peoria, Memphis and elsewhere, during the eighteen months preceding the passage of the act. The promise ultimately to furnish a flow of not less than 600,000 cubic feet per minute also excited alarm in cities situated upon the lakes, lest the taking of so large a volume of water from Lake Michigan should affect the lake-level injuriously to navigation; but these apprehensions were quieted by the assurance of expert engineers that the greatest reduction of the lake-level below the present minimum would not exceed three inches, and more likely would not produce a perceptible effect.

At the general election, held Nov. 5, 1889, the "Sanitary District of Chicago" was organized by an almost unanimous popular vote—the returns showing 70,958 votes for the measure to 242 against. The District, as thus formed, embraces all of the city of Chicago north of Eighty-seventh Street, with forty-three square miles outside of the city limits but within the area to be benefited by the improvement. Though the channel is located partly in Will County, the district is wholly in Cook and bears the entire expense of construction. The first election of Trustees was held at a special election, Dec. 12, 1889, the Trustees then elected to hold their offices for five years and until the following November. The second election occurred, Nov. 5, 1895, when the Board, as now constituted (1899), was chosen, viz.: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R.

Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth and Frank Wenter. The Trustees have power to sell bonds in order to procure funds to prosecute the work and to levy taxes upon property within the district, under certain limitations as to length of time the taxes run and the rate per cent imposed. Under an amendment of the Drainage Act adopted by the Legislature in 1897, the rate of assessment upon property within the Drainage District is limited to one and one-half per cent, up to and including the year 1899, but after that date becomes one-half of one per cent.

The bed of the channel, as now in process of construction, commences at Robey Street and the South Branch of the Chicago River, 5.8 miles from Lake Michigan, and extends in a south-westerly direction to the vicinity of Summit, where it intersects the Des Plaines River. From this point it follows the bed of that stream to Lockport, in Will County, where, in consequence of the sudden depression in the ground, the bed of the channel comes to the surface, and where the great controlling works are situated. This has made necessary the excavation of about thirteen miles of new channel for the river—which runs parallel with, and on the west side of, the drainage canal—besides the construction of about nineteen miles of levee to separate the waters of the canal from the river. The following statement of the quality of the material excavated and the dimensions of the work, is taken from a paper by Hon. H. B. Hurd, under the title, "The Chicago Drainage Channel and Waterway," published in the sixth volume of "Industrial Chicago" (1896): "Through that portion of the channel between Chicago and Summit, which is being constructed to produce a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, which is supposed to be sufficient to dilute sewage for about the present population (of Chicago), the width of the channel is 110 feet on the bottom, with side slopes of two to one. This portion of the channel is ultimately to be enlarged to the capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. The bottom of the channel, at Robey Street, is 24.48 feet below Chicago datum. The width of the channel from Summit down to the neighborhood of Willow Springs is 202 feet on the bottom, with the same side slope. The cut through the rock, which extends from the neighborhood of Willow Springs to the point where the channel runs out of ground near Lockport, is 160 feet wide at the bottom. The entire depth of the channel is substantially the same as at Robey Street, with the addition of one foot in 40,000 feet. The rock

portion of the channel is constructed to the full capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. From the point where the channel runs out of ground to Joliet Lake, there is a rapid fall; over this, slope works are to be constructed to let the water down in such a manner as not to damage Joliet."

Ground was broken on the rock-cut near Lemont, on Sept. 3, 1892, and work has been in progress almost constantly ever since. The progress of the work was greatly obstructed during the year 1898, by difficulties encountered in securing the right of way for the discharge of the waters of the canal through the city of Joliet, but these were compromised near the close of the year, and it was anticipated that the work would be prosecuted to completion during the year 1899. From Feb. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1898, the net receipts of the Board for the prosecution of the work aggregated \$28,257,707, while the net expenditures had amounted to \$28,221,864.57. Of the latter, \$20,099,284.67 was charged to construction account, \$3,156,903.12 to "land account" (including right of way), and \$1,222,092.82 to the cost of maintaining the engineering department. When finished, the cost will reach not less than \$35,000,000. These figures indicate the stupendous character of the work, which bids fair to stand without a rival of its kind in modern engineering and in the results it is expected to achieve.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. The total mileage of this line, June 30, 1898, was 1,008 miles, of which 152.53 miles are operated and owned in Illinois. The line in this State extends west from Chicago to East Dubuque, the extreme terminal points being Chicago and Minneapolis in the Northwest, and Kansas City in the Southwest. It has several branches in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and trackage arrangements with several lines, the most important being with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific (10.56 miles), completing the connection between St. Paul and Minneapolis; with the Illinois Central from East Dubuque to Portage (12.23 miles), and with the Chicago & Northern Pacific from Forest Home to the Grand Central Station in Chicago. The company's own track is single, of standard gauge, laid with sixty and seventy-five-pound steel rails. Grades and curvature are light, and the equipment well maintained. The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$52,019,054; total capitalization, including stock, bonds and miscellaneous indebtedness, \$57,144,245. (HISTORY.) The road was chartered, Jan. 5, 1892, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of reorganization of

the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company on a stock basis. During 1895, the De Kalb & Great Western Railroad (5.81 miles) was built from De Kalb to Sycamore as a feeder of this line.

CHICAGO, HARLEM & BATAVIA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized, April 24, 1856, for the purposes of (1) establishing a library and a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.; (2) the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts; (3) the encouragement of the discovery and investigation of aboriginal remains, particularly in Illinois; (4) the collection of material illustrating the growth and settlement of Chicago. By 1871 the Society had accumulated much valuable material, but the entire collection was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of that year, among the manuscripts consumed being the original draft of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. The nucleus of a second collection was consumed by fire in 1874. Its loss in this second conflagration included many valuable manuscripts. In 1877 a temporary building was erected, which was torn down in 1892 to make room for the erection, on the same lot, of a thoroughly fire-proof structure of granite, planned after the most approved modern systems. The new building was erected and dedicated under the direction of its late President, Edward G. Mason, Esq., Dec. 12, 1896. The Society's third collection now embraces about twenty-five thousand volumes and nearly fifty thousand pamphlets; seventy-five portraits in oils, with other works of art; a valuable collection of manuscript documents, and a large museum of local and miscellaneous antiquities. Mr. Charles Evans is Secretary and Librarian.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, organized in 1876, with a teaching faculty of nineteen and forty-five matriculates. Its first term opened October 4, of that year, in a leased building. By 1881 the college had outgrown its first quarters and a commodious, well appointed structure was erected by the trustees, in a more desirable location. The institution was among the first to introduce a graded course of instruction, extending over a period of eighteen years. In 1897, the matriculating class numbered over 200.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, located at Chicago, and founded in

1865 by Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Its declared objects are: "To afford a home for women and children among the respectable poor in need of medical and surgical aid; to treat the same classes at home by an assistant physician; to afford a free dispensary for the same, and to train competent nurses." At the outset the hospital was fairly well sustained through private benefactions, and, in 1870, largely through Dr. Thompson's efforts, a college was organized for the medical education of women exclusively. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.) The hospital building was totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but temporary accommodations were provided in another section of the city. The following year, with the aid of \$25,000 appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a permanent building was purchased, and, in 1885, a new, commodious and well planned building was erected on the same site, at a cost of about \$75,000.

CHICAGO, MADISON & NORTHERN RAILROAD, a line of railway 231.3 miles in length, 140 miles of which lie within Illinois. It is operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is known as its "Freeport Division." The par value of the capital stock outstanding is \$50,000 and of bonds \$2,500,000, while the floating debt is \$3,620,698, making a total capitalization of \$6,170,698, or \$26,698 per mile. (See also *Illinois Central Railroad*.) This road was opened from Chicago to Freeport in 1888.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE. (See *Northwestern University Medical College*.)

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the Northwest, having a total mileage (1898) of 6,153.83 miles, of which 317.94 are in Illinois. The main line extends from Chicago to Minneapolis, 420 miles, although it has connections with Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and various points in Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company enjoys the distinction of being the owner of all the lines operated by it, though it operates 245 miles of second tracks owned jointly with other lines. The greater part of its track is laid with 60, 75 and 85-lb. steel rails. The total capital invested (1898) is \$220,005,901, distributed as follows: capital stock, \$77,845,000; bonded debt, \$135,285,500; other forms of indebtedness, \$5,572,401. Its total earnings in Illinois for 1898 were \$5,205,244, and the total expenditures, \$3,320,248. The total number of employees in Illinois for 1898 was 2,293, receiving

\$1,746,827.70 in aggregate compensation. Taxes paid for the same year amounted to \$151,285.—(HISTORY). The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was organized in 1863 under the name of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Illinois portion of the main line was built under a charter granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and the Wisconsin portion under charter to the Wisconsin Union Railroad Company; the whole built and opened in 1872 and purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It subsequently acquired by purchase several lines in Wisconsin, the whole receiving the present name of the line by act of the Wisconsin Legislature, passed, Feb. 14, 1874. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad was chartered, Feb. 16, 1861, built from Chicago to Calvary (10.8 miles), and opened, May 1, 1885; was consolidated with the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad, under the title of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company, Dec. 22, 1885, opened to Evanston, August 1, 1886, and purchased, in June, 1887, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The Road, as now organized, is made up of twenty-two divisions located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri and Michigan.

CHICAGO, PADUCAH & MEMPHIS RAILROAD (Projected), a road chartered, Dec. 19, 1893, to run between Altamont and Metropolis, Ill., 153 miles, with a branch from Johnston City to Carbondale, 20 miles—total length, 173 miles. The gauge is standard, and the track laid with sixty-pound steel rails. By Feb. 1, 1895, the road from Altamont to Marion (100 miles) was completed, and work on the remainder of the line has been in progress. It is intended to connect with the Wabash and the St. Louis Southern systems. Capital stock authorized and subscribed, \$2,500,000; bonds issued, \$1,575,000. Funded debt, authorized, \$15,000 per mile in five per cent first mortgage gold bonds. Cost of road up to Feb. 1, 1895, \$20,000 per mile; estimated cost of the entire line, \$2,000,000. In December, 1896, this road passed into the hands of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, PEKIN & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, a division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, chartered as the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad, in 1859; opened from Pekin to Streator in 1873, and to Mazon Bridge in 1876; sold under foreclosure in 1879, and now constitutes a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY (of Illinois), a corporation operating

two lines of railroad, one extending from Peoria to Jacksonville, and the other from Peoria to Springfield, with a connection from the latter place (in 1895), over a leased line, with St. Louis. The total mileage, as officially reported in 1895, was 208.66 miles, of which 166 were owned by the corporation. (1) The original of the Jacksonville Division of this line was the Illinois River Railroad, opened from Pekin to Virginia in 1859. In October, 1863, it was sold under foreclosure, and, early in 1864, was transferred by the purchasers to a new corporation called the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, by whom it was extended the same year to Peoria, and, in 1869, to Jacksonville. Another foreclosure, in 1879, resulted in its sale to the creditors, followed by consolidation, in 1881, with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (2) The Springfield Division was incorporated in 1869 as the Springfield & Northwestern Railway; construction was begun in 1872, and road opened from Springfield to Havana (45.20 miles) in December, 1874, and from Havana to Pekin and Peoria over the track of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville line. The same year the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, but the lease was forfeited, in 1875, and the road placed in the hands of a receiver. In 1881, together with the Jacksonville Division, it was transferred to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and by that company operated as the Peoria & Springfield Railroad. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific having defaulted and gone into the hands of a receiver, both the Jacksonville and the Springfield Divisions were reorganized in February, 1887, under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and placed under control of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad. A reorganization of the latter took place, in 1890, under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, it passed into the hands of receivers, and was severed from its allied lines. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad remained under the management of a separate receiver until January, 1896, when a reorganization was effected under its present name—"The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois." The lease of the Springfield & St. Louis Division having expired in December, 1895, it has also been reorganized as an independent corporation under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway (which see).

CHICAGO RIVER, a sluggish stream, draining a narrow strip of land between Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River, the entire watershed drained amounting to some 470 square miles. It is formed by the union of the "North" and the "South Branch," which unite less than a mile and a half from the mouth of the main stream. At an early day the former was known as the "Guarie" and the latter as "Portage River." The total length of the North Branch is about 30 miles, only a small fraction of which is navigable. The South Branch is larger and offers greater facilities for navigation, being lined along its lower portions with grain-elevators, lumber-yards and manufactories. The Illinois Indians in early days found an easy portage between it and the Des Plaines River. The Chicago River, with its branches, separates Chicago into three divisions, known, respectively, as the "North," the "South" and the "West Divisions." Drawbridges have been erected at the principal street crossings over the river and both branches, and four tunnels, connecting the various divisions of the city, have been constructed under the river bed.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, formed by the consolidation of various lines in 1880. The parent corporation (The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad) was chartered in Illinois in 1851, and the road opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Rock Island (181 miles), July 10, 1854. In 1852 a company was chartered under the name of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad for the extension of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The two roads were consolidated in 1866 as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the extension to the Missouri River and a junction with the Union Pacific completed in 1869. The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad (an important feeder from Peoria to Bureau Junction—46.7 miles) was incorporated in 1853, and completed and leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in 1854. The St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad was purchased in 1889, and the Kansas City & Topeka Railway in 1891. The Company has financial and traffic agreements with the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway, extending from Terral Station, Indian Territory, to Fort Worth, Texas. The road also has connections from Chicago with Peoria; St. Paul and Minneapolis; Omaha and Lincoln (Neb.); Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo (Colo.), besides various points in South Dakota, Iowa and Southwestern Kansas. The extent of the lines owned and operated by the Company ("Poor's Manual," 1898),

is 3,568.15 miles, of which 236.51 miles are in Illinois, 189.52 miles being owned by the corporation. All of the Company's owned and leased lines are laid with steel rails. The total capitalization reported for the same year was \$116,748,211, of which \$50,000,000 was in stock and \$58,830,000 in bonds. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$3,851,875, and the total expenses \$3,401,165, of which \$233,129 was in the form of taxes. The Company has received under Congressional grants 550,194 acres of land, exclusive of State grants, of which there had been sold, up to March 31, 1894, 548,600 acres.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY. (See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH RAILWAY, a short road, of standard gauge, laid with steel rails, extending from Marion to Brooklyn, Ill., 53.64 miles. It was chartered, Feb. 7, 1887, and opened for traffic, Jan. 1, 1889. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company is the lessee, having guaranteed principal and interest on its first mortgage bonds. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and its bonded debt \$2,000,000, making the total capitalization about \$56,000 per mile. The cost of the road was \$2,950,000; total incumbrance (1895), \$3,016,715.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD, the successor to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter was organized in November, 1889, to acquire and lease facilities to other roads and transact a local business. The Road under its new name was chartered, June 4, 1897, to purchase at foreclosure sale the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, soon after acquiring the property of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway also. The combination gives it the control of 84.53 miles of road, of which 70.76 miles are in Illinois. The line is used for both passenger and freight terminal purposes, and also a belt line just outside the city limits. Its principal tenants are the Chicago Great Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wisconsin Central Lines, and the Chicago, Hammond & Western Railroad. The Company also has control of the ground on which the Grand Central Depot is located. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$44,553,044, of which \$30,000,000 was capital stock and \$13,394,000 in the form of bonds.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, organized, Sept. 26, 1854, by a convention of Congregational ministers and laymen representing seven

Western States, among which was Illinois. A special and liberal charter was granted, Feb. 15, 1855. The Seminary has always been under Congregational control and supervision, its twenty-four trustees being elected at Triennial Conventions, at which are represented all the churches of that denomination west of the Ohio and east of the Rocky Mountains. The institution was formally opened to students, Oct. 6, 1858, with two professors and twenty-nine matriculates. Since then it has steadily grown in both numbers and influence. Preparatory and linguistic schools have been added and the faculty (1896) includes eight professors and nine minor instructors. The Seminary is liberally endowed, its productive assets being nearly \$1,000,000, and the value of its grounds, buildings, library, etc., amounting to nearly \$500,000 more. No charge is made for tuition or room rent, and there are forty-two endowed scholarships, the income of which is devoted to the aid of needy students. The buildings, including the library and dormitories, are four in number, and are well constructed and arranged.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, an important railway running in a southwesterly direction from Chicago to St. Louis, with numerous branches, extending into Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. The Chicago & Alton Railroad proper was constructed under two charters—the first granted to the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, in 1847, and the second to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, in 1852. Construction of the former was begun in 1852, and the line opened from Alton to Springfield in 1853. Under the second corporation, the line was opened from Springfield to Bloomington in 1854, and to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet under the name of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, and leased in perpetuity to the present Company, which was reorganized in 1857 under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company. For some time connection was had between Alton and St. Louis by steam-packet boats running in connection with the railroad; but later over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—the first railway line connecting the two cities—and, finally, by the Company's own line, which was constructed in 1864, and formally opened Jan. 1, 1865. In 1861, a company with the present name (Chicago & Alton Railroad Company) was organized, which, in 1862, purchased the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Road at foreclosure sale. Several branch lines have since

been acquired by purchase or lease, the most important in the State being the line from Bloomington to St. Louis by way of Jacksonville. This was chartered in 1851 under the name of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, was opened for business in January, 1868, and having been diverted from the route upon which it was originally projected, was completed to Bloomington and leased to the Chicago & Alton in 1868. In 1884 this branch was absorbed by the main line. Other important branches are the Kansas City Branch from Roodhouse, crossing the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo.; the Washington Branch from Dwight to Washington and Lacon, and the Chicago & Peoria, by which entrance is obtained into the city of Peoria over the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western. The whole number of miles operated (1898) is 843.54, of which 580.73 lie in Illinois. Including double tracks and sidings, the Company has a total trackage of 1,186 miles. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$32,793,972, of which \$22,230,600 was in stock, and \$6,694,850 in bonds. The total earnings and income for the year, in Illinois, were \$5,022,315, and the operating and other expenses, \$4,272,207. This road, under its management as it existed up to 1898, has been one of the most uniformly successful in the country. Dividends have been paid semiannually from 1863 to 1884, and quarterly from 1884 to 1896. For a number of years previous to 1897, the dividends, had amounted to eight per cent per annum on both preferred and common stock, but later had been reduced to seven per cent on account of short crops along the line. The taxes paid in 1898 were \$341,040. The surplus, June 30, 1895, exceeded two and three-quarter million dollars. The Chicago & Alton was the first line in the world to put into service sleeping and dining cars of the Pullman model, which have since been so widely adopted, as well as the first to run free reclining chair-cars for the convenience and comfort of its passengers. At the time the matter embraced in this volume is undergoing final revision (1899), negotiations are in progress for the purchase of this historic line by a syndicate representing the Baltimore & Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, in whose interest it will hereafter be operated.

CHICAGO & AURORA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. This company operates a line 516.3 miles in length, of which 278 miles are within Illinois.

The main line in this State extends southerly from Dolton Junction (17 miles south of Chicago) to Danville. Entrance to the Polk Street Depot in Chicago is secured over the tracks of the Western Indiana Railroad. The company owns several important branch lines, as follows: From Momence Junction to the Indiana State Line; from Cissna Junction to Cissna Park; from Danville Junction to Shelbyville, and from Sidell to Rossville. The system in Illinois is of standard gauge, about 108 miles being double track. The right of way is 100 feet wide and well fenced. The grades are light, and the construction (including rails, ties, ballast and bridges), is generally excellent. The capital stock outstanding (1895) is \$13,594,400; funded debt, \$18,018,000; floating debt, \$916,381; total capital invested, \$32,570,781; total earnings in Illinois, \$2,592,072; expenditures in the State, \$2,595,631. The company paid the same year a dividend of six per cent on its common stock (\$286,914), and reported a surplus of \$1,484,762. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was originally chartered in 1865 as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, its main line being completed in 1872. In 1873, it defaulted on interest, was sold under foreclosure in 1877, and reorganized as the Chicago & Nashville, but later in same year took its present name. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway. Two spurs (5.27 miles in length) were added to the line in 1895. Early in 1897 this line obtained control of the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad, which is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Of the 335.27 miles of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, only 30.65 are in Illinois, and of the latter 9.7 miles are operated under lease. That portion of the line within the State extends from Chicago easterly to the Indiana State line. The Company is also lessee of the Grand Junction Railroad, four miles in length. The Road is capitalized at \$6,600,000, has a bonded debt of \$12,000,000 and a floating debt (1895) of \$2,271,425, making the total capital invested, \$20,871,425. The total earnings in Illinois for 1895 amounted to \$660,393; disbursements within the State for the same period, \$345,233. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, as now constituted, is a consolidation of various lines between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, operated in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The Illinois section was built under a charter granted in 1878 to the Chicago & State Line Railway Com-

pany, to form a connection with Valparaiso, Ind. This corporation acquired the Chicago & Southern Railroad (from Chicago to Dolton), and the Chicago & State Line Extension in Indiana, all being consolidated under the name of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1880, a final consolidation of these lines with the eastward connections took place under the present name—the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the country, penetrating the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The total length of its main line, branches, proprietary and operated lines, on May 1, 1899, was 5,076.89 miles, of which 594 miles are operated in Illinois, all owned by the company. Second and side tracks increase the mileage to a total of 7,217.91 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway (proper) is operated in nine separate divisions, as follows: The Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, Northern Iowa, Madison, Peninsula, Winona and St. Peter, Dakota and Ashland Divisions. The principal or main lines of the "Northwestern System," in its entirety, are those which have Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis for their termini, though their branches reach numerous important points within the States already named, from the shore of Lake Michigan on the east to Wyoming on the west, and from Kansas on the south to Lake Superior on the north.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was organized in 1859 under charters granted by the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin during that year, under which the new company came into possession of the rights and franchises of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. The latter road was the outgrowth of various railway enterprises which had been pro-

jected, chartered and partly constructed in Wisconsin and Illinois, between 1848 and 1855, including the Madison & Beloit Railroad, the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, and the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad—the last named company being chartered by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and authorized to build a railroad from Chicago to the Wisconsin line. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1855 authorized the consolidation of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad with the Illinois enterprise, and, in March, 1855, the consolidation of these lines was perfected under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. During the first four years of its existence this company built 176 miles of the road, of which seventy miles were between Chicago and the Wisconsin State line, with the sections constructed in Wisconsin completing the connection between Chicago and Fond du Lac. As the result of the financial revulsion of 1857, the corporation became financially embarrassed, and the sale of its property and franchises under the foreclosure of 1859, already alluded to, followed. This marked the beginning of the present corporation, and, in the next few years, by the construction of new lines and the purchase of others in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, it added largely to the extent of its lines, both constructed and projected. The most important of these was the union effected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which was formally consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern in 1864. The history of the Galena & Chicago Union is interesting in view of the fact that it was one of the earliest railroads incorporated in Illinois, having been chartered by special act of the Legislature during the "internal improvement" excitement of 1836. Besides, its charter was the only one of that period under which an organization was effected, and although construction was not begun under it until 1847 (eleven years afterward), it was the second railroad constructed in the State and the first leading from the city of Chicago. In the forty years of its history the growth of the Chicago & Northwestern has been steady, and its success almost phenomenal. In that time it has not only added largely to its mileage by the construction of new lines, but has absorbed more lines than almost any other road in the country, until it now reaches almost every important city in the Northwest. Among the lines in Northern Illinois now constituting a part of it, were several which had become a part of the Galena & Chicago Union before the consolidation. These included a line from Belvidere to Beloit, Wis.; the Fox

River Valley Railroad, and the St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad—all Illinois enterprises, and more or less closely connected with the development of the State. The total capitalization of the line, on June 30, 1898, was \$200,968,108, of which \$66,408,821 was capital stock and \$101,603,000 in the form of bonds. The earnings in the State of Illinois, for the same period, aggregated \$4,374,923, and the expenditures \$3,712,593. At the present time (1899) the Chicago & Northwestern is building eight or ten branch lines in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. The Northwestern System, as such, comprises nearly 3,000 miles of road not included in the preceding statements of mileage and financial condition. Although owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, they are managed by different officers and under other names. The mileage of the whole system covers nearly 8,000 miles of main line.

CHICAGO & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.

(See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & TEXAS RAILROAD, a line seventy-three miles in length, extending from Johnston City by way of Carbondale westerly to the Mississippi, thence southerly to Cape Girardeau. The line was originally operated by two companies, under the names of the Grand Tower & Carbondale and the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Railroad Companies. The former was chartered in 1882, and the road built in 1885; the latter, chartered in 1889 and the line opened the same year. They were consolidated in 1893, and operated under the name of the Chicago & Texas Railroad Company. In October, 1897, the last named line was transferred, under a twenty-five year lease, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by whom it is operated as its St. Louis & Cape Girardeau division.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Dolton, Ill. (17 miles), and affords terminal facilities for all lines entering the Polk St. Depot at Chicago. It has branches to Hammond, Ind. (10.28 miles); to Cragin (15.9 miles), and to South Chicago (5.41 miles); making the direct mileage of its branches 48.59 miles. In addition, its second, third and fourth tracks and sidings increase the mileage to 204.79 miles. The company was organized June 9, 1879; the road opened in 1880, and, on Jan. 26, 1882, consolidated with the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway. It also owns some 850 acres in fee in Chicago, including wharf property on the

Chicago River, right of way, switch and transfer yards, depots, the Indiana grain elevator, etc. The elevator and the Belt Division are leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, and the rest of the property is leased conjointly by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Chicago & Erie, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Wabash Railways (each of which owns \$1,000,000 of the capital stock), and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. These companies pay the expense of operation and maintenance on a mileage basis.

CHICAGO & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Wisconsin Central Lines*.)

CHILDS, Robert A., was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., March 22, 1845, the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher, who settled near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., in 1852. His home having been broken up by the death of his mother, in 1854, he went to live upon a farm. In April, 1861, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in the company of Captain (afterwards General) Stephen A. Hurlbut, which was later attached to the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers. After being mustered out at the close of the war, he entered school, and graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1870. For the following three years he was Principal and Superintendent of public schools at Amboy, Lee County, meanwhile studying law, and being admitted to the bar. In 1873, he began the practice of his profession at Chicago, making his home at Hinsdale. After filling various local offices, in 1884 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1892, was elected by the narrow majority of thirty-seven votes to represent the Eighth Illinois District in the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican.

CHILLICOTHE, a city in Peoria County, situated on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake; is 19 miles north-northeast of Peoria, on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It is an important shipping point for grain, which is extensively raised in the surrounding region. Flour and carriages are the principal manufactures. It has a bank, three churches, a high school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 836; (1890), 1,632.

CHINIQUEY, (Rev.) Charles, clergyman and reformer, was born in Canada, July 30, 1809, of mixed French and Spanish blood, and educated for the Romish priesthood at the Seminary of St. Nicholet, where he remained ten years, gaining a reputation among his fellow students for extraordinary zeal and piety. Having been ordained

to the priesthood in 1833, he labored in various churches in Canada until 1851, when he accepted an invitation to Illinois with a view to building up the church in the Mississippi Valley. Locating at the junction of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, in Kankakee County, he was the means of bringing to that vicinity a colony of some 5,000 French Canadians, followed by colonists from France, Belgium and other European countries. It has been estimated that over 50,000 of this class of emigrants were settled in Illinois within a few years. The colony embraced a territory of some 40 square miles, with the village of St. Ann's as the center. Here Father Chiniquy began his labors by erecting churches and schools for the colonists. He soon became dissatisfied with what he believed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by the ruling Bishop, then began to have doubts on the question of papal infallibility, the final result being a determination to separate himself from the Mother Church. In this step he appears to have been followed by a large proportion of the colonists who had accompanied him from Canada, but the result was a feeling of intense bitterness between the opposing factions, leading to much litigation and many criminal prosecutions, of which Father Chiniquy was the subject, though never convicted. In one of these suits, in which the Father was accused of an infamous crime, Abraham Lincoln was counsel for the defense, the charge being proven to be the outgrowth of a conspiracy. Having finally determined to espouse the cause of Protestantism, Father Chiniquy allied himself with the Canadian Presbytery, and for many years of his active clerical life, divided his time between Canada and the United States, having supervision of churches in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in this country. He also more than once visited Europe by special invitation to address important religious bodies in that country. He died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1899, in the 90th year of his age.

CHOUART, Medard, (known also as *Sieur des Groseilliers*), an early French explorer, supposed to have been born at Touraine, France, about 1621. Coming to New France in early youth, he made a voyage of discovery with his brother-in-law, Radisson, westward from Quebec, about 1654-56, these two being believed to have been the first white men to reach Lake Superior. After spending the winter of 1658-59 at La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, they are believed by some to have discovered the Upper Mississippi and to have descended that

stream a long distance towards its mouth, as they claimed to have reached a much milder climate and heard of Spanish ships on the salt water (Gulf of Mexico). Some antiquarians credit them, about this time (1659), with having visited the present site of the city of Chicago. They were the first explorers of Northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are also credited with having been the first to discover an inland route to Hudson's Bay, and with being the founders of the original Hudson's Bay Company. Groseillier's later history is unknown, but he ranks among the most intrepid explorers of the "New World" about the middle of the seventh century.

CHRISMAN, a village of Edgar County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railways, 24 miles south of Danville. It has flour and saw mills. Population (1880), 541; (1890), 820.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, a rich agricultural county, lying in the "central belt," and organized in 1839 from parts of Macon, Montgomery, Sangamon and Shelby Counties. The name first given to it was Dane, in honor of Nathan Dane, one of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, but a political prejudice led to a change. A preponderance of early settlers having come from Christian County, Ky., this name was finally adopted. The surface is level and the soil fertile, the northern half of the county being best adapted to corn and the southern to wheat. Its area is about 710 square miles, and its population (1890) was 30,531. The life of the early settlers was exceedingly primitive. Game was abundant; wild honey was used as a substitute for sugar; wolves were troublesome; prairie fires were frequent; the first mill (on Bear Creek) could not grind more than ten bushels of grain per day, by horse-power. The people hauled their corn to St. Louis to exchange for groceries. The first store was opened at Robertson's Point, but the county-seat was established at Taylorville. A great change was wrought in local conditions by the advent of the Illinois Central Railway, which passes through the eastern part of the county. Two other railroads now pass centrally through the county—the "Wabash" and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. The principal towns are Taylorville (a railroad center and thriving town of 2,829 inhabitants), Pana, Morrisonville, Edinburg, and Assumption.

CHURCH, Lawrence S., lawyer and legislator, was born at Nunda, N. Y., in 1820; passed his

youth on a farm, but having a fondness for study, at an early age began teaching in winter with a view to earning means to prosecute his studies in law. In 1843 he arrived at McHenry, then the county-seat of McHenry County, Ill., having walked a part of the way from New York, paying a portion of his expenses by the delivery of lectures. He soon after visited Springfield, and having been examined before Judge S. H. Treat, was admitted to the bar. On the removal of the county-seat from McHenry to Woodstock, he removed to the latter place, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. A member of the Whig party up to 1856, he was that year elected as a Republican Representative in the Twentieth General Assembly, serving by re-election in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second; in 1860, was supported for the nomination for Congress in the Northwestern District, but was defeated by Hon. E. B. Washburne; in 1862, aided in the organization of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign before reaching the field on account of failing health. In 1866 he was elected County Judge of McHenry County, to fill a vacancy, and, in 1869 to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, July 23, 1870. Judge Church was a man of high principle and a speaker of decided ability.

CHURCH, Selden Marvin, capitalist, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 4, 1804; taken by his father to Monroe County, N. Y., in boyhood, and grew up on a farm there, but at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching; being one of the earliest teachers in the public schools of that city. Then, having spent some time in mercantile pursuits in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835 he removed to Illinois, first locating at Geneva, but the following year removed to Rockford, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1841, he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rockford by the first President Harrison, remaining in office three years. Other offices held by him were those of County Clerk (1843-47), Delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention (1847), Judge of Probate (1849-57), Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly (1863-65), and member of the first Board of Public Charities by appointment of Governor Palmer, in 1869, being re-appointed by Governor Beveridge, in 1873, and, for a part of the time, serving as President of the Board. He also served, by appointment of the Secretary of War, as one of the Commissioners to assess damages for the Government improvements at Rock Island and to locate

the Government bridge between Rock Island and Davenport. During the latter years of his life he was President for some time of the Rockford Insurance Company; was also one of the originators, and, for many years, Managing Director of the Rockford Water Power Company, which has done so much to promote the prosperity of that city, and, at the time of his death, was one of the Directors of the Winnebago National Bank. Died at Rockford, June 23, 1892.

CHURCHILL, George, early printer and legislator, was born at Hubbardtown, Rutland County, Vt., Oct. 11, 1789; received a good education in his youth, thus imbibing a taste for literature which led to his learning the printer's trade. In 1806 he became an apprentice in the office of the Albany (N. Y.) "Sentinel," and, after serving his time, worked as a journeyman printer, thereby accumulating means to purchase a half-interest in a small printing office. Selling this out at a loss, a year or two later, he went to New York, and, after working at the case some five months, started for the West, stopping en route at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. In the latter place he worked for a time in the office of "The Courier," and still later in that of "The Correspondent," then owned by Col. Elijah C. Berry, who subsequently came to Illinois and served as Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1817 he arrived in St. Louis, but, attracted by the fertile soil of Illinois, determined to engage in agricultural pursuits, finally purchasing land some six miles southeast of Edwardsville, in Madison County, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In order to raise means to improve his farm, in the spring of 1819 he worked as a compositor in the office of "The Missouri Gazette"—the predecessor of "The St. Louis Republic." While there he wrote a series of articles over the signature of "A Farmer of St. Charles County," advocating the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union without slavery, which caused considerable excitement among the friends of that institution. During the same year he aided Hooper Warren in establishing his paper, "The Spectator," at Edwardsville, and, still later, became a frequent contributor to its columns, especially during the campaign of 1822-24, which resulted, in the latter year, in the defeat of the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois. In 1822 he was elected Representative in the Third General Assembly, serving in that body by successive re-elections until 1832. His re-election for a second term, in 1834, demonstrated that his vote at the preceding session, in

opposition to the scheme for a State Convention to revise the State Constitution in the interest of slavery, was approved by his constituents. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and, in 1844, was again elected to the House—in all serving a period in both Houses of sixteen years. Mr. Churchill was never married. He was an industrious and systematic collector of historical records, and, at the time of his death in the summer of 1872, left a mass of documents and other historical material of great value. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws; Warren, Hooper, and Coles, Edward.*)

CLARK (Gen.) George Rogers, soldier, was born near Monticello, Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. In his younger life he was a farmer and surveyor on the upper Ohio. His first experience in Indian fighting was under Governor Dunmore, against the Shawnees (1774). In 1775 he went as a surveyor to Kentucky, and the British having incited the Indians against the Americans in the following year, he was commissioned a Major of militia. He soon rose to a Colonelcy, and attained marked distinction. Later he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and planned an expedition against the British fort at Detroit, which was not successful. In the latter part of 1777, in consultation with Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, he planned an expedition against Illinois, which was carried out the following year. On July 4, 1778, he captured Kaskaskia without firing a gun, and other French villages surrendered at discretion. The following February he set out from Kaskaskia to cross the "Illinois Country" for the purpose of recapturing Vincennes, which had been taken and was garrisoned by the British under Hamilton. After a forced march characterized by incredible suffering, his ragged followers effected the capture of the post. His last important military service was against the savages on the Big Miami, whose villages and fields he laid waste. His last years were passed in sorrow and in comparative penury. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818, and his remains, after reposing in a private cemetery near that city for half a century, were exhumed and removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in 1869. The fullest history of General Clark's expedition and his life will be found in the "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the Ohio River, 1774-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark" (2 volumes, 1896), by the late William H. English, of Indianapolis.

CLARK, Horace S., lawyer and politician, was born at Huntsburg, Ohio, August 12, 1840. At

the age of 15, coming to Chicago, he found employment in a livery stable; later, worked on a farm in Kane County, attending school in the winter. After a year spent in Iowa City attending the Iowa State University, he returned to Kane County and engaged in the dairy business, later occupying himself with various occupations in Illinois and Missouri, but finally returning to his Ohio home, where he began the study of law at Circleville. In 1861 he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, rising from the ranks to a captaincy, but was finally compelled to leave the service in consequence of a wound received at Gettysburg. In 1865 he settled at Mattoon, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was elected State Senator in 1880, serving four years and proving himself one of the ablest speakers on the floor. In 1888 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and has long been a conspicuous figure in State politics. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

CLARK, John M., civil engineer and merchant, was born at White Pigeon, Mich., August 1, 1836; came to Chicago with his widowed mother in 1847, and, after five years in the Chicago schools, served for a time (1852) as a rodman on the Illinois Central Railroad. After a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1856, he returned to the service of the Illinois Central. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he was one of the original founders of the city of Denver, and chief engineer of its first water supply company. In 1862 he started on a surveying expedition to Arizona, but was in Santa Fe when that place was captured by a rebel expedition from Texas; was also present soon after at the battle of Apache Cañon, when the Confederates, being defeated, were driven out of the Territory. Returning to Chicago in 1864, he became a member of the wholesale leather firm of Gray, Clark & Co. The official positions held by Mr. Clark include those of Alderman (1879-81), Member of the Board of Education, Collector of Customs, to which he was appointed by President Harrison, in 1889, and President of the Chicago Civil Service Board by appointment of Mayor Swift, under an act passed by the Legislature of 1895, retiring in 1897. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Clark is one of the Directors of the Crerar Library, named in the will of Mr. Crerar.

CLARK COUNTY, one of the eastern counties of the State, south of the middle line and fronting upon the Wabash River; area, 510 square miles, and population (1890), 21,899; named for Col. George Rogers Clark. Its organization was effected in 1819. Among the earliest pioneers were John Bartlett, Abraham Washburn, James Whitlock, James B. Anderson, Stephen Archer and Uri Manly. The county-seat is Marshall, the site of which was purchased from the Government in 1833 by Gov. Joseph Duncan and Col. William B. Archer, the latter becoming sole proprietor in 1835, in which year the first log cabin was built. The original county-seat was Darwin, and the change to Marshall (in 1849) was made only after a hard struggle. The soil of the county is rich, and its agricultural products varied, embracing corn (the chief staple), oats, potatoes, winter wheat, butter, sorghum, honey, maple sugar, wool and pork. Woolen, flouring and lumber mills exist, but the manufacturing interests are not extensive. Among the prominent towns, besides Marshall and Darwin, are Casey (population 844), Martinsville (779), Westfield (510), and York (294).

CLAY, Porter, clergyman and brother of the celebrated Henry Clay, was born in Virginia, March, 1779; in early life removed to Kentucky, studied law, and was, for a time, Auditor of Public Accounts in that State; in 1815, was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent most of his life. Died, in 1850.

CLAY CITY, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles west of Olney; has two newspapers, a bank and a plow factory; is in a grain and fruit-growing region. Population (1890), 612.

CLAY COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State; has an area of 470 square miles and a population (1890) of 16,772. It was named for Henry Clay. The first claim in the county was entered by a Mr. Elliot, in 1818, and soon after settlers began to locate homes in the county, although it was not organized until 1824. During the same year the pioneer settlement of Maysville was made the county-seat, but immigration continued inactive until 1837, when many settlers arrived, headed by Judges Apperson and Hopkins and Messrs. Stanford and Lee, who were soon followed by the families of Cochran, McCullom and Tender. The Little Wabash River and a number of small tributaries drain the county. A light-colored sandy loam constitutes the greater part of the soil, although "black

prairie loam" appears here and there. Railroad facilities are limited, but sufficient to accommodate the county's requirements. Fruits, especially apples, are successfully cultivated. Educational advantages are fair, although largely confined to district schools and academies in larger towns. Louisville was made the county-seat in 1842, and, in 1890, had a population of 637. Xenia and Flora are the most important towns.

CLAYTON, a town in Adams County, on the Wabash Railway, 28 miles east-northeast of Quincy. A branch of the Wabash Railway extends from this point northwest to Carthage, and Keokuk, Iowa. The mechanical industries include slate works and establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, grain measures, etc. It has a bank, five churches, a high school and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 941; (1890), 1,038.

CLEAVER, William, pioneer, was born in London, England, in 1815; came to Canada with his parents in 1831, and to Chicago in 1834; engaged in business as a chandler, later going into the grocery trade; in 1849, joined the gold-seekers in California, and, six years afterwards, established himself in the southern part of the present city of Chicago, then called Cleaverville, where he served as Postmaster and managed a general store. He was the owner of considerable real estate at one time in what is now a densely populated part of the city of Chicago. Died in Chicago, Nov. 13, 1896.

CLEMENTS, Isaac, ex-Congressman and Governor of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Danville, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1837; graduated from Asbury University, at Greencastle, in 1859, having supported himself during his college course by teaching. After reading law and being admitted to the bar at Greencastle, he removed to Carbondale, Ill., where he again found it necessary to resort to teaching in order to purchase law-books. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was in the service for three years, was three times wounded and twice promoted "for meritorious service." In June, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and from 1873 to 1875 was a Republican Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the (then) Eighteenth District. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention of 1880. In 1889, he became Pension Agent for the District of Illinois, by appointment of President Harrison, serving

until 1893. In the latter part of 1898, he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, but served only a few months, when he accepted the position of Governor of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Danville.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. The total length of this system (1898) is 1,807.34 miles, of which 478.39 miles are operated in Illinois. That portion of the main line lying within the State extends from East St. Louis, northeast to the Indiana State line, 181 miles. The Company is also the lessee of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad (132 miles), and operates, in addition, other lines, as follows: The Cairo Division, extending from Tilton, on the line of the Wabash, 3 miles southwest of Danville, to Cairo (259 miles); the Chicago Division, extending from Kankakee southeast to the Indiana State line (34 miles); the Alton Branch, from Wann Junction, on the main line, to Alton (4 miles). Besides these, it enjoys with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, joint ownership of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad, which it operates. The system is uniformly of standard gauge, and about 280 miles are of double track. It is laid with heavy steel rails (sixty-five, sixty-seven and eighty pounds), laid on white oak ties, and is amply ballasted with broken stone and gravel. Extensive repair shops are located at Mattoon. The total capital of the entire system on June 30, 1898—including capital stock and bonded and floating debt—was \$97,149,361. The total earnings in Illinois for the year were \$3,773,193, and the total expenditures in the State \$3,611,437. The taxes paid the same year were \$124,196. The history of this system, so far as Illinois is concerned, begins with the consolidation, in 1889, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Companies. In 1890, certain leased lines in Illinois (elsewhere mentioned) were merged into the system. (For history of the several divisions of this system, see *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Peoria & Eastern, Cairo & Vincennes, and Kankakee & Seneca Railroads.*)

CLIMATOLOGY. Extending, as it does, through six degrees of latitude, Illinois affords a great diversity of climate, as regards not only the range of temperature, but also the amount of rainfall. In both particulars it exhibits several points of contrast to States lying between the same parallels of latitude, but nearer the Atlantic. The same statement applies, as well, to all

the North Central and the Western States. Warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico come up the Mississippi Valley, and impart to vegetation in the southern portion of the State, a stimulating influence which is not felt upon the seaboard. On the other hand, there is no great barrier to the descent of the Arctic winds, which, in winter, sweep down toward the Gulf, depressing the temperature to a point lower than is customary nearer the seaboard on the same latitude. Lake Michigan exerts no little influence upon the climate of Chicago and other adjacent districts, mitigating both summer heat and winter cold. If a comparison be instituted between Ottawa and Boston—the latter being one degree farther north, but 570 feet nearer the sea-level—the springs and summers are found to be about five degrees warmer, and the winters three degrees colder, at the former point. In comparing the East and West in respect of rainfall, it is seen that, in the former section, the same is pretty equally distributed over the four seasons, while in the latter, spring and summer may be called the wet season, and autumn and winter the dry. In the extreme West nearly three-fourths of the yearly precipitation occurs during the growing season. This is a climatic condition highly favorable to the growth of grasses, etc., but detrimental to the growth of trees. Hence we find luxuriant forests near the seaboard, and, in the interior, grassy plains. Illinois occupies a geographical position where these great climatic changes begin to manifest themselves, and where the distinctive features of the prairie first become fully apparent. The annual precipitation of rain is greatest in the southern part of the State, but, owing to the higher temperature of that section, the evaporation is also more rapid. The distribution of the rainfall in respect of seasons is also more unequal toward the south, a fact which may account, in part at least, for the increased area of woodlands in that region. While Illinois lies within the zone of southwest winds, their flow is affected by conditions somewhat abnormal. The northeast trades, after entering the Gulf, are deflected by the mountains of Mexico, becoming inward breezes in Texas, southerly winds in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and southwesterly as they enter the Upper Valley. It is to this aerial current that the hot, moist summers are attributable. The north and northwest winds, which set in with the change of the season, depress the temperature to a point below that of the Atlantic slope, and are attended with a diminished precipitation.

CLINTON, the county-seat of De Witt County, situated 23 miles south of Bloomington; is a station on the Illinois Central Railroad. It lies in a productive agricultural region, but the city has machine shops, flour and planing mills, brick and tile-works, water-works and an electric lighting plant. It also has banks, two newspapers (one daily), six churches and two public schools. Population (1880), 2,709; (1890), 2,598; (1893) estimated, 3,000.

CLINTON COUNTY, organized in 1824, from portions of Washington, Bond and Fayette Counties, and named in honor of De Witt Clinton. It is situated directly east of St. Louis, has an area of 494 square miles, and a population (1890) of 17,411. It is drained by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal, Crooked, Sugar and Beaver Creeks. Its geological formation is similar to that of other counties in the same section. Thick layers of limestone lie near the surface, with coal seams underlying the same at varying depths. The soil is varied, being at some points black and loamy and at others (under timber) decidedly clayey. The timber has been mainly cut for fuel because of the inherent difficulties attending coal-mining. Two railroads cross the county from east to west, but its trade is not important. Agriculture is the chief occupation, corn, wheat and oats being the staple products.

CLOUD, Newton, clergyman and legislator, was born in North Carolina, in 1805, and, in 1827, settled in the vicinity of Waverly, Morgan County, Ill., where he pursued the vocation of a farmer, as well as a preacher of the Methodist Church. He also became prominent as a Democratic politician, and served in no less than nine sessions of the General Assembly, besides the Constitutional Convention of 1847, of which he was chosen President. He was first elected Representative in the Seventh Assembly (1830), and afterwards served in the House during the sessions of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh, and as Senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. He was also Clerk of the House in 1844-45, and, having been elected Representative two years later, was chosen Speaker at the succeeding session. Although not noted for any specially aggressive qualities, his consistency of character won for him general respect, while his frequent elections to the Legislature prove him to have been a man of large influence.

CLOWRY, Robert C., Telegraph Manager, was born in 1838; entered the service of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company as a messenger

boy at Joliet in 1852, became manager of the office at Lockport six months later, at Springfield in 1853, and chief operator at St. Louis in 1854. Between 1859 and '63, he held highly responsible positions on various Western lines, but the latter year was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and placed in charge of United States military lines with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.; was mustered out in May, 1866, and immediately appointed District Superintendent of Western Union lines in the Southwest. From that time his promotion was steady and rapid. In 1875 he became Assistant General Superintendent; in 1878, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Division at Chicago; in 1880, succeeded General Stager as General Superintendent, and, in 1885, was elected Director, member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President, his territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COAL AND COAL-MINING. Illinois contains much the larger portion of what is known as the central coal field, covering an area of about 37,000 square miles, and underlying sixty counties, in but forty-five of which, however, operations are conducted on a commercial scale. The Illinois field contains fifteen distinct seams. Those available for commercial mining generally lie at considerable depth and are reached by shafts. The coals are all bituminous, and furnish an excellent steam-making fuel. Coke is manufactured to a limited extent in La Salle and some of the southern counties, but elsewhere in the State the coal does not yield a good marketable coke. Neither is it in any degree a good gas coal, although used in some localities for that purpose, rather because of its abundance than on account of its adaptability. It is thought that, with the increase of cheap transportation facilities, Pittsburg coal will be brought into the State in such quantities as eventually to exclude local coal from the manufacture of gas. In the report of the Eleventh United States Census, the total product of the Illinois coal mines was given as 12,104,272 tons, as against 6,115,377 tons reported by the Tenth Census. The value of the output was estimated at \$11,735,203, or \$0.97 per ton at the mines. The total number of mines was stated to be 1,072, and the number of tons mined was nearly equal to the combined yield of the mines of Ohio and Indiana. The mines are divided into two classes, technically known as "regular" and "local." Of the former, there were 358, and of the latter, 714. These 358 regular

mines employed 23,934 men and boys, of whom 21,350 worked below ground, besides an office force of 389, and paid, in wages, \$8,694,397. The total capital invested in these 358 mines was \$17,630,351. According to the report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1898, 881 mines were operated during the year, employing 35,026 men and producing 18,599,299 tons of coal, which was 1,473,459 tons less than the preceding year—the reduction being due to the strike of 1897. Five counties of the State produced more than 1,000,000 tons each, standing in the following order: Sangamon, 1,763,863; St. Clair, 1,600,752; Vermilion, 1,520,699; Macoupin, 1,264,926; La Salle, 1,165,490.

COAL CITY, a town in Grundy County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles by rail south-southwest of Joliet. Large coal mines are operated here, and the town is an important shipping point for their product. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper and five churches. Population (1890), 1,672.

COBB, Emery, capitalist, was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., August 20, 1831; at 16, began the study of telegraphy at Ithaca, later acted as operator on Western New York lines, but, in 1852, became manager of the office at Chicago, continuing until 1865, the various companies having meanwhile been consolidated into the Western Union. He then made an extensive tour of the world, and, although he had introduced the system of transmitting money by telegraph, he declined all invitations to return to the key-board. Having made large investments in lands about Kankakee, where he now resides, he has devoted much of his time to agriculture and stock-raising; was also, for many years, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and, for twenty years (1873-93), a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. He has done much to improve the city of his adoption by the erection of buildings, the construction of electric street-car lines and the promotion of manufactures.

COBB, Silas B., pioneer and real-estate operator, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 23, 1812; came to Chicago in 1833 on a schooner from Buffalo, the voyage occupying over a month. Being without means, he engaged as a carpenter upon a building which James Kinzie, the Indian trader, was erecting; later he erected a building of his own in which he started a harness-shop, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He has since been connected with a number

of business enterprises of a public character, including banks, street and steam railways, but his largest successes have been achieved in the line of improved real estate, of which he is an extensive owner. He is also one of the liberal benefactors of the University of Chicago, "Cobb Lecture Hall," on the campus of that institution, being the result of a contribution of his amounting to \$150,000.

COBDEN, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles north of Cairo and 15 miles south of Carbondale. Fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated here and shipped to northern markets. The surrounding region is well timbered, and Cobden has two lumber mills, as well as two flour mills. There are five churches and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 800; (1890), 994.

COCHRAN, William Granville, legislator and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1844; brought to Moultrie County, Ill., in 1849, and, at the age of 17, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving in the War of the Rebellion three years as a private. Returning home from the war, he resumed life as a farmer, but early in 1873 began merchandising at Lovington, continuing this business three years, when he began the study of law; in 1879, was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1890, but was re-elected to the House in 1894, and again in 1896. At the special session of 1890, he was chosen Speaker, and was similarly honored in 1895. He is an excellent parliamentarian, clear-headed and just in his rulings, and an able debater. In June, 1897, he was elected for a six years' term to the Circuit bench. He is also one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

CODDING, Ichabod, clergyman and anti-slavery lecturer, was born at Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; at the age of 17 he was a popular temperance lecturer; while a student at Middlebury, Vt., began to lecture in opposition to slavery; after leaving college served five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-Slavery Society; was often exposed to mob violence, but always retaining his self-control, succeeded in escaping serious injury. In 1842 he entered the Congregational ministry and held pastorates at Princeton, Lockport, Joliet and elsewhere; between 1854 and '58, lectured extensively through Illinois on the Kansas-Nebraska issue, and was a power in

the organization of the Republican party. Died at Baraboo, Wis., June 17, 1866.

CODY, Hiram Hitchcock, lawyer and Judge; born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 11, 1824; was partially educated at Hamilton College, and, in 1843, came with his father to Kendall County, Ill. In 1847, he removed to Naperville, where for six years he served as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar; in 1861, was elected County Judge with practical unanimity, served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. His residence (1896) was at Pasadena, Cal.

COLCHESTER, a town in McDonough County, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 53 miles northeast of Quincy, and 7 miles west-southwest of Macomb. Coal abounds in the surrounding region, more than 100,000 tons being mined annually, much of which is shipped from Colchester. The town also has manufactories of stoneware, brick (fire, paving and building) and drain-tile. It has a bank, three churches and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,067; (1890), 1,643.

COLES, Edward, the second Governor of the State of Illinois, born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786, the son of a wealthy planter, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary Colleges, but compelled to leave before graduation by an accident which interrupted his studies; in 1809, became the private secretary of President Madison, remaining six years, after which he made a trip to Russia as a special messenger by appointment of the President. He early manifested an interest in the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia. In 1815 he made his first tour through the Northwest Territory, going as far west as St. Louis, returning three years later and visiting Kaskaskia while the Constitutional Convention of 1818 was in session. In April of the following year he set out from his Virginia home, accompanied by his slaves, for Illinois, traveling by wagons to Brownsville, Pa., where, taking flat-boats, he descended the river with his goods and servants to a point below Louisville, where they disembarked, journeying overland to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio, he informed his slaves that they were free, and, after arriving at their destination, gave to each head of a family 160 acres of land. This generous act was, in after years, made the ground for bitter persecution by his enemies. At

Edwardsville he entered upon the duties of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe. In 1832 he became the candidate for Governor of those opposed to removing the restriction in the State Constitution against the introduction of slavery, and, although a majority of the voters then favored the measure, he was elected by a small plurality over his highest competitor in consequence of a division of the opposition vote between three candidates. The Legislature chosen at the same time submitted to the people a proposition for a State Convention to revise the Constitution, which was rejected at the election of 1824 by a majority of 1,668 in a total vote of 11,612. While Governor Coles had the efficient aid in opposition to the measure of such men as Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, George Forquer, Hooper Warren, George Churchill and others, he was himself a most influential factor in protecting Illinois from the blight of slavery, contributing his salary for his entire term (\$4,000) to that end. In 1825 it became his duty to welcome La Fayette to Illinois. Retiring from office in 1826, he continued to reside some years on his farm near Edwardsville, and, in 1830, was a candidate for Congress, but being a known opponent of General Jackson, was defeated by Joseph Duncan. Previous to 1833, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married during the following year, and continued to reside there until his death, July 7, 1868, having lived to see the total extinction of slavery in the United States. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

COLES COUNTY, originally a part of Crawford County, but organized in 1831, and named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles.—lies central to the eastern portion of the State, and embraces 520 square miles, with a population (1890) of 30,093. The Kaskaskia River (sometimes called the Okaw) runs through the northwestern part of the county, but the principal stream is the Embarras (Embraw). The chief resource of the people is agriculture, although the county lies within the limits of the Illinois coal-belt. To the north and west are prairies, while timber abounds in the southeast. The largest crop is of corn, although wheat, dairy products, potatoes, hay, tobacco, sorghum, wool, etc., are also important products. Broom-corn is extensively cultivated. Manufacturing is carried on to a fair extent, the output embracing sawed lumber, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, tobacco and snuff, boots and shoes, etc. Charleston, the county-seat, is

centrally located, and has a number of handsome public buildings, private residences and business blocks. It was laid out in 1831, and incorporated in 1865; in 1890, its population was 4,135. Mattoon is a railroad center, situated some 130 miles east of St. Louis. It has a population of 6,833, and is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Other principal towns are Ashmore, Oakland and Lerna.

COLFAX, a village of McLean County, on the Kankakee & Bloomington branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington. Farming and stock-growing are the leading industries of the section. It has banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 825.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located at Chicago, and organized in 1881. Its first term opened in September, 1882, in a building erected by the trustees at a cost of \$60,000, with a faculty embracing twenty-five professors, with a sufficient corps of demonstrators, assistants, etc. The number of matriculates was 152. The institution ranks among the leading medical colleges of the West. Its standard of qualifications, for both matriculates and graduates, is equal to those of other first-class medical schools throughout the country. The teaching faculty, of late years, has consisted of some twenty-five professors, who are aided by an adequate corps of assistants, demonstrators, etc.

COLLEGES, EARLY. The early Legislatures of Illinois manifested no little unfriendliness toward colleges. The first charters for institutions of this character were granted in 1833, and were for the incorporation of the "Union College of Illinois," in Randolph County, and the "Alton College of Illinois," at Upper Alton. The first named was to be under the care of the Scotch Covenanters, but was never founded. The second was in the interest of the Baptists, but the charter was not accepted. Both these acts contained jealous and unfriendly restrictions, notably one to the effect that no theological department should be established and no professor of theology employed as an instructor, nor should any religious test be applied in the selection of trustees or the admission of pupils. The friends of higher education, however, made common cause, and, in 1835, secured the passage of an "omnibus bill" incorporating four private colleges—the Alton; the Illinois, at Jacksonville; the McKendree, at Lebanon, and the Jonesboro. Similar restrictive provisions as to theological teaching were incorporated in these charters, and a limitation was placed upon the amount of

property to be owned by any institution, but in many respects the law was more liberal than its predecessors of two years previous. Owing to the absence of suitable preparatory schools, these institutions were compelled to maintain preparatory departments under the tuition of the college professors. The college last named above (Jonesboro) was to have been founded by the Christian denomination, but was never organized. The three remaining ones stand, in the order of their formation, McKendree, Illinois, Alton (afterward Shurtleff); in the order of graduating initial classes — Illinois, McKendree, Shurtleff. Preparatory instruction began to be given in Illinois College in 1829, and a class was organized in the collegiate department in 1831. The Legislature of 1835 also incorporated the Jacksonville Female Academy, the first school for girls chartered in the State. From this time forward colleges and academies were incorporated in rapid succession, many of them at places whose names have long since disappeared from the map of the State. It was at this time that there developed a strong party in favor of founding what were termed, rather euphemistically, "Manual Labor Colleges." It was believed that the time which a student might be able to "redeem" from study, could be so profitably employed at farm or shop-work as to enable him to earn his own livelihood. Acting upon this theory, the Legislature of 1835 granted charters to the "Franklin Manual Labor College," to be located in either Cook or La Salle County; to the "Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary," in White County, and the "Chatham Manual Labor School," at Lick Prairie, Sangamon County. University powers were conferred upon the institution last named, and its charter also contained the somewhat extraordinary provision that any sect might establish a professorship of theology therein. In 1837 six more colleges were incorporated, only one of which (Knox) was successfully organized. By 1840, better and broader views of education had developed, and the Legislature of 1841 repealed all prohibition of the establishing of theological departments, as well as the restrictions previously imposed upon the amount and value of property to be owned by private educational institutions. The whole number of colleges and seminaries incorporated under the State law (1896) is forty-three. (See also *Illinois College*, *Knox College*, *Lake Forest University*, *McKendree College*, *Monmouth College*, *Jacksonville Female Seminary*, *Monticello Female Seminary*, *Northwestern University*, *Shurtleff College*.)

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., August 7, 1837; graduated at Boston University, 1858; soon after became an itinerant Methodist minister, but, in 1866, united with the Unitarian Church and officiated as pastor of churches in Chicago, Boston and Kansas City, besides supplying pulpits in various cities in England (1880-85). In 1885, he was appointed United States Consul at Leipsic, but later served as a special commissioner of the Johns Hopkins University in the collection of labor statistics in Europe, meanwhile gaining a wide reputation as a lecturer and magazine writer. His published works include: "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (1869) and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity" (1876). Died near his birthplace, July 27, 1890.

COLLINS, Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 24, 1804. He was the youngest of five brothers who came with their parents from Litchfield, Conn., to Illinois, in 1822, and settled in the town of Unionville—now Collinsville—in the southwestern part of Madison County. They were enterprising and public-spirited business men, who engaged, quite extensively for the time, in various branches of manufacture, including flour and whisky. This was an era of progress and development, and becoming convinced of the injurious character of the latter branch of their business, it was promptly abandoned. The subject of this sketch was later associated with his brother Michael in the pork-packing and grain business at Naples, the early Illinois River terminus of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, but finally located at Quincy in 1851, where he was engaged in manufacturing business for many years. He was a man of high business probity and religious principle, as well as a determined opponent of the institution of slavery, as shown by the fact that he was once subjected by his neighbors to the intended indignity of being hung in effigy for the crime of assisting a fugitive female slave on the road to freedom. In a speech made in 1834, in commemoration of the act of emancipation in the West Indies, he gave utterance to the following prediction: "Methinks the time is not far distant when our own country will celebrate a day of emancipation within her own borders, and consistent songs of freedom shall indeed ring throughout the length and breadth of the land." He lived to see this prophecy fulfilled, dying at Quincy, in 1878. Mr. Collins was the candidate of the Liberty Men of Illinois for Lieutenant-Governor in 1843.

COLLINS, James H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., but taken in early life to Vernon, Oneida County, where he grew to manhood. After spending a couple of years in an academy, at the age of 18 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and as a counsellor and solicitor in 1827, coming to Chicago in the fall of 1833, making a part of the journey by the first stage-coach from Detroit to the present Western metropolis. After arriving in Illinois, he spent some time in exploration of the surrounding country, but returning to Chicago in 1834, he entered into partnership with Judge John D. Caton, who had been his preceptor in New York, still later being a partner of Justin Butterfield under the firm name of Butterfield & Collins. He was considered an eminent authority in law and gained an extensive practice, being regarded as especially strong in chancery cases as well as an able pleader. Politically, he was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and often aided runaway slaves in securing their liberty or defended others who did so. He was also one of the original promoters of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and one of its first Board of Directors. Died, suddenly, of cholera, while attending court at Ottawa, in 1854.

COLLINS, Loren C., jurist, was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1848; at the age of 18 accompanied his family to Illinois, and was educated at the Northwestern University. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and soon built up a remunerative practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, and through his ability as a debater and a parliamentarian, soon became one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the lower house. He was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and, in 1883, was chosen Speaker of the Thirty-third General Assembly. In December, 1884, he was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Barnum, was elected to succeed himself in 1885, and re-elected in 1891, but resigned in 1894, since that time devoting his attention to regular practice in the city of Chicago.

COLLINS, William H., retired manufacturer, born at Collinsville, Ill., March 20, 1831; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, later taking a course in literature, philosophy and theology at Yale College; served as pastor of a Congregational church at La Salle several years; in 1858, became editor and proprietor of "The Jacksonville Journal," which he

conducted some four years. The Civil War having begun, he then accepted the chaplaincy of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, but resigning in 1863, organized a company of the One Hundred and Fourth Volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later he served on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer and at Fourteenth Army Corps headquarters, until after the fall of Atlanta. Then resigning, in November, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton Provost-Marshal for the Twelfth District of Illinois, continuing in this service until the close of 1865, when he engaged in the manufacturing business as head of the Collins Plow Company at Quincy. This business he conducted successfully some twenty-five years, when he retired. Mr. Collins has served as Alderman and Mayor, *ad interim*, of the city of Quincy; Representative in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies—during the latter being chosen to deliver the eulogy on Gen. John A. Logan; was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1888, and the same year Republican candidate for Congress in the Quincy District; in 1894, was the Republican nominee for State Senator in Adams County, and, though a Republican, has been twice elected Supervisor in a strongly Democratic city.

COLLINSVILLE, a city on the southern border of Madison County, 13 miles (by rail) east-northeast of St. Louis, and about 11 miles south of Edwardsville. The place was originally settled in 1817 by four brothers named Collins from Litchfield, Conn., who established a tan-yard and erected an ox-mill for grinding corn and wheat and sawing lumber, which was patronized by early settlers from a long distance. The town was platted by surviving members of this family in 1836. Coal-mining is a principal industry in the surrounding district, and one or two mines are operated within the corporate limits. The city has zinc works, as well as flour mills and brick and tile factories. It contains seven churches, two banks, a high school, and a newspaper office. Population (1880), 2,887; (1890), 3,498.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighly, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823; left school at eight years of age to earn his living in a factory; at fourteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade of a hammer-maker. His only opportunity of acquiring an education during this period, apart from private study, was

in a night-school, which he attended two winters. In 1849 he became a local Methodist preacher, came to the United States the next year, settling in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, preaching on Sundays. His views on the atonement having gradually been changed towards Unitarianism, his license to preach was revoked by the conference, and, in 1859, he united with the Unitarian Church, having already won a wide reputation as an eloquent public speaker. Coming to Chicago, he began work as a missionary, and, in 1860, organized the Unity Church, beginning with seven members, though it has since become one of the strongest and most influential churches in the city. In 1879 he accepted a call to a church in New York City, where he still remains. Of strong anti-slavery views and a zealous Unionist, he served during a part of the Civil War as a camp inspector for the Sanitary Commission. Since the war he has repeatedly visited England, and has exerted a wide influence as a lecturer and pulpit orator on both sides of the Atlantic. He is the author of a number of volumes, including "Nature and Life" (1866); "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant" (1868); "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkely" (1886), and "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLTON, Chauncey Sill, pioneer, was born at Springfield, Pa., Sept. 21, 1800; taken to Massachusetts in childhood and educated at Monson in that State, afterwards residing for many years, during his manhood, at Monson, Maine. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating on the site of the present city of Galesburg, where he built the first store and dwelling house; continued in general merchandise some seventeen or eighteen years, meanwhile associating his sons with him in business under the firm name of C. S. Colton & Sons. Mr. Colton was associated with the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from the beginning, becoming one of the Directors of the Company; was also a Director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, the first organizer and first President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city, and one of the Trustees of Knox College. Died in Galesburg, July 27, 1885. —**Francis** (Colton), son of the preceding; born at Monson, Maine, May 24, 1834, came to Galesburg with his father's family in 1836, and was educated at Knox College, graduating in 1855, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1858. After graduation, he was in partnership with his father some seven years, also served as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Galesburg, and, in

1866, was appointed by President Johnson United States Consul at Venice, remaining there until 1869. The latter year he became the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in that position until 1871, meantime visiting China, Japan and India, and establishing agencies for the Union and Central Pacific Railways in various countries of Europe. In 1872 he succeeded his father as President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, but retired in 1884, and the same year removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. Mr. Colton is a large land owner in some of the Western States, especially Kansas and Nebraska.

COLUMBIA, a town in Monroe County, 15 miles by rail south of St. Louis, Mo., and 9 miles north of Waterloo. It has a machine shop, two flouring mills and two cigar factories, besides five churches and a public school. Population (1880), 1,308; (1890), 1,267.

COMPANY OF THE WEST, THE, a company formed in France, in August, 1717, to develop the resources of "New France," in which the "Illinois Country" was at that time included. At the head of the company was the celebrated John Law, and to him and his associates the French monarch granted extraordinary powers, both governmental and commercial. They were given the exclusive right to refine the precious metals, as well as a monopoly in the trade in tobacco and slaves. Later, the company became known as the Indies, or East Indies, Company, owing to the king having granted them concessions to trade with the East Indies and China. On Sept. 27, 1717, the Royal Council of France declared that the Illinois Country should form a part of the Province of Louisiana; and, under the shrewd management of Law and his associates, immigration soon increased, as many as 800 settlers arriving in a single year. The directors of the company, in the exercise of their governmental powers, appointed Pierre Duque de Boisbriant Governor of the Illinois District. He proceeded to Kaskaskia, and, within a few miles of that settlement, erected Fort Chartres. (See *Fort Chartres*.) The policy of the Indies Company was energetic, and, in the main, wise. Grants of commons were made to various French villages, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia steadily grew in size and population. Permanent settlers were given grants of land and agriculture was encouraged. These grants (which were allodial in their character) covered nearly all the lands in that part of the American Bottom, lying between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia Rivers. Many grantees

held their lands in one great common field, each proprietor contributing, pro rata, to the maintenance of a surrounding fence. In 1721 the Indies Company divided the Province of Louisiana into nine civil and military districts. That of Illinois was numerically the Seventh, and included not only the southern half of the existing State, but also an immense tract west of the Mississippi, extending to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the present States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, besides portions of Arkansas and Colorado. The Commandant, with his secretary and the Company's Commissary, formed the District Council, the civil law being in force. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and thereafter, the Governors of Illinois were appointed directly by the French crown.

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, an institution located at Springfield, founded in 1879; the successor of an earlier institution under the name of Illinois University. Theological, scientific and preparatory departments are maintained, although there is no classical course. The institution is under control of the German Lutherans. The institution reports \$125,000 worth of real property. The members of the Faculty (1898) are five in number, and there were about 171 students in attendance.

CONDEE, Leander D., lawyer, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1847; brought by his parents to Coles County, Ill., at the age of eight years, and received his education in the common schools and at St. Paul's Academy, Kankakee, taking a special course in Michigan State University and graduating from the law department of the latter in 1868. He then began practice at Butler, Bates County, Mo., where he served three years as City Attorney, but, in 1873, returned to Illinois, locating in Hyde Park (now a part of Chicago), where he served as City Attorney for three consecutive terms before its annexation to Chicago. In 1880, he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District, serving in the Thirty-second and the Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1892, he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but was defeated with the National and the State tickets of that year, since when he has given his attention to regular practice, maintaining a high rank in his profession.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1843; graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1862, and immediately thereafter enlisted as a

private in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and attaining the rank of Captain, besides being brevetted Major for gallant service. Later, he graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced for a time in Galesburg, but, in 1868, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking; was twice elected County Treasurer of Dallas County, and, in 1880, State Treasurer, being re-elected in 1882; in 1886, was elected to Congress from the Des Moines District, and twice re-elected (1888 and '90), but before the close of his last term was appointed by President Harrison Minister to Brazil, serving until 1893. In 1896, he served as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, and, in 1897, was re-appointed Minister to Brazil, but, in 1898, was transferred to China, where (1899) he now is. He was succeeded at Rio Janeiro by Charles Page Bryan of Illinois.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, THE. Two Congregational ministers—Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. Daniel Smith—visited Illinois in 1814, and spent some time at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown, but left for New Orleans without organizing any churches. The first church was organized at Mendon, Adams County, in 1833, followed by others during the same year, at Naperville, Jacksonville and Quincy. By 1836, the number had increased to ten. Among the pioneer ministers were Jabez Porter, who was also a teacher at Quincy, in 1828, and Rev. Asa Turner, in 1830, who became pastor of the first Quincy church, followed later by Revs. Julian M. Sturtevant (afterwards President of Illinois College), Truman M. Post, Edward Beecher and Horatio Foot. Other Congregational ministers who came to the State at an early day were Rev. Salmon Gridley, who finally located at St. Louis; Rev. John M. Ellis, who served as a missionary and was instrumental in founding Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Seminary at Jacksonville; Revs. Thomas Lippincott, Cyrus L. Watson, Theron Baldwin, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, the two Lovejoys (Owen and Elijah P.), and many more of whom, either temporarily or permanently, became associated with Presbyterian churches. Although Illinois College was under the united patronage of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the leading spirits in its original establishment were Congregationalists, and the same was true of Knox College at Galesburg. In 1835, at Big Grove, in an unoccupied log-cabin, was convened the first Congregational Council, known in the denominational history of the State as

that of Fox River. Since then some twelve to fifteen separate Associations have been organized. By 1890, the development of the denomination had been such that it had 280 churches, supporting 312 ministers, with 33,126 members. During that year the disbursements on account of charities and home extension, by the Illinois churches, were nearly \$1,000,000. The Chicago Theological Seminary, at Chicago, is a Congregational school of divinity, its property holdings being worth nearly \$700,000. "The Advance" (published at Chicago) is the chief denominational organ. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Congressional*; also *Representatives in Congress*.)

CONKLING, James Cook, lawyer, was born in New York City, Oct. 13, 1816; graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar at Morristown, N. J., in 1838, removed to Springfield, Ill. Here his first business partner was Cyrus Walker, an eminent and widely known lawyer of his time, while at a later period he was associated with Gen. James Shields, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican War and a United States Senator, at different times, from three different States. As an original Whig, Mr. Conkling early became associated with Abraham Lincoln, whose intimate and trusted friend he was through life. It was to him that Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated letter, which, by his special request, Mr. Conkling read before the great Union mass-meeting at Springfield, held, Sept. 3, 1863, now known as the "Lincoln-Conkling Letter." Mr. Conkling was chosen Mayor of the city of Springfield in 1844, and served in the lower branch of the Seventeenth and the Twenty-fifth General Assemblies (1851 and 1867). It was largely due to his tactful management in the latter, that the first appropriation was made for the new State House, which established the capital permanently in that city. At the Bloomington Convention of 1856, where the Republican party in Illinois may be said to have been formally organized, with Mr. Lincoln and three others, he represented Sangamon County, served on the Committee on Resolutions, and was appointed a member of the State Central Committee which conducted the campaign of that year. In 1860, and again in 1864, his name was on the Republican State ticket for Presidential Elector, and, on both occasions, it became his duty to cast the electoral vote of Mr. Lincoln's own District for him for President. The intimacy of personal friendship existing between him and

Mr. Lincoln was fittingly illustrated by his position for over thirty years as an original member of the Lincoln Monument Association. Other public positions held by him included those of State Agent during the Civil War by appointment of Governor Yates, Trustee of the State University at Champaign, and of Blackburn University at Carlinville, as also that of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, to which he was appointed in 1890, continuing in office four years. High-minded and honorable, of pure personal character and strong religious convictions, public-spirited and liberal, probably no man did more to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Springfield, during the sixty years of his residence there, than he. His death, as a result of old age, occurred in that city, March 1, 1899.—**CLINTON L. (Conkling)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Oct. 16, 1843; graduated at Yale College in 1864, studied law with his father, and was licensed to practice in the Illinois courts in 1866, and in the United States courts in 1867. After practicing a few years, he turned his attention to manufacturing, but, in 1877, resumed practice and has proved successful. He has devoted much attention of late years to real estate business, and has represented large land interests in this and other States. For many years he was Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, and has served on the Board of County Supervisors, which is the only political office he has held. In 1897 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but, although confessedly a man of the highest probity and ability, was defeated in a district overwhelmingly Democratic.

CONNOLLY, James Austin, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1843; went with his parents to Ohio in 1850, where, in 1858-59, he served as Assistant Clerk of the State Senate; studied law and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1861, and soon after removed to Illinois; the following year (1862) he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, but was successively commissioned as Captain and Major, retiring with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature from Coles County and re-elected in 1874; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois from 1876 to 1885, and again from 1889 to 1893; in 1886 was appointed and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury, but declined the office; the same year ran as the Republican candidate for Con-

gress in the Springfield (then the Thirteenth) District in opposition to Wm. M. Springer, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a district usually Democratic by 3,000 majority. He declined a second nomination in 1888, but, in 1894, was nominated for a third time (this time for the Seventeenth District), and was elected, as he was for a second term in 1896. He declined a renomination in 1898, returning to the practice of his profession at Springfield at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

CONSTABLE, Charles H., lawyer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 6, 1817; educated at Belle Air Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter in 1838. Then, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, came to Illinois early in 1840, locating at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, and, in 1844, was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Wabash, Edwards and Wayne Counties, serving until 1848. He also served as a Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party in 1854, he became a Democrat; in 1856, served as Presidential Elector-at-large on the Buchanan ticket and, during the Civil War, was a pronounced opponent of the policy of the Government in dealing with secession. Having removed to Marshall, Clark County, in 1852, he continued the practice of his profession there, but was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1861, serving until his death, which occurred, Oct. 9, 1865. While holding court at Charleston, in March, 1863, Judge Constable was arrested because of his release of four deserters from the army, and the holding to bail, on the charge of kidnaping, of two Union officers who had arrested them. He was subsequently released by Judge Treat of the United States District Court at Springfield, but the affair culminated in a riot at Charleston, on March 22, in which four soldiers and three citizens were killed outright, and eight persons were wounded.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. Illinois has had four State Conventions called for the purpose of formulating State Constitutions. Of these, three—those of 1818, 1847 and 1869-70—adopted Constitutions which went into effect, while the instrument framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by the people. A synoptical history of each will be found below:

CONVENTION OF 1818.—In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Delegate in Congress (Hon. Nathaniel Pope) to present a petition to Congress requesting the passage of an act authorizing the

people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government. A bill to this effect was introduced, April 7, and became a law, April 18, following. It authorized the people to frame a Constitution and organize a State Government—apportioning the Delegates to be elected from each of the fifteen counties into which the Territory was then divided, naming the first Monday of July, following, as the day of election, and the first Monday of August as the time for the meeting of the Convention. The act was conditioned upon a census of the people of the Territory (to be ordered by the Legislature), showing a population of not less than 40,000. The census, as taken, showed the required population, but, as finally corrected, this was reduced to 34,620—being the smallest with which any State was ever admitted into the Union. The election took place on July 6, 1818, and the Convention assembled at Kaskaskia on August 3. It consisted of thirty-three members. Of these, a majority were farmers of limited education, but with a fair portion of hard common-sense. Five of the Delegates were lawyers, and these undoubtedly wielded a controlling influence. Jesse B. Thomas (afterwards one of the first United States Senators) presided, and Elias Kent Kane, also a later Senator, was among the dominating spirits. It has been asserted that to the latter should be ascribed whatever new matter was incorporated in the instrument, it being copied in most of its essential provisions from the Constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The Convention completed its labors and adjourned, August 26, the Constitution was submitted to Congress by Delegate John McLean, without the formality of ratification by the people, and Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of Congress, adopted Dec. 3, 1818.

CONVENTION OF 1847.—An attempt was made in 1822 to obtain a revision of the Constitution of 1818, the object of the chief promoters of the movement being to secure the incorporation of a provision authorizing the admission of slavery into Illinois. The passage of a resolution, by the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, was secured by the most questionable methods, at the session of 1823, but after a heated campaign of nearly two years, it was rejected at the election of 1824. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*; also *Coles, Edward*.) At the session of 1840-41, another resolution on the subject was submitted to the people, but it was rejected by the narrow margin of 1,039

votes. Again, in 1845, the question was submitted, and, at the election of 1846, was approved. The election of delegates occurred, April 19, 1847, and the Convention met at Springfield, June 19, following. It was composed of 162 members, ninety-two of whom were Democrats. The list of Delegates embraced the names of many who afterwards attained high distinction in public affairs, and the body, as a whole, was representative in character. The Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution of 1818 was but little changed in its successor, except by a few additions, among which was a section disqualifying any person who had been concerned in a duel from holding office. The earlier Constitution, however, was carefully revised and several important changes made. Among these may be mentioned the following: Limiting the elective franchise for foreign-born citizens to those who had become naturalized; making the judiciary elective; requiring that all State officers be elected by the people; changing the time of the election of the Executive, and making him ineligible for immediate re-election; various curtailments of the power of the Legislature; imposing a two-mill tax for payment of the State debt, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund. The Constitution framed was adopted in convention, August 31, 1847; ratified by popular vote, March 6, 1848, and went into effect, April 1, 1848.

CONVENTION OF 1862.—The proposition for holding a third Constitutional Convention was submitted to vote of the people by the Legislature of 1859, endorsed at the election of 1860, and the election of Delegates held in November, 1861. In the excitement attendant upon the early events of the war, people paid comparatively little attention to the choice of its members. It was composed of forty-five Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, seven "fusionists" and two classed as doubtful. The Convention assembled at Springfield on Jan. 7, 1862, and remained in session until March 24, following. It was in many respects a remarkable body. The law providing for its existence prescribed that the members, before proceeding to business, should take an oath to support the State Constitution. This the majority refused to do. Their conception of their powers was such that they seriously deliberated upon electing a United States Senator, assumed to make appropriations from the State treasury, claimed the right to interfere with military affairs, and called upon the Governor for information concerning claims of the Illinois Central Railroad, which the Executive refused to

lay before them. The instrument drafted proposed numerous important changes in the organic law, and was generally regarded as objectionable. It was rejected at an election held, June 17, 1862, by a majority of over 16,000 votes.

CONVENTION OF 1869-70.—The second attempt to revise the Constitution of 1848 resulted in submission to the people, by the Legislature of 1867, of a proposition for a Convention, which was approved at the election of 1868 by a bare majority of 704 votes. The election of Delegates was provided for at the next session (1869), the election held in November and the Convention assembled at Springfield, Dec. 13. Charles Hitchcock was chosen President, John Q. Harmon, Secretary, and Daniel Shepard and A. H. Swain, First and Second Assistants. There were eighty-five members, of whom forty-four were Republicans and forty-one Democrats, although fifteen had been elected nominally as "Independents." It was an assemblage of some of the ablest men of the State, including representatives of all the learned professions except the clerical, besides merchants, farmers, bankers and journalists. Its work was completed May 13, 1870, and in the main good. Some of the principal changes made in the fundamental law, as proposed by the Convention, were the following: The prohibition of special legislation where a general law may be made to cover the necessities of the case, and the absolute prohibition of such legislation in reference to divorces, lotteries and a score of other matters; prohibition of the passage of any law releasing any civil division (district, county, city, township or town) from the payment of its just proportion of any State tax; recommendations to the Legislature to enact laws upon certain specified subjects, such as liberal homestead and exemption rights, the construction of drains, the regulation of charges on railways (which were declared to be public highways), etc., etc.; declaring all elevators and storehouses public warehouses, and providing for their legislative inspection and supervision. The maintenance of an "efficient system of public schools" was made obligatory upon the Legislature, and the appropriation of any funds—State, municipal, town or district—to the support of sectarian schools was prohibited. The principle of cumulative voting, or "minority representation," in the choice of members of the House of Representatives was provided for, and additional safeguards thrown around the passage of bills. The ineligibility of the Governor to re-election for a second consecutive term was set aside, and a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature made necessary to override an executive veto. The list of State officers was increased by the creation of the offices of Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, these having been previously provided for only by statute. The Supreme Court bench was increased by the addition of four members, making the whole number of Supreme Court judges seven; Appellate Courts authorized after 1874, and County Courts were made courts of record. The compensation of all State officers—executive, judicial and legislative—was left discretionary with the Legislature, and no limit was placed upon the length of the sessions of the General Assembly. The instrument drafted by the Convention was ratified at an election held, July 6, 1870, and went into force, August 8, following. Occasional amendments have been submitted and ratified from time to time. (See *Constitutions, Elections and Representation*; also *Minority Representation*.)

CONSTITUTIONS. Illinois has had three constitutions—that of 1870 being now (1898) in force. The earliest instrument was that approved by Congress in 1818, and the first revision was made in 1847—the Constitution having been ratified at an election held, March 5, 1848, and going into force, April 1, following. The term of State officers has been uniformly fixed at four years, except that of Treasurer, which is two years. Biennial elections and sessions of the General Assembly are provided for, Senators holding their seats for four years, and Representatives two years. The State is required to be apportioned after each decennial census into fifty-one districts, each of which elects one Senator and three Representatives. The principle of minority representation has been incorporated into the organic law, each elector being allowed to cast as many votes for one legislative candidate as there are Representatives to be chosen in his district; or he may divide his vote equally among all the three candidates or between two of them, as he may see fit. One of the provisions of the Constitution of 1870 is the inhibition of the General Assembly from passing private laws. Municipalities are classified, and legislation is for all cities of a class, not for an individual corporation. Individual citizens with a financial grievance must secure payment of their claims under the terms of some general appropriation. The sessions of the Legislature are not limited as to time, nor is there any restriction upon the power of the Executive to summon extra sessions. (See also *Constitutional Conventions; Elections;*

Governors and other State Officers; Judicial System; Suffrage, Etc.)

COOK, Burton C., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 11, 1819; completed his academic education at the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, and after studying law, removed to Illinois (1835), locating first at Hennepin and later at Ottawa. Here he began the practice of his profession, and, in 1846, was elected by the Legislature State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, serving two years, when, in 1848, he was re-elected by the people under the Constitution of that year, for four years. From 1852 to 1860, he was State Senator, taking part in the election which resulted in making Lyman Trumbull United States Senator in 1855. In 1861 he served as one of the Peace Commissioners from Illinois in the Conference which met at Washington. He may be called one of the founders of the Republican party in this State, having been a member of the State Central Committee appointed at Bloomington in 1856, and Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1862. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1866, '68 and '70, but resigned in 1871 to accept the solicitorship of the Northwestern Railroad, which he resigned in 1886. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, serving as a delegate to both the National Conventions which nominated him for the Presidency, and presenting his name at Baltimore in 1864. His death occurred at Evanston, August 18, 1894.

COOK, Daniel Pope, early Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1795, removed to Illinois and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1815. Early in 1816, he became joint owner and editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," and at the same time served as Auditor of Public Accounts by appointment of Governor Edwards; the next year (1817) was sent by President Monroe as bearer of dispatches to John Quincy Adams, then minister to London, and, on his return, was appointed a Circuit Judge. On the admission of the State he was elected the first Attorney-General, but almost immediately resigned and, in September, 1819, was elected to Congress, serving as Representative until 1827. Having married a daughter of Governor Edwards, he became a resident of Edwardsville. He was a conspicuous opponent of the proposition to make Illinois a slave State in 1823-24, and did much to prevent the success of that scheme. He also bore a prominent part while in Congress in securing the donation of lands for the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal. He was distinguished for his eloquence, and it was during his first Congressional campaign that stump-speaking was introduced into the State. Suffering from consumption, he visited Cuba, and, after returning to his home at Edwardsville and failing to improve, he went to Kentucky, where he died, Oct. 16, 1827.—**John** (Cook), soldier, born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 12, 1825, the son of Daniel P. Cook, the second Congressman from Illinois, and grandson of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was educated by private tutors and at Illinois College; in 1855 was elected Mayor of Springfield and the following year Sheriff of Sangamon County, later serving as Quartermaster of the State. Raising a company promptly after the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Volunteers—the first regiment organized in Illinois under the first call for troops by President Lincoln; was promoted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Fort Donelson in March, 1862; in 1864 commanded the District of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield, being mustered out, August, 1865, with the brevet rank of Major-General. General Cook was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Sangamon County, in 1868. During recent years his home has been in Michigan.

COOK COUNTY, situated in the northeastern section of the State, bordering on Lake Michigan, and being the most easterly of the second tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line. It has an area of 890 square miles; population (1880), 607, 524; (1890), 1,191,922; county-seat, Chicago. The county was organized in 1831, having originally embraced the counties of Du Page, Will, Lake, McHenry and Iroquois, in addition to its present territorial limits. It was named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a distinguished Representative of Illinois in Congress. (See *Cook, Daniel P.*) The first County Commissioners were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker, who took the oath of office before Justice John S. C. Hogan, on March 8, 1831. William Lee was appointed Clerk and Archibald Clybourne Treasurer. Jedediah Wormley was first County Surveyor, and three election districts (Chicago, Du Page and Hickory Creek) were created. A scow ferry was established across the South Branch, with Mark Beaubien as ferryman. Only non-residents were required to pay toll. Geologists are of the opinion that, previous to the glacial epoch, a large portion of the county lay under the waters of Lake Michigan, which was connected with the Mississippi by the Des Plaines

River. This theory is borne out by the finding of stratified beds of coal and gravel in the eastern and southern portions of the county, either underlying the prairies or assuming the form of ridges. The latter, geologists maintain, indicate the existence of an ancient key, and they conclude that, at one time, the level of the lake was nearly forty feet higher than at present. Glacial action is believed to have been very effective in establishing surface conditions in this vicinity. Limestone and building stone are quarried in tolerable abundance. Athens marble (white when taken out, but growing a rich yellow through exposure) is found in the southwest. Isolated beds of peat have also been found. The general surface is level, although undulating in some portions. The soil near the lake is sandy, but in the interior becomes a black mold from one to four feet in depth. Drainage is afforded by the Des Plaines, Chicago and Calumet Rivers, which is now being improved by the construction of the Drainage Canal. Manufactures and agriculture are the principal industries outside of the city of Chicago. (See also *Chicago*.)

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago and under control of the Commissioners of Cook County. It was originally erected by the City of Chicago, at a cost of \$80,000, and was intended to be used as a hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases. For several years the building was unoccupied, but, in 1858, it was leased by an association of physicians, who opened a hospital, with the further purpose of affording facilities for clinical instruction to the students of Rush Medical College. In 1863 the building was taken by the General Government for military purposes, being used as an eye and ear hospital for returning soldiers. In 1865 it reverted to the City of Chicago, and, in 1866, was purchased by Cook County. In 1874 the County Commissioners purchased a new and more spacious site at a cost of \$145,000, and began the erection of buildings thereon. The two principal pavilions were completed and occupied before the close of 1875; the clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876-77, and an administrative building and two additional pavilions were added in 1882-84. Up to that date the total cost of the buildings had been \$719,574, and later additions and improvements have swelled the outlay to more than \$1,000,000. It accommodates about 800 patients and constitutes a part of the county machinery for the care of the poor. A certain number of beds are placed under the care of homeopathic physicians. The

present (1896) allopathic medical staff consists of fifteen physicians, fifteen surgeons, one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the homeopathic staff comprises five physicians and five surgeons. In addition, there is a large corps of internes, or house physicians and surgeons, composed of recent graduates from the several medical colleges, who gain their positions through competitive examination and hold them for eighteen months.

COOKE, Edward Dean, lawyer and Congressman, born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1849; was educated in the common schools and the high school of Dubuque; studied law in that city and at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in 1873. Coming to Chicago the same year, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued for the remainder of his life. In 1882 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Cook County, serving one term; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Sixth District (Chicago), in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. His death occurred suddenly while in attendance on the extra session of Congress in Washington, June 24, 1897.

COOLBAUGH, William Findlay, financier, was born in Pike County, Pa., July 1, 1821; at the age of 15 became clerk in a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, but, in 1842, opened a branch establishment of a New York firm at Burlington, Iowa, where he afterwards engaged in the banking business, also serving in the Iowa State Constitutional Convention, and, as the candidate of his party for United States Senator, being defeated by Hon. James Harlan by one vote. In 1862 he came to Chicago and opened the banking house of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., which, in 1865, became the Union National Bank of Chicago. Later he became the first President of the Chicago Clearing House, as also of the Bankers' Association of the West and South, a Director of the Board of Trade, and an original incorporator of the Chamber of Commerce, besides being a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His death by suicide, at the foot of Douglas Monument, Nov. 14, 1877, was a shock to the whole city of Chicago.

COOLEY, Horace S., Secretary of State, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1806, studied medicine for two years in early life, then went to Bangor, Maine, where he began the study of law; in 1840 he came to Illinois, locating first at Rushville

and finally in the city of Quincy; in 1842 took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Thomas Ford as Governor—also received from Governor Carlin an appointment as Quartermaster-General of the State. On the accession of Governor French in December, 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State and elected to the same office under the Constitution of 1848, dying before the expiration of his term, April 2, 1850.

CORBUS, (Dr.) J. C., physician, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, received his primary education in the public schools, followed by an academic course, and began the study of medicine at Millersburg, finally graduating from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. In 1855 he began practice at Orville, Ohio, but the same year located at Mendota, Ill., soon thereafter removing to Lee County, where he remained until 1862. The latter year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to the position of Surgeon, though compelled to resign the following year on account of ill health. Returning from the army, he located at Mendota. Dr. Corbus served continuously as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from 1873 until the accession of Governor Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893, when he resigned. He was also, for fifteen years, one of the Medical Examiners for his District under the Pension Bureau, and has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Mendota District. In 1897 he was complimented by Governor Tanner by reappointment to the State Board of Charities, and was made President of the Board. Early in 1899 he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, as successor to Dr. William G. Stearns.

CORNELL, Paul, real estate operator and capitalist, was born of English Quaker ancestry in Washington County, N. Y., August 5, 1823; at 9 years of age removed with his step-father, Dr. Barry, to Ohio, and five years later to Adams County, Ill. Here young Cornell lived the life of a farmer, working part of the year to earn money to send himself to school the remainder; also taught for a time, then entered the office of W. A. Richardson, at Rushville, Schuyler County, as a law student. In 1845 he came to Chicago, but soon after became a student in the law office of Wilson & Henderson at Joliet, and was admitted to practice in that city. Removing to Chicago in 1847, he was associated, successively, with the late

L. C. P. Freer, Judge James H. Collins and Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne; finally entered into a contract with Judge Skinner to perfect the title to 320 acres of land held under tax-title within the present limits of Hyde Park, which he succeeded in doing by visiting the original owners, thereby securing one-half of the property in his own name. He thus became the founder of the village of Hyde Park, meanwhile adding to his possessions other lands, which increased vastly in value. He also established a watch factory at Cornell (now a part of Chicago), which did a large business until removed to California. Mr. Cornell was a member of the first Park Board, and therefore has the credit of assisting to organize Chicago's extensive park system.

CORWIN, Franklin, Congressman, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1818, and admitted to the bar at the age of 21. While a resident of Ohio he served in both Houses of the Legislature, and settled in Illinois in 1857, making his home at Peru. He was a member of the lower house of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, being Speaker in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but, in 1874, was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who made the race as an Independent. Died, at Peru, Ill., June 15, 1879.

COUCH, James, pioneer hotel-keeper, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., August 31, 1800; removed to Chautauqua County, in the same State, where he remained until his twentieth year, receiving a fair English education. After engaging successively, but with indifferent success, as hotel-clerk, stage-house keeper, lumber-dealer, and in the distilling business, in 1836, in company with his younger brother, Ira, he visited Chicago. They both decided to go into business there, first opening a small store, and later entering upon their hotel ventures which proved so eminently successful, and gave the Tremont House of Chicago so wide and enviable a reputation. Mr. Couch superintended for his brother Ira the erection, at various times, of many large business blocks in the city. Upon the death of his brother, in 1857, he was made one of the trustees of his estate, and, with other trustees, rebuilt the Tremont House after the Chicago fire of 1871. In April, 1892, while boarding a street car in the central part of the city of Chicago, he was run over by a truck, receiving injuries which resulted in his death the same day at the Tremont House, in the 92d year of his age.—**IRA** (Couch), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Saratoga County,

N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, in 1826, set up in business on his own account. In 1836, while visiting Chicago with his brother James, he determined to go into business there. With a stock of furnishing goods and tailors' supplies, newly bought in New York, a small store was opened. This business soon disposed of, Mr. Couch, with his brother, obtained a lease of the old Tremont House, then a low frame building kept as a saloon boarding house. Changed and refurnished, this was opened as a hotel. It was destroyed by fire in 1839, as was also the larger rebuilt structure in 1849. A second time rebuilt, and on a much larger and grander scale at a cost of \$75,000, surpassing anything the West had ever known before, the Tremont House this time stood until the Chicago fire in 1871, when it was again destroyed. Mr. Couch at all times enjoyed an immense patronage, and was able to accumulate (for that time) a large fortune. He purchased and improved a large number of business blocks, then within the business center of the city. In 1853 he retired from active business, and, in consequence of impaired health, chose for the rest of his life to seek recreation in travel. In the winter of 1857, while with his family in Havana, Cuba, he was taken with a fever which soon ended his life. His remains now rest in a mausoleum of masonry in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

COULTERVILLE, a town of Randolph County, at the Crossing of the Centralia & Chester and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railways, 49 miles southeast of St. Louis. Farming and coal-mining are the leading industries. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 590; (1890), 598.

COUNTIES, UNORGANIZED. (See *Unorganized Counties*.)

COWDEN, a village of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railways, 60 miles southeast of Springfield. Considerable coal is mined in the vicinity; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 702.

COWLES, Alfred, newspaper manager, was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 13, 1833, grew up on a farm and, after spending some time at Michigan University, entered the office of "The Cleveland Leader" as a clerk; in 1855 accepted a similar position on "The Chicago Tribune," which had just been bought by Joseph Medill and others, finally becoming a stockholder and busi-

ness manager of the paper, so remaining until his death in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1889.

COX, Thomas, pioneer, Senator in the First General Assembly of Illinois (1818-22) from Union County, and a conspicuous figure in early State history; was a zealous advocate of the policy of making Illinois a slave State; became one of the original proprietors and founders of the city of Springfield, and was appointed the first Register of the Land Office there, but was removed under charges of misconduct; after his retirement from the Land Office, kept a hotel at Springfield. In 1836 he removed to Iowa (then a part of Wisconsin Territory), became a member of the first Territorial Legislature there, was twice re-elected and once Speaker of the House, being prominent in 1840 as commander of the "Regulators" who drove out a gang of murderers and desperadoes who had got possession at Bellevue, Iowa. Died, at Maquoketa, Iowa, 1843.

COY, Irus, lawyer, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., July 25, 1832; educated in the common schools and at Central College, Cortland County, N. Y., graduating in law at Albany in 1857. Then, having removed to Illinois, he located in Kendall County and began practice; in 1868 was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in 1872, served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; removed to Chicago in 1871, later serving as attorney of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 20, 1897.

CRAFTS, Clayton E., legislator and politician, born at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, July 8, 1848; was educated at Hiram College and graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1868, coming to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Crafts served in seven consecutive sessions of the General Assembly (1883-95, inclusive) as Representative from Cook County, and was elected by the Democratic majority as Speaker, in 1891, and again in '93.

CRAIG, Alfred M., jurist, was born in Edgar County, Ill., Jan. 15, 1831, graduated from Knox College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, commencing practice at Knoxville. He held the offices of State's Attorney and County Judge, and represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, as successor to Justice C. B. Lawrence, and was re-elected in '82 and '91; his present term expiring with the century. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been three times elected in a Republican judicial district.

CRAWFORD, Charles H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Bennington, Vt., but reared in Bureau and La Salle Counties, Ill.; has practiced law for twenty years in Chicago, and been three times elected to the State Senate—1884, '88 and '94—and is author of the Crawford Primary Election Law, enacted in 1885.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, a southeastern county, bordering on the Wabash, 190 miles nearly due south of Chicago—named for William H. Crawford, a Secretary of War. It has an area of 452 square miles; population (1890), 17,283. The first settlers were the French, but later came emigrants from New England. The soil is rich and well adapted to the production of corn and wheat, which are the principal crops. The county was organized in 1817, Darwin being the first county-seat. The present county-seat is Robinson, with a population (1890) of 1,387; centrally located and the point of intersection of two railroads. Other towns of importance are Palestine (population, 734) and Hutsonville (population, 582). The latter, as well as Robinson, is a grain-shipping point. The Embarras River crosses the southwest portion of the county, and receives the waters of Big and Honey Creeks and Bushy Fork. The county has no mineral resources, but contains some valuable woodland and many well cultivated farms. Tobacco, potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the leading products.

CREAL SPRINGS, a village of Williamson County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 539.

CREBS, John M., ex-Congressman, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va., April 7, 1830. When he was but 7 years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he ever after resided. At the age of 21 he began the study of law, and, in 1852, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in White County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, participating in all the important movements in the Mississippi Valley, including the capture of Vicksburg, and in the Arkansas campaign, a part of the time commanding a brigade. Returning home, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, and, in 1880, was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Died, June 26, 1890.

CREIGHTON, James A., jurist, was born in White County, Ill., March 7, 1846; in childhood removed with his parents to Wayne County, and was educated in the schools at Fairfield and at the Southern Illinois College, Salem, graduating from the latter in 1868. After teaching for a time while studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and opened an office at Fairfield, but, in 1877, removed to Springfield. In 1885 he was elected a Circuit Judge for the Springfield Circuit, was re-elected in 1891 and again in 1897.

CRERAR, John, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born of Scotch ancestry in New York City, in 1827; at 18 years of age was an employé of an iron-importing firm in that city, subsequently accepting a position with Morris K. Jessup & Co., in the same line. Coming to Chicago in 1862, in partnership with J. McGregor Adams, he succeeded to the business of Jessup & Co., in that city, also becoming a partner in the Adams & Westlake Company, iron manufacturers. He also became interested and an official in various other business organizations, including the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and, for a time, was President of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad, besides being identified with various benevolent institutions and associations. After the fire of 1871, he was intrusted by the New York Chamber of Commerce with the custody of funds sent for the relief of sufferers by that calamity. His integrity and business sagacity were universally recognized. After his death, which occurred in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1889, it was found that, after making munificent bequests to some twenty religious and benevolent associations and enterprises, aggregating nearly a million dollars, besides liberal legacies to relatives, he had left the residue of his estate, amounting to some \$2,000,000, for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Chicago, naming thirteen of his most intimate friends as the first Board of Trustees. No more fitting and lasting monument of so noble and public-spirited a man could have been devised.

CRETE, a village of Will County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 30 miles south of Chicago. Population (1880), 539; (1890), 642.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1852, and was assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, becoming full Second Lieutenant in 1853. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infan-

try; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862 and Major-General in 1864, being mustered out of the service, January, 1866. During the war he participated in some of the most important battles in West Virginia and Tennessee, fought at Chickamauga and Antietam, and commanded the cavalry in the advance on Richmond in the spring of 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service he returned to the regular army, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and, for several years, was engaged in campaigns against the hostile Indians in the Northwest and in Arizona. In 1888 he was appointed Major-General and, from that time to his death, was in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, where he died, March 19, 1890.

CROSIAR, Simon, pioneer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in the latter part of the last century; removed to Ohio in 1815 and to Illinois in 1819, settling first at Cap au Gris, a French village on the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Illinois in what is now Calhoun County; later lived at Peoria (1824), at Ottawa (1826), at Shippingport near the present city of La Salle (1829), and at Old Utica (1834); in the meanwhile built one or two mills on Cedar Creek in La Salle County, kept a storage and commission house, and, for a time, acted as Captain of a steamboat plying on the Illinois. Died, in 1846.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a village in McHenry County, at the intersection of two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 43 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 546; (1890), 781.

CUBA, a town in Fulton County, distant 38 miles west-southwest of Peoria, and about 8 miles north of Lewistown. The entire region (including the town) is underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal, of which the late State Geologist Worthen asserted that, in seven townships of Fulton County, there are 9,000,000 tons to the square mile, within 150 feet of the surface. Brick and cigars are made here, and the town has a bank, a newspaper, three churches and good schools. Population (1880), 686; (1890), 1,114.

CULLEN, William, editor and Congressman, born in the north of Ireland, March 4, 1826; while yet a child was brought by his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of 20 he removed to La Salle County, Ill., and began life as a farmer. Later he took up his residence at Ottawa. He has served as Sheriff of La Salle County, and held

other local offices, and was for many years a part owner and senior editor of "The Ottawa Republican." From 1881 to 1885, as a Republican, he represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress.

CULLOM, Richard Northcraft, farmer and legislator, was born in the State of Maryland, October 1, 1795, but early removed to Wayne County, Ky., where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Coffey, a native of North Carolina. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, settling near Washington, Tazewell County, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Although a farmer by vocation, Mr. Cullom was a man of prominence and a recognized leader in public affairs. In 1836 he was elected as a Whig Representative in the Tenth General Assembly, serving in the same body with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate personal and political friend. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, and, in 1852, was again elected to the House. Mr. Cullom's death occurred in Tazewell County, Dec. 4, 1873, his wife having died Dec. 5, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Cullom were the parents of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, United States Senator, was born in Wayne County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1829. His parents removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1830, where his father became a member of the Legislature and attained prominence as a public man. After two years spent in Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, varied by some experience as a teacher, in 1853 the subject of this sketch went to Springfield to enter upon the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards. Being admitted to the bar two years afterward, he was almost immediately elected City Attorney, and, in 1856, was a candidate on the Fillmore ticket for Presidential Elector, at the same time being elected to the Twentieth General Assembly for Sangamon County, as he was again, as a Republican, in 1860, being supported alike by the Fillmore men and the Free-Soilers. At the session following the latter election, he was chosen Speaker of the House, which was his first important political recognition. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo, serving in this capacity with Governor Bontwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana of New York. He was also a candidate for the State Senate the same year, but then sustained his only defeat. Two years later (1864) he was a candidate for Con-

gress, defeating his former preceptor, Hon. John T. Stuart, being re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, the latter year over B. S. Edwards. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1872, and, as Chairman of the Illinois delegation, placed General Grant in nomination for the Presidency, holding the same position again in 1884 and in 1892; was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1872 and in 1874, being chosen Speaker a second time in 1873, as he was the unanimous choice of his party for Speaker again in 1875; in 1876 was elected Governor, was re-elected in 1880, and, in 1883, elected to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. David Davis. Having had two re-elections since (1889 and '95), he is now serving his third term, which will expire in 1901. In 1898, by special appointment of President McKinley, Senator Cullom served upon a Commission to investigate the condition of the Hawaiian Islands and report a plan of government for this new division of the American Republic. Other important measures with which his name has been prominently identified have been the laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and for the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At present he is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce and a member of those on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. His career has been conspicuous for his long public service, the large number of important offices which he has held, the almost unbroken uniformity of his success when a candidate, and his complete exemption from scandals of every sort. No man in the history of the State has been more frequently elected to the United States Senate, and only three—Senators Douglas, Trumbull and Logan—for an equal number of terms; though only one of these (Senator Trumbull) lived to serve out the full period for which he was elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, directly south of Coles County, from which it was cut off in 1842. Its area is 350 square miles, and population (1890) 15,443. The county-seat was at Greenup until 1855, when it was transferred to Prairie City, which was laid off in 1854 and incorporated as a town in 1866. The present county-seat is at Toledo (population, 1890, 676). The Embarras River crosses the county, as do also three lines of railroad. Neoga, a mining town, has a population of 829. The county received its name from the Cumberland Road, which, as originally projected, passed through it.

CUMMINS, (Rev.) David, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., in 1841, and became a licentiate in the Methodist ministry, but, in 1846, took orders in the Episcopal Church; afterwards held rectorships in Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and the Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, in 1866 being consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. As a recognized leader of the Low-Church or Evangelical party, he early took issue with the ritualistic tendencies of the High-Church party, and, having withdrawn from the Episcopal Church in 1873, became the first Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal organization. He was zealous, eloquent and conscientious, but overtaxed his strength in his new field of labor, dying at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. A memoir of Bishop Cummins, by his wife, was published in 1878.

CUMULATIVE VOTE. (See *Minority Representation*.)

CURTIS, Harvey, clergyman and educator, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 30, 1806; graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1831, with the highest honors of his class; after three years at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon, Vt., in 1836. In 1841 he accepted an appointment as agent of the Home Missionary Society for Ohio and Indiana, between 1843 and 1858 holding pastorates at Madison, Ind., and Chicago. In the latter year he was chosen President of Knox College, at Galesburg, dying there, Sept. 18, 1862.

CURTIS, William Elroy, journalist, was born at Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; graduated at Western Reserve College in 1851, meanwhile learning the art of typesetting; later served as a reporter on "The Cleveland Leader" and, in 1872, took a subordinate position on "The Chicago Inter Ocean," finally rising to that of managing-editor. While on "The Inter Ocean" he accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux, spent several months investigating the "Ku-Klux" and "White League" organizations in the South, and, for some years, was "The Inter Ocean" correspondent in Washington. Having retired from "The Inter Ocean," he became Secretary of the "Pan-American Congress" in Washington, and afterwards made the tour of the United States with the South and Central American representatives in that Congress. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he had general supervision of the

Latin-American historical and archaeological exhibits. Mr. Curtis has visited nearly every Central and South American country and has written elaborately on these subjects for the magazines and for publication in book form; has also published a "Life of Zachariah Chandler" and a "Diplomatic History of the United States and Foreign Powers." For some time he was managing editor of "The Chicago News" and is now (1898) the Washington Correspondent of "The Chicago Record."

CUSHMAN, (Col.) William H. W., financier and manufacturer, was born at Freetown, Mass., May 13, 1813; educated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, Norwich, Vt.; at 18 began a mercantile career at Middlebury, and, in 1824, removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he opened a country store, also built a mill at Vermilionville; later was identified with many large financial enterprises which generally proved successful, thereby accumulating a fortune at one time estimated at \$3,000,000. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirtieth and Fourteenth General Assemblies (1842 and '44) and, for several years, held a commission as Captain of the Ottawa Cavalry (militia). The Civil War coming on, he assisted in organizing the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but resigned Sept. 3, 1862. He organized and was principal owner of the Bank of Ottawa, which, in 1865, became the First National Bank of that city; was the leading spirit in the Hydraulic Company and the Gas Company at Ottawa, built and operated the Ottawa Machine Shops and Foundry, speculated largely in lands in La Salle and Cook Counties—his operations in the latter being especially large about Riverside, as well as in Chicago, was a principal stockholder in the bank of Cushman & Hardin in Chicago, had large interests in the lumber trade in Michigan, and was one of the builders of the Chicago, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. The Chicago fire of 1871, however, brought financial disaster upon him, which finally dissipated his fortune and destroyed his mental and physical health. His death occurred at Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1878.

DALE, Michael G., lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., spent his childhood and youth in the public schools of his native city, except one year in West Chester Academy, when he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, graduating there in 1835. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837; coming to

Illinois the following year, he was retained in a suit at Greenville, Bond County, which led to his employment in others, and finally to opening an office there. In 1839 he was elected Probate Judge of Bond County, remaining in office fourteen years, meanwhile being commissioned Major of the State Militia in 1844, and serving as member of a Military Court at Alton in 1847; was also the Delegate from Bond County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1853 he resigned the office of County Judge in Bond County to accept that of Register of the Land office at Edwardsville, where he continued to reside, filling the office of County Judge in Madison County five or six terms, besides occupying some subordinate positions. Judge Dale married a daughter of Hon. William L. D. Ewing. Died at Edwardsville, April 1, 1895.

DALLAS CITY, a town of Hancock County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Railroads, 16 miles south of Burlington. It has manufactories of lumber, woolen goods, carriages and wagons and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 829; (1890), 747.

DANENHOWER, John Wilson, Arctic explorer, was born in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1849—the son of W. W. Danenhower, a journalist. After passing through the schools of Chicago and Washington, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870, was successively commissioned as Ensign, Master and Lieutenant, and served on expeditions in the North Pacific and in the Mediterranean. In 1878 he joined the Arctic steamer *Jeannette* at Havre, France, as second in command under Lieut. George W. De Long; proceeding to San Francisco in July, 1879, the steamer entered the Arctic Ocean by way of Behring Straits. Here, having been caught in an ice-pack, the vessel was held twenty-two months, Lieutenant Danenhower meanwhile being disabled most of the time by ophthalmia. The crew, as last compelled to abandon the steamer, dragged their boats over the ice for ninety-five days until they were able to launch them in open water, but were soon separated by a gale. The boat commanded by Lieutenant Danenhower reached the Lena Delta, on the north coast of Siberia, where the crew were rescued by natives, landing Sept. 17, 1881. After an ineffectual search on the delta for the crews of the other two boats, Lieutenant Danenhower, with his crew, made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, finally arriving in the United States in June, 1882. He has told the story of the expedition in "The

Narrative of the *Jeannette*," published in 1882. Died, at Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1887.

DANVERS, a village of McLean County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. The section is agricultural. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 460; (1890), 506.

DANVILLE, the county-seat and principal town of Vermilion County, situated on the Vermilion River. Four important lines of railroad intersect here. The town contains car-shops and numerous factories and is in the heart of a coal mining district. Danville is the seat of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home established by the General Government a few years ago. It has a number of churches, five graded and one high school, several banks and six newspapers, three publishing daily editions. Population (1880), 7,753; (1890), 11,491.

DANVILLE, OLNEY, & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Ohio River Railroad*.)

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON & PEKIN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

D'ARTAGUIETTE, Pierre, a French commandant of Illinois from 1734 to 1736, having been appointed by Bienville, then Governor of Louisiana. He was distinguished for gallantry and courage. He defeated the Natchez Indians, but, in an unsuccessful expedition against the Chickasaws, was wounded, captured and burned at the stake.

DAVENPORT, George, soldier, pioneer and trader, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783, came to this country in 1804, and soon after enlisted in the United States army, with the rank of sergeant. He served gallantly on various expeditions in the West, where he obtained a knowledge of the Indians which was afterward of great value to him. During the War of 1812 his regiment was sent East, where he participated in the defense of Fort Erie and in other enterprises. In 1815, his term of enlistment having expired and the war ended, he entered the service of the contract commissary. He selected the site for Fort Armstrong and aided in planning and supervising its construction. He cultivated friendly relations with the surrounding tribes, and, in 1818, built a double log house, married, and engaged in business as a fur-trader, near the site of the present city of Rock Island. He had the confidence and respect of the savages, was successful and his trading posts were soon scattered through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1823 he piloted the first steamboat through the

upper Mississippi, and, in 1825, was appointed the first postmaster at Rock Island, being the only white civilian resident there. In 1826 he united his business with that of the American Fur Company, in whose service he remained. Although he employed every effort to induce President Jackson to make a payment to Black Hawk and his followers to induce them to emigrate across the Mississippi voluntarily, when that Chief commenced hostilities, Mr. Davenport tendered his services to Governor Reynolds, by whom he was commissioned Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. Immigration increased rapidly after the close of the Black Hawk War. In 1835 a company, of which he was a member, founded the town of Davenport, opposite Rock Island, which was named in his honor. In 1837 and '42 he was largely instrumental in negotiating treaties by which the Indians ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States. In the latter year he gave up the business of fur-trading, having accumulated a fortune through hard labor and scrupulous integrity, in the face often of grave perils. He had large business interests in nearly every town in his vicinity, to all of which he gave more or less personal attention. On the night of July 4, 1843, he was assassinated at his home by robbers. For a long time the crime was shrouded in mystery, but its perpetrators were ultimately detected and brought to punishment.

DAVIS, David, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Cecil County, Md., March 6, 1815; pursued his academic studies at Kenyon College, Ohio, and studied law at Yale. He settled at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, and, after practicing law there until 1844, was elected to the lower house of the Fourteenth General Assembly. After serving in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit under the new Constitution in 1848, being re-elected in 1855 and '61. He was a warm, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1862, placed him upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He resigned his high judicial honors to become United States Senator in 1877 as successor to Logan's first term. On Oct. 13, 1881, he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, serving in this capacity to the end of his term in 1885. He died at his home in Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

DAVIS, George R., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Three Rivers, Mass., January 3, 1840; received a common school education, and a classical course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the

Union army, first as Captain in the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and later as Major in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. After the war he removed to Chicago, where he still resides. By profession he is a lawyer. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Chicago militia, was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, I. N. G., and was for a time the senior Colonel in the State service. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, but was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. From 1886 to 1890 he was Treasurer of Cook County. He took an active and influential part in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was Director-General of the Exposition from its inception to its close, by his executive ability demonstrating the wisdom of his selection.

DAVIS, Hasbrouck, soldier and journalist, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1827, being the son of John Davis, United States Senator and Governor of Massachusetts, known in his lifetime as "Honest John Davis." The son came to Chicago in 1855 and commenced the practice of law; in 1861 joined Colonel Voss in the organization of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, being elected Lieutenant-Colonel and, on the retirement of Colonel Voss in 1863, succeeding to the colonelcy. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, remaining in active service until August, 1865, when he resigned. After the war he was, for a time, editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," was City Attorney of the City of Chicago from 1867 to '69, but later removed to Massachusetts. Colonel Davis was drowned at sea, Oct. 19, 1870, by the loss of the steamship Cambria, while on a voyage to Europe.

DAVIS, James M., early lawyer, was born in Barren County, Ky., Oct. 9, 1793, came to Illinois in 1817, located in Bond County and is said to have taught the first school in that county. He became a lawyer and a prominent leader of the Whig party, was elected to the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842) from Bond County, and to the Twenty-first from Montgomery in 1858, having, in the meantime, become a citizen of Hillsboro; was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. Mr. Davis was a man of striking personal appearance, being over six feet in height, and of strong individuality. After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democracy and was an intensely bitter opponent of the war policy of the Government. Died, at Hillsboro, Sept. 17, 1866.

DAVIS, John A., soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Oct. 25, 1823; came to Stephenson County, Ill., in boyhood and served as Representative in the General Assembly of 1857 and '59; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private, was elected Captain and, on the organization of the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Camp Butler, was commissioned its Colonel. He participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh was desperately wounded by a shot through the lungs, but recovered in time to join his regiment before the battle of Corinth, where, on Oct. 4, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, dying a few days after. On receiving a request from some of his fellow-citizens, a few days before his death, to accept a nomination for Congress in the Freeport District, Colonel Davis patriotically replied: "I can serve my country better in following the torn banner of my regiment in the battlefield."

DAVIS, Levi, lawyer and State Auditor, was born in Cecil County, Md., July 20, 1806; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1828, and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1830. The following year he removed to Illinois, settling at Vandalia, then the capital. In 1835 Governor Duncan appointed him Auditor of Public Accounts, to which office he was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and again in 1838. In 1846 he took up his residence at Alton. He attained prominence at the bar and was, for several years, attorney for the Chicago & Alton and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, in which he was also a Director. Died, at Alton, March 4, 1897.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, M.D., LL.D., physician, educator and editor, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817; took a classical and scientific course in Cazenovia Seminary; in 1837 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning several prizes during his course; the same year began practice at Binghamton; spent two years (1847-49) in New York City, when he removed to Chicago to accept the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College. In 1859 he accepted a similar position in the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University), where he still remains. Dr. Davis has not only been a busy practitioner, but a voluminous writer on general and special topics connected with his profession, having been editor at different times of several medical periodicals, including "The Chicago Medical Journal," "The Medical Journal and Examiner," and "The

Journal of the American Medical Association." He has also been prominent in State, National and International Medical Congresses, and is one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society and the Union College of Law, besides other scientific and benevolent associations.

DAVIS, Oliver L., lawyer, was born in New York City, Dec. 20, 1819; after being in the employ of the American Fur Company some seven years, came to Danville, Ill., in 1841 and commenced studying law the next year; was elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, first as a Democrat and next (1856) as a Republican; served on the Circuit Bench in 1861-66, and again in 1873-79, being assigned in 1877 to the Appellate bench. Died, Jan. 12, 1892.

DAWSON, John, early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1791; came to Illinois in 1827, settling in Sangamon County; served five terms in the lower house of the General Assembly (1830, '34, '36, '38 and '46), during a part of the time being the colleague of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who represented Sangamon County at the time of the removal of the State capital to Springfield; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Died, Nov. 12, 1850.

DEAF AND DUMB, ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF, located at Jacksonville, established by act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1839, and the oldest of the State charitable institutions. Work was not begun until 1842, but one building was ready for partial occupancy in 1846 and was completed in 1849. (In 1871 this building, then known as the south wing, was declared unsafe, and was razed and rebuilt.) The center building was completed in 1852 and the north wing in 1857. Other additions and new buildings have been added from time to time, such as new dining halls, workshops, barns, bakery, refrigerator house, kitchens, a gymnasium, separate cottages for the sexes, etc. At present (1895) the institution is probably the largest, as it is unquestionably one of the best conducted, of its class in the world. The number of pupils in 1894 was 716. Among its employés are men and women of ripe culture and experience, who have been connected with it for more than a quarter of a century.

DEARBORN, Luther, lawyer and legislator, was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 24, 1820,

and educated in Plymouth schools and at New Hampton Academy; in youth removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where he taught school and served as deputy Circuit Clerk; then came to Mason County, Ill., and, in 1844, to Elgin. Here he was elected Sheriff and, at the expiration of his term, Circuit Clerk, later engaging in the banking business, which proving disastrous in 1857, he returned to Mason County and began the practice of law. He then spent some years in Minnesota, finally returning to Illinois a second time, resumed practice at Havana, served one term in the State Senate (1876-80); in 1884 became member of a law firm in Chicago, but retired in 1887 to accept the attorneyship of the Chicago & Alton Railway, retaining this position until his death, which occurred suddenly at Springfield, April 5, 1889. For the last two years of his life Mr. Dearborn's residence was at Aurora.

DECATUR, the county-seat of Macon County; 39 miles east of Springfield and one mile north of the Sangamon River—also an important railway center. Two coal shafts are operated outside the city. It is a center for the grain trade, having three elevators. Extensive car and repair shops are located there, and several important manufacturing industries flourish, among them flouring mills. Decatur has paved streets, water-works, electric street railways, and excellent public schools, including one of the best and most noted High Schools in the State. Four newspapers are published there, each issuing a daily edition. Population (1880), 9,547; (1890), 16,841.

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention.*)

DECATUR & EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

DECATUR, MATTOON & SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

DECATUR, SULLIVAN & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

DEEP SNOW, THE, an event occurring in the winter of 1830-31 and referred to by old settlers of Illinois as constituting an epoch in State history. The late Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, in an address to the "Old Settlers" of Morgan County, a few years before his death, gave the following account of it: "In the interval between Christmas, 1830, and January, 1831, snow fell all over Central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level. Then came a rain with weather so cold that it froze as it

fell, forming a crust of ice over this three feet of snow, nearly, if not quite, strong enough to bear a man, and finally over this crust there were a few inches of snow. The clouds passed away and the wind came down upon us from the northwest with extraordinary ferocity. For weeks—certainly not less than two weeks—the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any one morning, higher than twelve degrees below zero. This snow-fall produced constant sleighing for nine weeks." Other contemporaneous accounts say that this storm caused great suffering among both men and beasts. The scattered settlers, unable to reach the mills or produce stores, were driven, in some cases, to great extremity for supplies; mills were stopped by the freezing up of streams, while deer and other game, sinking through the crust of snow, were easily captured or perished for lack of food. Birds and domestic fowls often suffered a like fate for want of sustenance or from the severity of the cold.

DEERE, John, manufacturer, was born at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1804; learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1838, when he came west, settling at Grand Detour, in Ogle County; ten years later removed to Moline, and there founded the plow-works which bear his name and of which he was President from 1868 until his death in 1886.—**Charles H.** (Deere), son of the preceding, was born in Hancock, Addison County Vt., March 28, 1837; educated in the common schools and at Iowa and Knox Academies, and Bell's Commercial College, Chicago; became assistant and head book-keeper, traveling and purchasing agent of the Deere Plow Company, and, on its incorporation, Vice-President and General Manager, until his father's death, when he succeeded to the Presidency. He is also the founder of the Deere & Mansur Corn Planter Works, President of the Moline Water Power Company, besides being a Director in various other concerns and in the branch houses of Deere & Co., in Kansas City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Notwithstanding his immense business interests, Mr. Deere has found time for the discharge of public and patriotic duties, as shown by the fact that he was for years a member and Chairman of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics; a Commissioner from Illinois to the Vienna International Exposition of 1873; one of the State Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1888, and a delegate from his District to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, in 1896.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, April 26, 1826, completed his education at the Readfield high school, in 1843, engaged actively in manufacturing, and during his time has assisted in establishing several large, successful business enterprises, including wholesale and commission dry-goods houses in Portland, Maine, Boston and New York. His greatest work has been the building up of the Deering Manufacturing Company, a main feature of which, for thirty years, has been the manufacture of Marsh harvesters and other agricultural implements and appliances. This concern began operation in Chicago about 1870, at the present time (1899) occupying eighty acres in the north part of the city and employing some 4,000 hands. It is said to turn out a larger amount and greater variety of articles for the use of the agriculturist than any other establishment in the country, receiving its raw material from many foreign countries, including the Philippines, and distributing its products all over the globe. Mr. Deering continues to be President of the Company and a principal factor in the management of its immense business. He is liberal, public-spirited and benevolent, and his business career has been notable for the absence of controversies with his employés. He has been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and, at the present time, is President of the Board.

DE KALB, a city in De Kalb County, 58 miles west of Chicago. Of late years it has grown rapidly, largely because of the introduction of new industrial enterprises. It contains a large wire drawing plant, barbed wire factories, foundry, agricultural implement works, machine shop, shoe factory and several minor manufacturing establishments. It has banks, a newspaper office issuing daily and weekly editions, a trade-paper, nine churches and three graded schools. It is the site of the Northern State Normal School, located in 1895. Population (1880), 1,598; (1890), 2,579.

DE KALB COUNTY, originally a portion of La Salle County, and later of Kane; was organized in 1837, and named for Baron De Kalb, the Revolutionary patriot. Its area is 650 square miles and population (in 1890), 27,066. The land is elevated and well drained, lying between Fox and Rock Rivers. Prior to 1835 the land belonged to the Pottawatomie Indians, who maintained several villages and their own tribal government. No sooner had the aborigines been removed than white settlers appeared in large numbers, and,

in September, 1835, a convocation was held on the banks of the Kishwaukee, to adopt a temporary form of government. The public lands in the county were sold at auction in Chicago in 1843. Sycamore (originally called Orange) is the county-seat, and, in 1890, had a population of 2,987. Brick buildings were first erected at Sycamore by J. S. Waterman and the brothers Mayo. In 1854, H. A. Hough established the first newspaper, "The Republican Sentinel." Other prosperous towns are De Kalb (population, 2,579), Cortland, Malta and Somonauk. The surface is generally rolling, upland prairie, with numerous groves and wooded tracts along the principal streams. Various lines of railroad traverse the county, which embraces one of the wealthiest rural districts in the State.

DE KALB & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
(See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

DELAYAN, a thriving city in Tazewell County, on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the point of its intersection with the Pekin Division of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, 34 miles west-southwest of Bloomington and 24 miles south of Peoria. Grain is extensively grown in the adjacent territory, and much shipped from Delavan. The business of the place supports two banks, and two weekly papers are published. It also has five churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 1,340; (1890), 1,176.

DEMENT, Henry Dodge, ex-Secretary of State, was born at Galena, Ill., in 1840—the son of Colonel John Dement, an early and prominent citizen of the State, who held the office of State Treasurer and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. Colonel Dement having removed to Dixon about 1845, the subject of this sketch was educated there and at Mount Morris. Having enlisted in the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1861, he was elected a Second Lieutenant and soon promoted to First Lieutenant—also received from Governor Yates a complimentary commission as Captain for gallantry at Arkansas Post and at Chickasaw Bayou, where the commander of his regiment, Col. J. B. Wyman, was killed. Later he served with General Curtis in Mississippi and in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the siege of Vicksburg. After leaving the army he engaged in the manufacturing business for some years at Dixon. Captain Dement entered the State Legislature by election as Representative from Lee County in 1872, was re-elected in 1874 and, in 1876, was promoted to the Senate, serving in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. In 1880 he was

chosen Secretary of State, and re-elected in 1884, serving eight years. The last public position held by Captain Dement was that of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was appointed in 1891, serving two years. His present home is at Oak Park, Cook County.

DEMENT, John, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in April, 1804. When 13 years old he accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Franklin County, of which he was elected Sheriff in 1826, and which he represented in the General Assemblies of 1828 and '30. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk War, having previously had experience in two Indian campaigns. In 1831 he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, but, in 1836, resigned this office to represent Fayette County in the General Assembly and aid in the fight against the removal of the capital to Springfield. His efforts failing of success, he removed to the northern part of the State, finally locating at Dixon, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys, but he was removed by President Harrison in 1841; was reappointed by Polk in 1845, only to be again removed by Taylor in 1849 and reappointed by Pierce in 1853. He held the office from that date until it was abolished. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844; served in three Constitutional Conventions (1847, '62, and '70), being Temporary President of the two bodies last named. He was the father of Hon. Denry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He died at his home at Dixon, Jan. 16, 1883.

DENT, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1831; in his youth was employed in the Clerk's office of Putnam County, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, in 1856, opened an office in Chicago; is still in practice and has served as President, both of the Chicago Law Institute and the State Bar Association.

DES PLAINES, a village of Cook County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Railroads, 17 miles northwest from Chicago; is a dairying region. Population (1880), 818; (1890), 986.

DES PLAINES RIVER, a branch of the Illinois River, which rises in Racine County, Wis., and, after passing through Kenosha County, in that State, and Lake County, Ill., running nearly parallel to the west shore of Lake Michigan through Cook County, finally unites with the Kankakee, about 13 miles southwest of Joliet, by

its confluence with the latter forming the Illinois River. Its length is about 150 miles. The Chicago Drainage Canal is constructed in the valley of the Des Plaines for a considerable portion of the distance between Chicago and Joliet.

DEWEY, (Dr.) Richard S., physician, alienist, was born at Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1845; after receiving his primary education took a two years' course in the literary and a three years' course in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1869. He then began practice as House Physician and Surgeon in the City Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining for a year, after which he visited Europe inspecting hospitals and sanitary methods, meanwhile spending six months in the Prussian military service as Surgeon during the Franco-Prussian War. After the close of the war he took a brief course in the University of Berlin, when, returning to the United States, he was employed for seven years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. In 1879 he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, remaining until the accession of John P. Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893. Dr. Dewey's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the insane has stood among the highest of his class.

DE WITT COUNTY, situated in the central portion of the State; has an area of 405 square miles and a population (1890) of 17,011. The land was originally owned by the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, and not until 1820 did the first permanent white settlers occupy this region. The first to come were Felix Jones, Prettyman Marvel, William Cottrell, Sammel Glenn, and the families of Scott, Lundy and Coaps. Previously, however, the first cabin had been built on the site of the present Farmer City by Nathan Clearwater. Zion Shugest erected the earliest grist-mill and Barrell Post the first saw-mill in the county. Kentuckians and Tennesseans were the first immigrants, but not until the advent of settlers from Ohio did permanent improvements begin to be made. In 1835 a school house and Presbyterian church were built at Waynesville. The county was organized in 1839, and—with its capital (Clinton)—was named after one of New York's most distinguished Governors. It lies within the great "corn belt," and is well watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Most of the surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with woodland. Several lines of railway (among them the Illinois Central) cross the county. Clinton had a popu-

lation of 2,598 in 1890, and Farmer City, 1,367. Both are railroad centers and have considerable trade.

DE WOLF, Calvin, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 18, 1815; taken early in life to Vermont, and, at 19 years of age, commenced teaching at Orwell, in that State; spent one year at a manual labor school in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in Will County, still later engaging in the same vocation in Chicago. In 1839 he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Spring & Goodrich and, in 1843, was admitted to practice. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, retaining the position for a quarter of a century, winning for himself the reputation of a sagacious and incorruptible public officer. Mr. De Wolf was an original abolitionist and his home is said to have been one of the stations on the "underground railroad" during the existence of slavery.

DEXTER, Wirt, lawyer, born at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 25, 1831; was educated in the schools of his native State and at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y. He was descended from a family of lawyers, his grandfather, Samuel Dexter, having been Secretary of War, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, in the cabinet of the elder Adams. Coming to Chicago at the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Dexter gave considerable attention at first to his father's extensive lumber trade. He was a zealous and eloquent supporter of the Government during the Civil War, and was an active member of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire of 1871. His entire professional life was spent in Chicago, for several years before his death being in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as its general solicitor and member of the executive committee of the Board of Directors. Died in Chicago, May 20, 1890.

DICKEY, Hugh Thompson, jurist, was born in New York City, May 30, 1811; graduated from Columbia College, read law and was admitted to the bar. He visited Chicago in 1836, and four years later settled there, becoming one of its most influential citizens. Upon the organization of the County Court of Cook County in 1845, Mr. Dickey was appointed its Judge. In September, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, practically without partisan opposition, serving until the expiration of his term in 1853. He was prominently identified with several important commercial enterprises, was one of the founders of the Chicago Library

Association, and one of the first Trustees of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, now Mercy Hospital. In 1885 he left Chicago to take up his residence in his native city, New York, where he died, June 2, 1892.

DICKEY, Theophilus Lyle, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 12, 1812, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, graduated at the Miami (Ohio) University, and removed to Illinois in 1834, settling at Macomb, McDonough County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he moved to Rushville, where he resided three years, a part of the time editing a Whig newspaper. Later he became a resident of Ottawa, and, at the opening of the Mexican War, organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain. In 1861 he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered into service as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and of which he was commissioned Colonel, taking an active part in Grant's campaigns in the West. In 1865 he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession at Ottawa. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman for the State-at-large in opposition to John A. Logan, and, in 1868, was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, resigning after eighteen months' service. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, and, in 1874, was made Corporation Counsel. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Supreme Court, vice W. K. McAllister, deceased; was re-elected in 1879, and died at Atlantic City, July 22, 1885.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, THE, known also as the Christian Church and as "Campbellites," having been founded by Alexander Campbell. Many members settled in Illinois in the early 30's, and, in the central portion of the State, the denomination soon began to flourish greatly. Any one was admitted to membership who made what is termed a scriptural confession of faith and was baptized by immersion. Alexander Campbell was an eloquent preacher and a man of much native ability, as well as a born conversationalist. The sect has steadily grown in numbers and influence in the State. The United States Census of 1890 showed 641 churches in the State, with 368 ministers and an aggregate membership of 61,587, having 550 Sunday schools, with 50,000 pupils in attendance. The value of the real property, which included 552 church edifices (with a seating capacity of 155,000) and 30 parsonages, was \$1,167,675. The denomination supports Eureka College, with an attendance of between

400 and 500 students, while its assets are valued at \$150,000. Total membership in the United States, estimated at 750,000.

DIXON, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Lee County. It lies on both sides of Rock River and is the point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads; is 98 miles west of Chicago, and 25 miles south of Freeport. Rock River furnishes abundant water power, and the manufacturing interests of the city are considerable, including two foundries, a plow factory, box and stove works, two flouring mills, two shoe factories, a planing mill, and a condensed-milk factory. There are two national banks, eight churches and three newspaper offices—two issuing daily editions. In schools the city particularly excels, having several graded (grammar) schools, two high schools, a Collegiate Institute and a Normal School. Population (1880), 3,658; (1890), 5,161.

DIXON, John, pioneer—the first white settler in Lee County, Ill., was born at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1784; at 21 removed to New York City, where he was in business some fifteen years. In 1820 he set out with his family for the West, traveling by land to Pittsburg, and thence by flat-boat to Shawneetown. Having disembarked his horses and goods here, he pushed out towards the northwest, passing the vicinity of Springfield, and finally locating on Fancy Creek, some nine miles north of the present site of that city. Here he remained some five years, in that time serving as foreman of the first Sangamon County Grand Jury. The new county of Peoria having been established in 1825, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Circuit Clerk, removing to Fort Clark, as Peoria was then called. Later he became contractor for carrying the mail on the newly established route between Peoria and Galena. Compelled to provide means of crossing Rock River, he induced a French and Indian half-breed, named Ogee, to take charge of a ferry at a point afterwards known as Ogee's Ferry. The tide of travel to the lead-mine region caused both the mail-route and the ferry to prove profitable, and, as the half-breed ferryman could not endure prosperity, Mr. Dixon was forced to buy him out, removing his family to this point in April, 1830. Here he established friendly relations with the Indians, and, during the Black Hawk War, two years later, was enabled to render valuable service to the State. His station was for many years one of the most important points in Northern Illinois, and among the men of national reputation who

were entertained at different times at his home, may be named Gen. Zachary Taylor, Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Col. Robert Anderson, Abraham Lincoln, Col. E. D. Baker and many more. He bought the land where Dixon now stands in 1835 and laid off the town; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, and, in 1840, secured the removal of the land office from Galena to Dixon. Colonel Dixon was a delegate from Lee County to the Republican State Convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and, although then considerably over 70 years of age, spoke from the same stand with Abraham Lincoln, his presence producing much enthusiasm. His death occurred, July 6, 1876.

DOANE, John Wesley, merchant and banker, was born at Thompson, Windham County, Conn., March 23, 1833; was educated in the common schools, and, at 22 years of age, came to Chicago and opened a small grocery store which, by 1870, had become one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the Northwest. It was swept out of existence by the fire of 1871, but was re-established and, in 1872, transferred to other parties, although Mr. Doane continued to conduct an importing business in many lines of goods used in the grocery trade. Having become interested in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, he was elected its President and has continued to act in that capacity. He is also a stockholder and a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company and the Illinois Central Railroad, and was a leading promoter of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—being one of those who guaranteed the \$5,000,000 to be raised by the citizens of Chicago to assure the success of the enterprise.

DOLTON STATION, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 16 miles south of Chicago; has a carriage factory, a weekly paper, churches and a graded school. Population (1880) 448; (1890), 1,110.

DONGOLA, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles north of Cairo. Population (1880), 599; (1890), 733.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, United States Senator, was born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1815; educated at Middlebury and Geneva (now Hobart) Colleges, admitted to the bar in 1837 and practiced at Rochester and Warsaw, N. Y.; was elected District Attorney of Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1845, and, in 1851,

removed to Wisconsin; two years later was elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in 1856, and the following year was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the United States Senate, being re-elected as a Republican in 1863. Retiring from public life in 1869, he afterwards resided chiefly at Racine, Wis., though practicing in the courts of Chicago. He was President of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 in Baltimore, which endorsed Horace Greeley for President. Died, at Edgewood, R. I., July 27, 1897.

DORE, John Clark, first Superintendent of Chicago City Schools, was born at Ossipee, N. H., March 22, 1822; began teaching at 17 years of age and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; then taught several years and, in 1854, was offered and accepted the position of Superintendent of City Schools of Chicago, but resigned two years later. Afterwards engaging in business, he served as Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, President of the Commercial Insurance Company and of the State Savings Institution; was a member of the State Senate, 1868-72, and has been identified with various benevolent organizations of the city of Chicago.

DOUGHERTY, John, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 6, 1806; brought by his parents, in 1808, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained until after the disastrous earthquakes in that region in 1811-12, when, his father having died, his mother removed to Jonesboro, Ill. Here he finally read law with Col. A. P. Field, afterwards Secretary of State, being admitted to the bar in 1831 and early attaining prominence as a successful criminal lawyer. He soon became a recognized political leader, was elected as a member of the House to the Eighth General Assembly (1832) and re-elected in 1834, '36 and '40, and again in 1856, and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the latter body until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Originally a Democrat, he was, in 1858, the Administration (Buchanan) candidate for State Treasurer, as opposed to the Douglas wing of the party, but, in 1861, became a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864 and in 1873 (the former year for the State-at-large), in 1868 was elected Lieutenant-Governor and, in 1877, to a seat on the criminal bench, serving until June, 1879. Died, at Jonesboro, Sept. 7, 1879.

DOUGLAS, John M., lawyer and Railway President, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., August 22, 1819; read law three years in his native city, then came west and settled at Galena, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, became one of the solicitors of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he had been associated as an attorney at Galena. Between 1861 and 1876 he was a Director of the Company over twelve years; from 1865 to 1871 its President, and again for eighteen months in 1875-76, when he retired permanently. Mr. Douglas' contemporaries speak of him as a lawyer of great ability, as well as a capable executive officer. Died, in Chicago, March 25, 1891.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. In consequence of the death of his father in infancy, his early educational advantages were limited. When fifteen he applied himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, and, in 1830, accompanied his mother and step-father to Ontario County, N. Y. In 1832 he began the study of law, but started for the West in 1833. He taught school at Winchester, Ill., reading law at night and practicing before a Justice of the Peace on Saturdays. He was soon admitted to the bar and took a deep interest in politics. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Morgan County, but a few months later resigned this office to enter the lower house of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1836. In 1838 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by John T. Stuart, his Whig opponent; was appointed Secretary of State in December, 1840, and, in February, 1841, elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress in 1842, '44 and '46, and, in the latter year, was chosen United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1847, and being re-elected in 1853 and '59. His last canvass was rendered memorable through his joint debate, in 1858, before the people of the State with Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated before the Legislature. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and '56. In 1860, after having failed of a nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, S. C., through the operation of the "two thirds rule," he received the nomination from the adjourned convention held at Baltimore six weeks later—though not until the delegates from nearly all the Southern States had withdrawn, the seceding delegates afterwards nomi-

nating John C. Breckenridge. Although defeated for the Presidency by Lincoln, his old-time antagonist, Douglas yielded a cordial support to the incoming administration in its attitude toward the seceded States, occupying a place of honor beside Mr. Lincoln on the portico of the capitol during the inauguration ceremonies. As politician, orator and statesman, Douglas had few superiors. Quick in perception, facile in expedients, ready in resources, earnest and fearless in utterance, he was a born "leader of men." His shortness of stature, considered in relation to his extraordinary mental acumen, gained for him the sobriquet of the "Little Giant." He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, lying a little east of the center of the State, embracing an area of 410 square miles and having a population (1890) of 17,669. The earliest land entry was made by Harrison Gill, of Kentucky, whose patent was signed by Andrew Jackson. Another early settler was John A. Richman, a West Virginian, who erected one of the first frame houses in the county in 1829. The Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the county, which is also crossed by the Wabash and Illinois Central Railways. Douglas County was organized in 1857 (being set off from Coles) and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois. After a sharp struggle Tuscola was made the county-seat. It has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, but is a thriving town, credited, in 1890, with a population of 1,897. Other important towns are Arcola (population, 1,733), and Camargo, which was originally known as New Salem.

DOWNER'S GROVE, a village of Du Page County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 21 miles west-southwest from Chicago. It has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 586; (1890), 960.

DOWNING, Finis Ewing, ex-Congressman and lawyer, was born at Virginia, Ill., August 24, 1846; reared on a farm and educated in the public and private schools of his native town; from 1865 was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County, serving three successive terms; read law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887. In August, 1891, he became interested in "The Virginia Enquirer" (a Democratic paper), which he has since conducted; was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1893, and, in 1894, was returned as elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Sixteenth District by a

plurality of forty votes over Gen. John I. Rinaker, the Republican nominee. A contest and recount of the ballots resulted, however, in awarding the seat to General Rinaker. In 1896 Mr. Downing was the nominee of his party for Secretary of State, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier and Governor, was born at Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830; early taken to Drakesville, Iowa, which his father founded; entered mercantile life at 16 years of age; crossed the plains to California in 1852, had experience in Indian warfare and, in 1859, established himself in business at Unionville, Iowa; served through the Civil War, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel and retiring in 1865 with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. He re-entered mercantile life after the war, was admitted to the bar in 1866, subsequently engaged in railroad building and, in 1881, contributed the bulk of the funds for founding Drake University; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1895, serving until January, 1898.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, LL.D., lawyer and educator, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1848—being a descendant, in the eighth generation, from the "Puritan," James Draper, who settled in Boston in 1647. In 1855 Mr. Draper's parents settled in Albany, N. Y., where he attended school, winning a scholarship in the Albany Academy in 1863, and graduating from that institution in 1866. During the next four years he was employed in teaching, part of the time as an instructor at his alma mater; but, in 1871, graduated from the Union College Law Department, when he began practice. The rank he attained in the profession was indicated by his appointment by President Arthur, in 1884, one of the Judges of the Alabama Claims Commission, upon which he served until the conclusion of its labors in 1886. He had previously served in the New York State Senate (1880) and, in 1884, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, also serving as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee the same year. After his return from Europe in 1886, he served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York until 1892, and, in 1889, and again in 1890, was President of the National Association of School Superintendents. Soon after retiring from the State Superintendency in New York, he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that position until 1894, when he was elected President of the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he now is. His adminis-

tration has been characterized by enterprise and sagacity, and has tended to promote the popularity and prosperity of the institution.

DRESSER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1800; graduated from Brown University in 1823, went to Virginia, where he studied theology and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1838 he removed to Springfield, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there, retiring in 1858. On Nov. 4, 1842, Mr. Dresser performed the ceremony uniting Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd in marriage. He died, March 25, 1865.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, was born at Bristol Mills, Lincoln County, Maine, Oct. 16, 1809. After graduating from Bowdoin College, in 1830, he studied law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1833. He settled at Galena, Ill., in 1835, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1840-41. In 1850 he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Illinois as successor to Judge Nathaniel Pope, and four years later removed to Chicago. Upon the division of the State into two judicial districts, in 1855, he was assigned to the Northern. In 1869 he was elevated to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and presided over the Seventh Circuit, which at that time included the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1884—at the age of 75—he resigned, living in retirement until his death, which occurred at Wheaton, Ill., May 15, 1890.

DUBOIS, Jesse Kilgore, State Auditor, was born, Jan. 14, 1811, in Lawrence County, Ill., near Vincennes, Ind., where his father, Capt. Toussaint Dubois, had settled about 1780. The latter was a native of Canada, of French descent, and, after settling in the Northwest Territory, had been a personal friend of General Harrison, under whom he served in the Indian wars, including the battle of Tippecanoe. The son received a partial collegiate education at Bloomington, Ind., but, at 24 years of age (1834), was elected to the General Assembly, serving in the same House with Abraham Lincoln, and being re-elected in 1836, '38, and '42. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., but soon resigned, giving his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, but was removed by Pierce in 1853. He was a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, was nominated for Auditor of Public Accounts,

renominated in 1860, and elected both times. In 1864 he was a candidate for the nomination of his party for Governor, but was defeated by General Oglesby, serving, however, on the National Executive Committee of that year, and as a delegate to the National Convention of 1868. Died, at his home near Springfield, Nov. 22, 1876.

—**Fred T.** (Dubois), son of the preceding, was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 29, 1851; received a common-school and classical education, graduating from Yale College in 1872; was Secretary of the Illinois Railway and Warehouse Commission in 1875-76; went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880, was appointed United States Marshal there in 1882, serving until 1886; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and, on the admission of Idaho as a State (1890), became one of the first United States Senators, his term extending to 1897. He was Chairman of the Idaho delegation in the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, but seceded from that body with Senator Teller of Colorado, and has since coöperated with the Populists and Free Silver Democrats.

DUCAT, Arthur Charles, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1830, received a liberal education and became a civil engineer. He settled in Chicago in 1851, and six years later was made Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of that city. While acting in this capacity, he virtually revised the schedule system of rating fire-risks. In 1861 he raised a company of 300 engineers, sappers and miners, but neither the State nor Federal authorities would accept it. Thereupon he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, but his ability earned him rapid promotion. He rose through the grades of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, to that of Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in February, 1864. Compelled by sickness to leave the army, General Ducat returned to Chicago, re-entering the insurance field and finally, after holding various responsible positions, engaging in general business in that line. In 1875 he was entrusted with the task of reorganizing the State militia, which he performed with signal success. Died, at Downer's Grove, Ill., Jan. 29, 1896.

DUELS AND ANTI-DUELING LAWS. Although a majority of the population of Illinois, in Territorial days, came from Southern States where the duel was widely regarded as the proper

mode for settling "difficulties" of a personal character, it is a curious fact that so few "affairs of honor" (so-called) should have occurred on Illinois soil. The first "affair" of this sort of which either history or tradition has handed down any account, is said to have occurred between an English and a French officer at the time of the surrender of Fort Chartres to the British in 1765, and in connection with that event. The officers are said to have fought with small swords one Sunday morning near the Fort, when one of them was killed, but the name of neither the victor nor the vanquished has come down to the present time. Gov. John Reynolds, who is the authority for the story in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," claimed to have received it in his boyhood from an aged Frenchman who represented that he had seen the combat.

An affair of less doubtful authenticity has come down to us in the history of the Territorial period, and, although it was at first bloodless, it finally ended in a tragedy. This was the Jones-Bond affair, which originated at Kaskaskia in 1808. Rice Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, the first English-speaking lawyer in the "Illinois Country." The younger Jones is described as an exceptionally brilliant young man who, having studied law, located at Kaskaskia in 1806. Two years later he became a candidate for Representative from Randolph County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was a part. In the course of the canvass which resulted in Jones' election, he became involved in a quarrel with Shadrach Bond, who was then a member of the Territorial Council from the same county, and afterwards became Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Governor of the State. Bond challenged Jones and the meeting took place on an island in the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. Bond's second was a Dr. James Dunlap of Kaskaskia, who appears also to have been a bitter enemy of Jones. The discharge of a pistol in the hand of Jones after the combatants had taken their places preliminary to the order to "fire," raised the question whether it was accidental or to be regarded as Jones' fire. Dunlap maintained the latter, but Bond accepted the explanation of his adversary that the discharge was accidental, and the generosity which he displayed led to explanations that averted a final exchange of shots. The feud thus started between Jones and Dunlap grew until it involved a large part of the community. On Dec. 7, 1808, Dunlap shot down Jones in cold blood and without warning in

the streets of Kaskaskia, killing him instantly. The murderer fled to Texas and was never heard of about Kaskaskia afterwards. This incident furnishes the basis of the most graphic chapter in Mrs. Catherwood's story of "Old Kaskaskia." Prompted by this tragical affair, no doubt, the Governor and Territorial Judges, in 1810, framed a stringent law for the suppression of dueling, in which, in case of a fatal result, all parties connected with the affair, as principals or seconds, were held to be guilty of murder.

Governor Reynolds furnishes the record of a duel between Thomas Rector, the member of a noted family of that name at Kaskaskia, and one Joshua Barton, supposed to have occurred sometime during the War of 1812, though no exact dates are given. This affair took place on the favorite dueling ground known as "Bloody Island," opposite St. Louis, so often resorted to at a later day, by devotees of "the code" in Missouri. Reynolds says that "Barton fell in the conflict."

The next affair of which history makes mention grew out of a drunken carousel at Belleville, in February, 1819, which ended in a duel between two men named Alonzo Stuart and William Bennett, and the killing of Stuart by Bennett. The managers of the affair for the principals are said to have agreed that the guns should be loaded with blank cartridges, and Stuart was let into the secret but Bennett was not. When the order to fire came, Bennett's gun proved to have been loaded with ball. Stuart fell mortally wounded, expiring almost immediately. One report says that the duel was intended as a sham, and was so understood by Bennett, who was horrified by the result. He and his two seconds were arrested for murder, but Bennett broke jail and fled to Arkansas. The seconds were tried, Daniel P. Cook conducting the prosecution and Thomas H. Benton defending, the trial resulting in their acquittal. Two years later, Bennett was apprehended by some sort of artifice, put on his trial, convicted and executed—Judge John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) presiding and pronouncing sentence.

In a footnote to "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late E. B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, a few years ago, Mr. Washburne relates an incident occurring in Galena about 1838, while "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser" was under the charge of Sylvester M. Bartlett, who was afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig." The story, as told by

Mr. Washburne, is as follows: "David G. Bates (a Galena business man and captain of a packet plying between St. Louis and Galena) wrote a short communication for the paper reflecting on the character of John Turney, a prominent lawyer who had been a member of the House of Representatives in 1828-30, from the District composed of Pike, Adams, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess Counties. Turney demanded the name of the author and Bartlett gave up the name of Bates. Turney refused to take any notice of Bates and then challenged Bartlett to a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bartlett. The second of Turney was the Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, afterward a member of Congress from the Galena District. Bartlett's second was William A. Warren, now of Bellevue, Iowa." (Warren was a prominent Union officer during the Civil War.) "The parties went out to the ground selected for the duel, in what was then Wisconsin Territory, seven miles north of Galena, and, after one ineffectual fire, the matter was compromised. Subsequently, Bartlett removed to Quincy, and was for a long time connected with the publication of 'The Quincy Whig.'"

During the session of the Twelfth General Assembly (1841), A. R. Dodge, a Democratic Representative from Peoria County, feeling himself aggrieved by some reflections indulged by Gen. John J. Hardin (then a Whig Representative from Morgan County) upon the Democratic party in connection with the partisan reorganization of the Supreme Court, threatened to "call out" Hardin. The affair was referred to W. L. D. Ewing and W. A. Richardson for Dodge, and J. J. Brown and E. B. Webb for Hardin, with the result that it was amicably adjusted "honorably to both parties."

It was during the same session that John A. McClernand, then a young and fiery member from Gallatin County—who had, two years before, been appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, but had been debarred from taking the office by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court—indulged in a violent attack upon the Whig members of the Court based upon allegations afterwards shown to have been furnished by Theophilus W. Smith, a Democratic member of the same court. Smith having joined his associates in a card denying the truth of the charges, McClernand responded with the publication of the cards of persons tracing the allegations directly to Smith himself. This brought a note from Smith which McClernand construed into a challenge and answered with a prompt accept-

ance. Attorney-General Lamborn, having got wind of the affair, lodged a complaint with a Springfield Justice of the Peace, which resulted in placing the pugnacious jurist under bonds to keep the peace, when he took his departure for Chicago, and the "affair" ended.

An incident of greater historical interest than all the others yet mentioned, was the affair in which James Shields and Abraham Lincoln—the former the State Auditor and the latter at that time a young attorney at Springfield—were concerned. A communication in doggerel verse had appeared in "The Springfield Journal" ridiculing the Auditor. Shields made demand upon the editor (Mr. Simeon Francis) for the name of the author, and, in accordance with previous understanding, the name of Lincoln was given. (Evidence, later coming to light, showed that the real authors were Miss Mary Todd—who, a few months later, became Mrs. Lincoln—and Miss Julia Jayne, afterwards the wife of Senator Trumbull.) Shields, through John D. Whiteside, a former State Treasurer, demanded a retraction of the offensive matter—the demand being presented to Lincoln at Tremont, in Tazewell County, where Lincoln was attending court. Without attempting to follow the affair through all its complicated details—Shields having assumed that Lincoln was the author without further investigation, and Lincoln refusing to make any explanation unless the first demand was withdrawn—Lincoln named Dr. E. H. Merriman as his second and accepted Shield's challenge, naming cavalry broadswords as the weapons and the Missouri shore, within three miles of the city of Alton, as the place. The principals, with their "friends," met at the appointed time and place (Sept. 22, 1842, opposite the city of Alton); but, in the meantime, mutual friends, having been apprised of what was going on, also appeared on the ground and brought about explanations which averted an actual conflict. Those especially instrumental in bringing about this result were Gen. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, and Dr. R. W. English of Greene County, while John D. Whiteside, W. L. D. Ewing and Dr. T. M. Hope acted as representatives of Shields, and Dr. E. H. Merriman, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe and William Butler for Lincoln.

Out of this affair, within the next few days, followed challenges from Shields to Butler and Whiteside to Merriman; but, although these were accepted, yet owing to some objection on the part of the challenging party to the conditions named by the party challenged, thereby resulting in delay, no meeting actually took place.

Another affair which bore important results without ending in a tragedy, occurred during the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1847. The parties to it were O. C. Pratt and Thompson Campbell—both Delegates from Jo Daviess County, and both Democrats. Some sparring between them over the question of suffrage for naturalized foreigners resulted in an invitation from Pratt to Campbell to meet him at the Planters' House in St. Louis, with an intimation that this was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a duel. Both parties were on hand before the appointed time, but their arrest by the St. Louis authorities and putting them under heavy bonds to keep the peace, gave them an excuse for returning to their convention duties without coming to actual hostilities—if they had such intention. This was promptly followed by the adoption in Convention of the provision of the Constitution of 1848, disqualifying any person engaged in a dueling affair, either as principal or second, from holding any office of honor or profit in the State.

The last and principal affair of this kind of historic significance, in which a citizen of Illinois was engaged, though not on Illinois soil, was that in which Congressman William H. Bissell, afterwards Governor of Illinois, and Jefferson Davis were concerned in February, 1850. During the debate on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Congressman Seddon of Virginia went out of his way to indulge in implied reflections upon the courage of Northern soldiers as displayed on the battle-field of Buena Vista, and to claim for the Mississippi regiment commanded by Davis the credit of saving the day. Replying to these claims Colonel Bissell took occasion to correct the Virginia Congressman's statements, and especially to vindicate the good name of the Illinois and Kentucky troops. In doing so he declared that, at the critical moment alluded to by Seddon, when the Indiana regiment gave way, Davis's regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action. This was construed by Davis as a reflection upon his troops, and led to a challenge which was promptly accepted by Bissell, who named the soldier's weapon (the common army musket), loaded with ball and buckshot, with forty paces as the distance, with liberty to advance up to ten—otherwise leaving the preliminaries to be settled by his friends. The evidence manifested by Bissell that he was not to be intimidated, but was prepared to face death itself to vindicate his own honor and that of his comrades in the field, was a surprise to the South-

ern leaders, and they soon found a way for Davis to withdraw his challenge on condition that Bissell should add to his letter of acceptance a clause awarding credit to the Mississippi regiment for what they actually did, but without disavowing or retracting a single word he had uttered in his speech. In the meantime, it is said that President Taylor, who was the father-in-law of Davis, having been apprised of what was on foot, had taken precautions to prevent a meeting by instituting legal proceedings the night before it was to take place, though this was rendered unnecessary by the act of Davis himself. Thus, Colonel Bissell's position was virtually (though indirectly) justified by his enemies. It is true, he was violently assailed by his political opponents for alleged violation of the inhibition in the State Constitution against dueling, especially when he came to take the oath of office as Governor of Illinois, seven years later; but his course in "turning the tables" against his fire-eating opponents aroused the enthusiasm of the North, while his friends maintained that the act having been performed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, he was technically not guilty of any violation of the laws.

While the provision in the Constitution of 1848, against dueling, was not re-incorporated in that of 1870, the laws on the subject are very stringent. Besides imposing a penalty of not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding \$3,000, upon any one who, as principal or second, participates in a duel with a deadly weapon, whether such duel proves fatal or not, or who sends, carries or accepts a challenge; the law also provides that any one convicted of such offense shall be disqualified for holding "any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Constitution or laws of this State." Any person leaving the State to send or receive a challenge is subject to the same penalties as if the offense had been committed within the State; and any person who may inflict upon his antagonist a fatal wound, as the result of an engagement made in this State to fight a duel beyond its jurisdiction—when the person so wounded dies within this State—is held to be guilty of murder and subject to punishment for the same. The publishing of any person as a coward, or the applying to him of opprobrious or abusive language, for refusing to accept a challenge, is declared to be a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment.

DUFF, Andrew D., lawyer and Judge. was born of a family of pioneer settlers in Bond

County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1820; was educated in the country schools, and, from 1842 to 1847, spent his time in teaching and as a farmer. The latter year he removed to Benton, Franklin County, where he began reading law, but suspended his studies to enlist in the Mexican War, serving as a private; in 1849 was elected County Judge of Franklin County, and, in the following year, was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was elected Judge for the Twenty-sixth Circuit and re-elected in 1867, serving until 1873. He also served as a Delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862 from the district composed of Franklin and Jackson Counties, and, being a zealous Democrat, was one of the leaders in calling the mass meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1864, to protest against the policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war. About the close of his last term upon the bench (1873), he removed to Carhondale, where he continued to reside. In his later years he became an Independent in politics, acting for a time in coöperation with the friends of temperance. In 1885 he was appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature on a commission to revise the revenue code of the State. Died, at Tucson, Ariz., June 25, 1889.

DUNCAN, Joseph, Congressman and Governor, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 22, 1794; emigrated to Illinois in 1818, having previously served with distinction in the War of 1812, and been presented with a sword, by vote of Congress, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson. He was commissioned Major-General of Illinois militia in 1823 and elected State Senator from Jackson County in 1824. He served in the lower house of Congress from 1827 to 1834, when he resigned his seat to occupy the gubernatorial chair, to which he was elected the latter year. He was the author of the first free-school law, adopted in 1825. His executive policy was conservative and consistent, and his administration successful. He erected the first frame building at Jacksonville, in 1834, and was a liberal friend of Illinois College at that place. In his personal character he was kindly, genial and unassuming, although fearless in the expression of his convictions. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he met with his first political defeat. Died, at Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1844, mourned by men of all parties.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., April 14, 1809; served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers during the Black Hawk War of 1832; also as First Lieutenant of

cavalry in the regular army in the Mexican War (1846), and as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel during the War of the Rebellion, still later doing duty upon the frontier keeping the Indians in check. He was retired from active service in 1873, and died in Washington, Jan. 7, 1887.

DUNDEE, a town on Fox River, in Kane County, 5 miles (by rail) north of Elgin and 47 miles west northwest of Chicago. It has two distinct corporations—East and West Dundee—but is progressive and united in action. Dairy farming is one of the principal industries of the adjacent region, and the town has a large creamery and a cheese factory. It has good water-power and there are flour and saw-mills, besides extensive brick and tile works; it also has a bank, six churches, a handsome high school building, a public library and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,434; (1890), 2,023.

DUNHAM, John High, banker and Board of Trade operator, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., 1817; came to Chicago in 1844, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and, a few years later, took a prominent part in solving the question of a water supply for the city; was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly (1856) and the next year assisted in organizing the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of which he became the first President, retiring five years later and re-engaging in the mercantile business. While Hon. Hugh McCullough was Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed National Bank Examiner for Illinois, serving until 1866. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, and an early member of the Board of Trade. Died, April 28, 1893, leaving a large estate.

DUNHAM, Ransom W., merchant and Congressman, was born at Savoy, Mass., March 21, 1838; after graduating from the High School at Springfield, Mass., in 1855, was connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company until August, 1860. In 1857 he removed from Springfield to Chicago, and at the termination of his connection with the Insurance Company, embarked in the grain and provision commission business in that city, and, in 1882, was President of the Chicago Board of Trade. From 1883 to 1889 he represented the First Illinois District in Congress, after the expiration of his last term devoting his attention to his large private business. His death took place suddenly at Springfield, Mass., August 19, 1896.

DUNLAP, George Lincoln, civil engineer and Railway Superintendent, was born at Brunswick,

Maine, in 1828; studied mathematics and engineering at Gorham Academy, and, after several years' experience on the Boston & Maine and the New York & Erie Railways, came west in 1855 and accepted a position as assistant engineer on what is now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, finally becoming its General Superintendent, and, in fourteen years of his connection with that road, vastly extending its lines. Between 1872 and '79 he was connected with the Montreal & Quebec Railway, but the latter year returned to Illinois and was actively connected with the extension of the Wabash system until his retirement a few years ago.

DUNLAP, Henry M., horticulturist and legislator, was born in Cook County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1853—the son of M. L. Dunlap (the well-known "Rural"), who became a prominent horticulturist in Champaign County and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society. The family having located at Savoy, Champaign County, about 1857, the younger Dunlap was educated in the University of Illinois, graduating in the scientific department in 1875. Following in the footsteps of his father, he engaged extensively in fruit-growing, and has served in the office of both President and Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, besides local offices. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Thirtieth District, was re-elected in 1896, and has been prominent in State legislation.

DUNLAP, Mathias Lane, horticulturist, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1814; coming to La Salle County, Ill., in 1835, he taught school the following winter; then secured a clerkship in Chicago, and later became book-keeper for a firm of contractors on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining two years. Having entered a body of Government land in the western part of Cook County, he turned his attention to farming, giving a portion of his time to surveying. In 1845 he became interested in horticulture and, in a few years, built up one of the most extensive nurseries in the West. In 1854 he was chosen a Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly from Cook County, and, at the following session, presided over the caucus which resulted in the nomination and final election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate for the first time. Politically an anti-slavery Democrat, he espoused the cause of freedom in the Territories, while his house was one of the depots of the "underground railroad." In 1855 he purchased a half-section of land near Champaign, whither he removed, two years later, for the

prosecution of his nursery business. He was an active member, for many years, of the State Agricultural Society and an earnest supporter of the scheme for the establishment of an "Industrial University," which finally took form in the University of Illinois at Champaign. From 1853 to his death he was the agricultural correspondent, first of "The Chicago Democratic Press," and later of "The Tribune," writing over the nom de plume of "Rural." Died, Feb. 14, 1875.

DU PAGE COUNTY, organized in 1839, named for a river which flows through it. It adjoins Cook County on the west and contains 340 square miles. In 1890 its population was 22,551. The county-seat was originally at Naperville, which was platted in 1842 and named in honor of Capt. Joseph Naper, who settled upon the site in 1831. In 1869 the county government was removed to Wheaton, the location of Wheaton College, where it yet remains. Besides Captain Naper, early settlers of prominence were Bailey Hobson (the pioneer in the township of Lisle), and Pierce Downer (in Downer's Grove). The chief towns are Wheaton (population, 1,622), Naperville (2,216), Hinsdale (1,584), Downer's Grove (960), and Roselle (450). Hinsdale and Roselle are largely populated by persons doing business in Chicago.

DU QUOIN, a city and railway junction in Perry County, 76 miles north of Cairo. It has a public library, a public park, a graded school, a foundry, machine shops, salt-works, flour mills and numerous coal mines. Four newspapers are published here, one daily. Population (1880), 2,807; (1890), 4,052; (1893) estimated, 4,500.

DURBOROW, Allan Cathcart, ex-Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1857. When five years old he accompanied his parents to Williamsport, Ind., where he received his early education. He entered the preparatory department of Wabash College in 1872, and graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. After two years' residence in Indianapolis, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. Always active in local politics, he was elected by the Democrats in 1890, and again in 1892, Representative in Congress from the Second District, retiring with the close of the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Durborow is Treasurer of the Chicago Air-Line Express Company.

DUSTIN, (Gen.) Daniel, soldier, was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vt., Oct. 5, 1820; received a common-school and academic education, graduating in medicine at Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1846. After practicing three years at Corinth, Vt., he went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining, but three years later resumed the practice of his profession while conducting a mercantile business. He was subsequently chosen to the California Legislature from Nevada County, but coming to Illinois in 1858, he engaged in the drug business at Sycamore, De Kalb County, in connection with J. E. Elwood. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he sold out his drug business and assisted in raising the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of Company L. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and, in January, 1862, he was promoted to the position of Major, afterwards taking part in the battle of Manassas, and the great "seven days' fight" before Richmond. In September, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Dixon, and Major Dustin was commissioned its Colonel, soon after joining the Army of the Cumberland. After the Atlanta campaign he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Third Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, remaining in this position to the close of the war, meanwhile having been brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery displayed on the battle-field at Averysboro, N. C. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, and took part in the grand review of the armies in that city which marked the close of the war. Returning to his home in De Kalb County, he was elected County Clerk in the following November, remaining in office four years. Subsequently he was chosen Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder, and was twice thereafter re-elected—in 1884 and 1888. On the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, in 1885, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby one of the Trustees, retaining the position until his death. In May, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, but died in office while on a visit with his daughter at Carthage, Mo., March 30, 1892. General Dustin was a Mason of high degree, and, in 1872, was chosen Right Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

DWIGHT, a city in Livingston County, 74 miles, by rail, south-southwest of Chicago, 52 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 22 miles east of Streator. It has two banks, a weekly newspaper, six churches, five large warehouses and two hotels. The city is the center of a rich farming and stock-raising district. Dwight has

attained wide celebrity as the location of the first of a large number of "Keeley Institutes," founded for the cure of the drink and morphine habits. Population (1880), 1,285; (1890), 1,354. These figures do not include the floating population, which is largely augmented by patients who come to receive treatment at the "Keeley Institute."

DYER, Charles Volney, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1808; graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, in 1830; began practice at Newark, N. J., in 1831, and in Chicago in 1835. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery and an avowed supporter of the "underground railroad," and, in 1848, received the support of the Free-Soil party of Illinois for Governor. Dr. Dyer was also one of the original incorporators of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, and his name was prominently identified with many local benevolent enterprises. Died, in Lake View (then a suburb of Chicago), April 24, 1878.

EARLVILLE, a city and railway junction in La Salle County, 52 miles northeast of Princeton, at the intersecting point of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It is in the center of an agricultural and stock-raising district, and is an important shipping point. It has seven churches, a graded school, two banks, two weekly newspapers and manufactories of plows, wagons and carriages. Population (1880), 963; (1890), 1,058.

EARLY, John, legislator and Lieutenant-Governor, was born of American parentage and Irish ancestry in Essex County, Canada West, March 17, 1828, and accompanied his parents to Caledonia, Boone County, Ill., in 1846. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and in youth he learned the trade (his father's) of carpenter and joiner. In 1852 he removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, and, in 1865, became State Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Between 1863 and 1866 he held sundry local offices, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer a Trustee of the State Reform School. In 1870 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1874, serving in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. In 1873 he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and, Lieut.-Gov. Beveridge succeeding to the executive chair, he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 he was again the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the Senate, but was defeated

by a coalition of Democrats and Independents. He died while a member of the Senate, Sept. 2, 1877.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1811. A series of the most remarkable earthquakes in the history of the Mississippi Valley began on the night of November 16, 1811, continuing for several months and finally ending with the destruction of Caracas, Venezuela, in March following. While the center of the earlier disturbance appears to have been in the vicinity of New Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, its minor effects were felt through a wide extent of country, especially in the settled portions of Illinois. Contemporaneous history states that, in the American Bottom, then the most densely settled portion of Illinois, the results were very perceptible. The walls of a brick house belonging to Mr. Samuel Judy, a pioneer settler in the eastern edge of the bottom, near Edwardsville, Madison County, were cracked by the convulsion, the effects being seen for more than two generations. Gov. John Reynolds, then a young man of 23, living with his father's family in what was called the "Goshen Settlement," near Edwardsville, in his history of "My Own Times," says of it: "Our family were all sleeping in a log-cabin, and my father leaped out of bed, crying out, 'The Indians are on the house.' The battle of Tippecanoe had been recently fought, and it was supposed the Indians would attack the settlements. Not one in the family knew at that time it was an earthquake. The next morning another shock made us acquainted with it. . . . The cattle came running home bellowing with fear, and all animals were terribly alarmed. Our house cracked and quivered so we were fearful it would fall to the ground. In the American Bottom many chimneys were thrown down, and the church bell at Cahokia was sounded by the agitation of the building. It is said a shock of an earthquake was felt in Kaskaskia in 1804, but I did not perceive it." Owing to the sparseness of the population in Illinois at that time, but little is known of the effect of the convulsion of 1811 elsewhere, but there are numerous "sink-holes" in Union and adjacent counties, between the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which probably owe their origin to this or some similar disturbance. "On the Kaskaskia River below Athens," says Governor Reynolds in his "Pioneer History," "the water and white sand were thrown up through a fissure of the earth."

EAST DUBUQUE, an incorporated city of Jo Daviess County, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 17 miles (by rail) northeast of Galena. It

is connected with Dubuque, Iowa, by a railroad and a wagon bridge two miles in length. It has a grain elevator, a box factory, a planing mill and manufactories of cultivators and sand drills. It has also a bank, two churches, good public schools and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,037; (1890), 1,069.

EASTON, (Col.) Rufus, pioneer, founder of the city of Alton; was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 4, 1774; studied law and practiced two years in Oneida County, N. Y.; emigrated to St. Louis in 1804, and was commissioned by President Jefferson Judge of the Territory of Louisiana, and also became the first Postmaster of St. Louis, in 1808. From 1814 to 1818 he served as Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory, and, on the organization of the State of Missouri (1821), was appointed Attorney-General for the State, serving until 1826. His death occurred at St. Charles, Mo., July 5, 1834. Colonel Easton's connection with Illinois history is based chiefly upon the fact that he was the founder of the present city of Alton, which he laid out, in 1817, on a tract of land of which he had obtained possession at the mouth of the Little Piasa Creek, naming the town for his son. Rev. Thomas Lippincott, prominently identified with the early history of that portion of the State, kept a store for Easton at Milton, on Wood River, about two miles from Alton, in the early "20's."

EAST ST. LOUIS, a large city in St. Clair County, on the east bank of the Mississippi directly opposite St. Louis. Its industries are varied, including rolling mills; steel, brass, malleable iron and glass works; grain elevators and flour mills, breweries, stock-yards and packing houses. It is the terminus of a large number of important railroad lines and the leading commercial and manufacturing point in Southern Illinois. There are six public schools, besides a flourishing Roman Catholic College. The city is well supplied with banks and has one daily and four weekly papers. Population (1880), 9,185; (1890), 15,169; (1898), estimated, 25,000.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The act for the establishment of this institution passed the General Assembly in 1877. Many cities offered inducements, by way of donations, for the location of the new hospital, but the site finally selected was a farm of 250 acres near Kan-kakee, and this was subsequently enlarged by the purchase of 327 additional acres in 1881. Work was begun in 1878 and the first patients received in December, 1879. The plan of the institution is, in many respects, unique. It comprises a

general building, three stories high, capable of accommodating 300 to 400 patients, and a number of detached buildings, technically termed cottages, where various classes of insane patients may be grouped and receive the particular treatment best adapted to ensure their recovery. The plans were mainly worked out from suggestions by Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D., then Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, and have attracted generally favorable comment both in this country and abroad. The seventy-five buildings occupied for the various purposes of the institution, cover a quarter-section of land laid off in regular streets, beautified with trees, plants and flowers, and presenting all the appearance of a flourishing village with numerous small parks adorned with walks and drives. The counties from which patients are received include Cook, Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, Vermilion and Will. The whole number of patients in 1898 was 2,200, while the employés of all classes numbered 500.

EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution designed to qualify teachers for giving instruction in the public schools, located at Charleston, Coles County, under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of buildings, to which additional appropriations were added in 1897 and 1898, of \$25,000 and \$50,000, respectively, with \$56,216.72 contributed by the city of Charleston, making a total of \$181,216.72. The building was begun in 1896, the corner-stone being laid on May 27 of that year. There was delay in the progress of the work in consequence of the failure of the contractors in December, 1896, but the work was resumed in 1897 and practically completed early in 1899, with the expectation that the institution would be opened for the reception of students in September following.

EASTMAN, Zebina, anti-slavery journalist, was born at North Amherst, Mass., Sept. 8, 1815; became a printer's apprentice at 14, but later spent a short time in an academy at Hadley. Then, after a brief experience as an employé in the office of "The Hartford Pearl," at the age of 18 he invested his patrimony of some \$2,000 in the establishment of "The Free Press" at Fayetteville, Vt. This venture proving unsuccessful, in 1837 he came west, stopping a year or two at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1839 he visited Peoria by way of Chicago, working for a time on "The

Peoria Register," but soon after joined Benjamin Lundy, who was preparing to revive his paper, "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," at Lowell, La Salle County. This scheme was partially defeated by Lundy's early death, but, after a few months' delay, Eastman, in conjunction with Hooper Warren, began the publication of "The Genius of Liberty" as the successor of Lundy's paper, using the printing press which Warren had used in the office of "The Commercial Advertiser," in Chicago, a year or so before. In 1842, at the invitation of prominent Abolitionists, the paper was removed to Chicago, where it was issued under the name of "The Western Citizen," in 1853 becoming "The Free West," and finally, in 1856, being merged in "The Chicago Tribune." After the suspension of "The Free West," Mr. Eastman began the publication of "The Chicago Magazine," a literary and historical monthly, but it reached only its fifth number, when it was discontinued for want of financial support. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Consul at Bristol, England, where he remained eight years. On his return from Europe, he took up his residence at Elgin, later removing to Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, where he died, June 14, 1883. During the latter years of his life Mr. Eastman contributed many articles of great historical interest to the Chicago press. (See *Lundy, Benjamin*, and *Warren, Hooper*.)

EBERHART, John Frederick, educator and real-estate operator, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Jan. 21, 1829; commenced teaching at 16 years of age, and, in 1853, graduated from Allegheny College, at Meadville, soon after becoming Principal of Albright Seminary at Berlin, in the same State; in 1855 came west by way of Chicago, locating at Dixon and engaging in editorial work; a year later established "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," which he published three years, in the meantime establishing and conducting teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1859 he was elected School Commissioner of Cook County—a position which was afterwards changed to County Superintendent of Schools, and which he held ten years. Mr. Eberhart was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Cook County Normal School. Since retiring from office he has been engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago.

ECKHART, Bernard A., manufacturer and President of the Chicago Drainage Board, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), brought to America in infancy and reared on a farm in

Vernon County, Wis.; was educated at Milwaukee, and, in 1868, became clerk in the office of the Eagle Milling Company of that city, afterwards serving as its Eastern agent in various seaboard cities. He finally established an extensive milling business in Chicago, in which he is now engaged. In 1884 he served as a delegate to the National Waterway Convention at St. Paul and, in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years and taking a prominent part in drafting the Sanitary Drainage Bill passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. He has also been prominent in connection with various financial institutions, and, in 1891, was elected one of the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, was re-elected in 1895 and chosen President of the Board for the following year, and re-elected President in December, 1898.

EDBROOKE, Willoughby J., Supervising Architect, was born at Deerfield, Lake County, Ill., Sept. 3, 1843; brought up to the architectural profession by his father and under the instruction of Chicago architects. During Mayor Roche's administration he held the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and, in April, 1891, was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, in that capacity supervising the construction of Government buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1896.

EDDY, Henry, pioneer lawyer and editor, was born in Vermont, in 1798, reared in New York, learned the printer's trade at Pittsburg, served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Black Rock, near Buffalo; came to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1818, where he edited "The Illinois Emigrant," the earliest paper in that part of the State; was a Presidential Elector in 1824, a Representative in the Second and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and elected a Circuit Judge in 1835, but resigned a few weeks later. He was a Whig in politics. Usher F. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," says of Mr. Eddy: "When he addressed the court, he elicited the most profound attention. He was a sort of walking law library. He never forgot anything that he ever knew, whether law, poetry or belles lettres." Died, June 29, 1849.

EDDY, Thomas Mears, clergyman and author, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1823; educated at Greensborough, Ind., and, from 1842 to 1853, was a Methodist circuit preacher in that State, becoming Agent of the American Bible Society the latter year, and Presiding

Elder of the Indianapolis district until 1856, when he was appointed editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," in Chicago, retiring from that position in 1868. Later, he held pastorates in Baltimore and Washington, and was chosen one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society by the General Conference of 1872. Dr. Eddy was a copious writer for the press, and, besides occasional sermons, published two volumes of reminiscences and personal sketches of prominent Illinoisans in the War of the Rebellion under the title of "Patriotism of Illinois" (1865). Died, in New York City, Oct. 7, 1874.

EDGAR, John, early settler at Kaskaskia, was born in Ireland and, during the American Revolution, served as an officer in the British navy, but married an American woman of great force of character who sympathized strongly with the patriot cause. Having become involved in the desertion of three British soldiers whom his wife had promised to assist in reaching the American camp, he was compelled to flee. After remaining for a while in the American army, during which he became the friend of General La Fayette, he sought safety by coming west, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1784. His property was confiscated, but his wife succeeded in saving some \$12,000 from the wreck, with which she joined him two years later. He engaged in business and became an extensive land-owner, being credited, during Territorial days, with the ownership of nearly 50,000 acres situated in Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Perry and Jackson Counties, and long known as the "Edgar lands." He also purchased and rebuilt a mill near Kaskaskia which had belonged to a Frenchman named Paget, and became a large shipper of flour at an early day to the Southern markets. When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and so appears to have continued for more than a quarter of a century. On the establishment of a Territorial Legislature for the Northwest Territory, he was chosen, in 1799, one of the members for St. Clair County—the Legislature holding its session at Chillicothe, in the present State of Ohio, under the administration of Governor St. Clair. He was also appointed a Major-General of militia, retaining the office for many years. General and Mrs. Edgar were leaders of society at the old Territorial capital, and, on the visit of La Fayette to Kaskaskia in 1825, a reception was given at their house to the distinguished Frenchman, whose acquaintance

they had made more than forty years before. He died at Kaskaskia, in 1832. Edgar County, in the eastern part of the State, was named in honor of General Edgar. He was Worshipful Master of the first Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois, constituted at Kaskaskia in 1806.

EDGAR COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties from north to south, lying on the eastern border of the State; was organized in 1823, and named for General Edgar, an early citizen of Kaskaskia. It contains 630 square miles, with a population (1890) of 26,787. The county is nearly square, well watered and wooded. Most of the acreage is under cultivation, grain-growing and stock-raising being the principal industries. Generally, the soil is black to a considerable depth, though at some points—especially adjoining the timber lands in the east—the soft, brown clay of the subsoil comes to the surface. Beds of the drift period, one hundred feet deep, are found in the northern portion, and some twenty-five years ago a nearly perfect skeleton of a mastodon was exhumed. A bed of limestone, twenty-five feet thick, crops out near Baldwinville and runs along Brouillet's creek to the State line. Paris, the county-seat, is a railroad center, and has a population of some 5,000. Vermilion and Dudley are prominent shipping points, while Chrisman, which was an unbroken prairie in 1872, was credited with a population of 830 in 1890.

EDINBURG, a village of Christian County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles southeast of Springfield; has one or two banks and one newspaper. The region is agricultural, though some coal is mined here. Population (1880), 551; (1890), 806.

EDSALL, James Kirtland, former Attorney-General, was born at Windham, Greene County, N. Y., May 10, 1831. After passing through the common-schools, he attended an academy at Prattsville, N. Y., supporting himself, meanwhile, by working upon a farm. He read law at Prattsville and Catskill, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1852. The next two years he spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, in 1854, removed to Leavenworth, Kan. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1855, being a member of the Topeka (free-soil) body when it was broken up by United States troops in 1856. In August, 1856, he settled at Dixon, Ill., and at once engaged in practice. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of that city, and, in 1870, was chosen State Senator, serving on the Committees on Municipalities and Judiciary in the Twenty-seventh

General Assembly. In 1872 he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his second term he took up his residence in Chicago, where he afterwards devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until his death, which occurred, June 20, 1892.

EDUCATION.

The first step in the direction of the establishment of a system of free schools for the region now comprised within the State of Illinois was taken in the enactment by Congress, on May 20, 1785, of "An Ordinance for Ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This applied specifically to the region northwest of the Ohio River, which had been acquired through the conquest of the "Illinois Country" by Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under the auspices of the State of Virginia and by authority received from its Governor, the patriotic Patrick Henry. This act for the first time established the present system of township (or as it was then called, "rectangular") surveys, devised by Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who became the first Surveyor-General (or "Geographer," as the office was styled) of the United States under the same act. Its important feature, in this connection, was the provision "that there shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the township." The same reservation (the term "section" being substituted for "lot" in the act of May 18, 1796) was made in all subsequent acts for the sale of public lands—the acts of July 23, 1787, and June 20, 1788, declaring that "the lot No. 16 in each township, or fractional part of a township," shall be "given perpetually for the purpose contained in said ordinance" (i. e., the act of 1785). The next step was taken in the Ordinance of 1787 (Art. III.), in the declaration that, "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary for the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The reservation referred to in the act of 1785 (and subsequent acts) was reiterated in the "enabling act" passed by Congress, April 18, 1818, authorizing the people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government, and was formally accepted by the Convention which formed the first State Constitution. The enabling act also set apart one entire township (in addition to one previously donated for the same purpose by act of Congress in 1804) for the use of a seminary of learning,

together with three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, "to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part" (or one-half of one per cent) "shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." Thus, the plan for the establishment of a system of free public education in Illinois had its inception in the first steps for the organization of the Northwest Territory, was recognized in the Ordinance of 1787 which reserved that Territory forever to freedom, and was again reiterated in the preliminary steps for the organization of the State Government. These several acts became the basis of that permanent provision for the encouragement of education known as the "township," "seminary" and "college or university" funds.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—Previous to this, however, a beginning had been made in the attempt to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the pioneers. One John Seeley is said to have taught the first American school within the territory of Illinois, in a log-cabin in Monroe County, in 1783, followed by others in the next twenty years in Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Madison Counties. Seeley's earliest successor was Francis Clark, who, in turn, was followed by a man named Halfpenny, who afterwards built a mill near the present town of Waterloo in Monroe County. Among the teachers of a still later period were John Boyle, a soldier in Col. George Rogers Clark's army, who taught in Randolph County between 1790 and 1800; John Atwater, near Edwardsville, in 1807, and John Messinger, a surveyor, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and Speaker of the first House of Representatives. The latter taught in the vicinity of Shiloh in St. Clair County, afterwards the site of Rev. John M. Peck's Rock Spring Seminary. The schools which existed during this period, and for many years after the organization of the State Government, were necessarily few, widely scattered and of a very primitive character, receiving their support entirely by subscription from their patrons.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW AND SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.—It has been stated that the first free school in the State was established at Upper Alton, in 1821, but there is good reason for believing this claim was based upon the power granted by the Legislature, in an act passed that year, to establish such schools there, which power was never carried into effect. The first attempt to establish a free-school system for the whole State

was made in January, 1825, in the passage of a bill introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards a Congressman and Governor of the State. It nominally appropriated two dollars out of each one hundred dollars received in the State Treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. So small was the aggregate revenue of the State at that time (only a little over \$60,000), that the sum realized from this law would have been but little more than \$1,000 per year. It remained practically a dead letter and was repealed in 1829, when the State inaugurated the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the proceeds for the payment of current expenses. In this way 43,200 acres (or all but four and a half sections) of the seminary lands were disposed of, realizing less than \$60,000. The first sale of township school lands took place in Greene County in 1831, and, two years later, the greater part of the school section in the heart of the present city of Chicago was sold, producing about \$39,000. The average rate at which these sales were made, up to 1882, was \$3.78 per acre, and the minimum, 70 cents per acre. That these lands have, in very few instances, produced the results expected of them, was not so much the fault of the system as of those selected to administer it—whose bad judgment in premature sales, or whose complicity with the schemes of speculators, were the means, in many cases, of squandering what might otherwise have furnished a liberal provision for the support of public schools in many sections of the State. Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, at present Secretary of the University of Illinois, in a paper printed in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1885-86—to which the writer is indebted for many of the facts presented in this article—gives to Chicago the credit of establishing the first free schools in the State in 1834, while Alton followed in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840.

EARLY HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.—A movement looking to the establishment of a higher institution of learning in Indiana Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), was inaugurated by the passage, through the Territorial Legislature at Vincennes, in November, 1806, of an act incorporating the University of Indiana Territory to be located at Vincennes. One provision of the act authorized the raising of \$20,000 for the institution by means of a lottery. A Board of Trustees was promptly organized, with Gen. William Henry Harrison, then the Territorial Governor, at its head; but, beyond the erection of a building,

little progress was made. Twenty-one years later (1827) the first successful attempt to found an advanced school was made by the indomitable Rev. John M. Peck, resulting in the establishment of his Theological Seminary and High School at Rock Springs, St. Clair County, which, in 1831, became the nucleus of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In like manner, Lebanon Seminary, established in 1828, two years later expanded into McKendree College, while instruction began to be given at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in December, 1829, as the outcome of a movement started by a band of young men at Yale College in 1827—these several institutions being formally incorporated by the same act of the Legislature, passed in 1835. (See sketches of these Institutions.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In 1833 there was held at Vandalia (then the State capital) the first of a series of educational conventions, which were continued somewhat irregularly for twenty years, and whose history is remarkable for the number of those participating in them who afterwards gained distinction in State and National history. At first these conventions were held at the State capital during the sessions of the General Assembly, when the chief actors in them were members of that body and State officers, with a few other friends of education from the ranks of professional or business men. At the convention of 1833, we find, among those participating, the names of Sidney Breese, afterwards a United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge S. D. Lockwood, then of the Supreme Court; W. L. D. Ewing, afterwards acting Governor and United States Senator; O. H. Browning, afterwards United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior; James Hall and John Russell, the most notable writers in the State in their day, besides Dr. J. M. Peck, Archibald Williams, Benjamin Mills, Jesse B. Thomas, Henry Eddy and others, all prominent in their several departments. In a second convention at the same place, nearly two years later, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Col. John J. Hardin were participants. At Springfield, in 1840, professional and literary men began to take a more prominent part, although the members of the Legislature were present in considerable force. A convention held at Peoria, in 1844, was made up largely of professional teachers and school officers, with a few citizens of local prominence; and the same may be said of those held at Jacksonville in 1845, and later at Chicago and other points. Various attempts were made to form

permanent educational societies, finally resulting, in December, 1854, in the organization of the "State Teachers' Institute," which, three years later, took the name of the "State Teachers' Association"—though an association of the same name was organized in 1836 and continued in existence several years.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT AND SCHOOL JOURNALS.—The appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction began to be agitated as early as 1837, and was urged from time to time in memorials and resolutions by educational conventions, by the educational press, and in the State Legislature; but it was not until February, 1854, that an act was passed creating the office, when the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed by Gov. Joel A. Matteson, continuing in office until his successor was elected in 1856. "The Common School Advocate" was published for a year at Jacksonville, beginning with January, 1837; in 1841 "The Illinois Common School Advocate" began publication at Springfield, but was discontinued after the issue of a few numbers. In 1855 was established "The Illinois Teacher." This was merged, in 1873, in "The Illinois Schoolmaster," which became the organ of the State Teachers' Association, so remaining several years. The State Teachers' Association has no official organ now, but the "Public School Journal" is the chief educational publication of the State.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—In 1851 was instituted a movement which, although obstructed for some time by partisan opposition, has been followed by more far-reaching results, for the country at large, than any single measure in the history of education since the act of 1785 setting apart one section in each township for the support of public schools. This was the scheme formulated by the late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, for a system of practical scientific education for the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial classes, at a Farmers' Convention held under the auspices of the Buel Institute (an Agricultural Society), at Granville, Putnam County, Nov. 18, 1851. While proposing a plan for a "State University" for Illinois, it also advocated, from the outset, a "University for the industrial classes in each of the States," by way of supplementing the work which a "National Institute of Science," such as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was expected to accomplish. The proposition attracted the attention of persons interested in the cause of industrial education in other States, especially in New York and some of the New England States, and

received their hearty endorsement and coöperation. The Granville meeting was followed by a series of similar conventions held at Springfield, June 8, 1852; Chicago, Nov. 24, 1852; Springfield, Jan. 4, 1853, and Springfield, Jan. 1, 1855, at which the scheme was still further elaborated. At the Springfield meeting of January, 1852, an organization was formed under the title of the "Industrial League of the State of Illinois," with a view to disseminating information, securing more thorough organization on the part of friends of the measure, and the employment of lecturers to address the people of the State on the subject. At the same time, it was resolved that "this Convention memorialize Congress for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public lands to establish and endow industrial institutions in each and every State in the Union." It is worthy of note that this resolution contains the central idea of the act passed by Congress nearly ten years afterward, making appropriations of public lands for the establishment and support of industrial colleges in the several States, which act received the approval of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862—a similar measure having been vetoed by President Buchanan in February, 1859. The State was extensively canvassed by Professor Turner, Mr. Bronson Murray (now of New York), the late Dr. R. C. Rutherford and others, in behalf of the objects of the League, and the Legislature, at its session of 1853, by unanimous vote in both houses, adopted the resolutions commending the measure and instructing the United States Senators from Illinois, and requesting its Representatives, to give it their support. Though not specifically contemplated at the outset of the movement, the Convention at Springfield, in January, 1855, proposed, as a part of the scheme, the establishment of a "Teachers' Seminary or Normal School Department," which took form in the act passed at the session of 1857, for the establishment of the State Normal School at Normal. Although delayed, as already stated, the advocates of industrial education in Illinois, aided by those of other States, finally triumphed in 1862. The lands received by the State as the result of this act amounted to 480,000 acres, besides subsequent donations. (See *University of Illinois*; also *Turner, Jonathan Baldwin*.) On the foundation thus furnished was established, by act of the Legislature in 1867, the "Illinois Industrial University"—now the University of Illinois—at Champaign, to say nothing of more than forty similar institutions in as many States and Territories, based upon the same general act of Congress.

FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM.—While there may be said to have been a sort of free-school system in existence in Illinois previous to 1855, it was limited to a few fortunate districts possessing funds derived from the sale of school-lands situated within their respective limits. The system of free schools, as it now exists, based upon general taxation for the creation of a permanent school fund, had its origin in the act of that year. As already shown, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction had been created by act of the Legislature in February, 1854, and the act of 1855 was but a natural corollary of the previous measure, giving to the people a uniform system, as the earlier one had provided an official for its administration. Since then there have been many amendments of the school law, but these have been generally in the direction of securing greater efficiency, but without departure from the principle of securing to all the children of the State the equal privileges of a common-school education. The development of the system began practically about 1857, and, in the next quarter of a century, the laws on the subject had grown into a considerable volume, while the numberless decisions, emanating from the office of the State Superintendent in construction of these laws, made up a volume of still larger proportions.

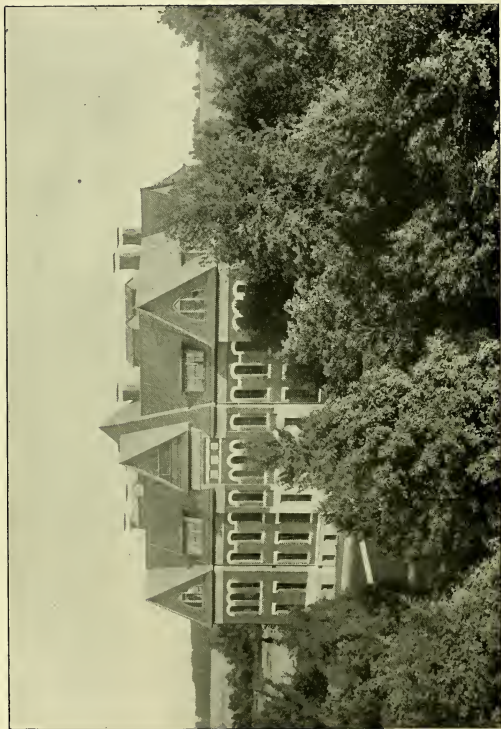
The following comparative table of school statistics, for 1860 and 1896, compiled from the Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will illustrate the growth of the system in some of its more important features:

| | 1860. | 1896. |
|--|-------------|------------------|
| Population..... | 1,711,951 | (est.) 4,250,000 |
| No. of Persons of School Age (between 6 and 21)..... | 549,604 | 1,384,367 |
| No. of Pupils enrolled..... | 472,247 | 898,619 |
| " School Districts..... | 8,806 | 11,615 |
| " Public Schools..... | 9,162 | 12,623 |
| " Graded..... | 294 | 1,887 |
| " Public High Schools..... | | 572 |
| " School Houses built during the year..... | 557 | 267 |
| Whole No. of School Houses..... | 8,221 | 12,632 |
| No. of Male Teachers..... | 8,213 | 7,657 |
| " Female Teachers..... | 6,485 | 18,359 |
| Whole No. of Teachers in Public Schools..... | 14,708 | 25,416 |
| Highest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers..... | \$180.00 | \$300.00 |
| Highest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers..... | 75.00 | 280.00 |
| Lowest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers..... | 8.00 | 14.00 |
| Lowest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers..... | 4.00 | 10.00 |
| Average Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers..... | 28.42 | 67.76 |
| Average Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers..... | 18.80 | 50.63 |
| No. of Private Schools..... | 500 | 2,619 |
| No. of Pupils in Private Schools..... | 29,264 | 139,969 |
| Interest on State and County Funds received..... | \$73,450.38 | \$65,583.63 |
| Amount of Income from Township Funds..... | 322,852.00 | 889,614.20 |

*Only white children were included in these statistics for 1860.



UNIVERSITY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



NATURAL HISTORY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

| | 1860. | 1896. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Amount received from State Tax... | \$ 690,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| " " Special Dis- | | |
| trict Taxes | 1,265,137.00 | 13,133,869.61 |
| Amount received from Bonds dur- | | |
| ing the year | | 517,960.93 |
| Total Amount received during the | | |
| year by School Districts | 2,195,455.00 | 15,607,172.50 |
| Amount paid Male Teachers | | 2,772,929.32 |
| " " Female | | 7,186,116.57 |
| Whole amount paid Teachers | 1,542,211.00 | 9,958,934.99 |
| Amount paid for new School | | |
| Houses | 348,728.00 | 1,873,757.25 |
| Amount paid for repairs and im- | | |
| provements | | 1,070,755.09 |
| Amount paid for School Furniture. | 24,837.00 | 154,836.64 |
| " " Apparatus | 5,363.00 | 164,289.92 |
| " " Books for Dis- | | |
| trict Libraries | 30,124.00 | 13,664.97 |
| Total Expenditures | 2,239,868.00 | 14,614,627.31 |
| Estimated value of School Property | 13,304,892.00 | 42,730,267.00 |
| " " Libraries | | 377,819.00 |
| " " Apparatus | | 607,289.00 |

The sums annually disbursed for incidental expenses on account of superintendence and the cost of maintaining the higher institutions established, and partially or wholly supported by the State, increase the total expenditures by some \$600,000 per annum. These higher institutions include the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Urbana; to which were added by the Legislature, at its session of 1895, the Eastern Illinois Normal School, afterwards established at Charleston, and the Northern Illinois Normal at De Kalb. These institutions, although under supervision of the State, are partly supported by tuition fees. (See description of these institutions under their several titles.) The normal schools—as their names indicate—are primarily designed for the training of teachers, although other classes of pupils are admitted under certain conditions, including the payment of tuition. At the University of Illinois instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, agriculture and the mechanic arts. In addition to these the State supports four other institutions of an educational rather than a custodial character—viz.: the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville; the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. The estimated value of the property connected with these several institutions, in addition to the value of school property given in the preceding table, will increase the total (exclusive of permanent funds) to \$47,155,374.95, of which \$4,375,107.95 represents property belonging to the institutions above mentioned.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHER SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Each county elects a County Superintendent of Schools, whose duty it is to visit schools, conduct teachers' institutes, advise with teachers and school officers and

instruct them in their respective duties, conduct examinations of persons desiring to become teachers, and exercise general supervision over school affairs within his county. The subordinate officers are Township Trustees, a Township Treasurer, and a Board of District Directors or—in place of the latter in cities and villages—Boards of Education. The two last named Boards have power to employ teachers and, generally, to supervise the management of schools in districts. The State Superintendent is entrusted with general supervision of the common-school system of the State, and it is his duty to advise and assist County Superintendents, to visit State Charitable institutions, to issue official circulars to teachers, school officers and others in regard to their rights and duties under the general school code; to decide controverted questions of school law, coming to him by appeal from County Superintendents and others, and to make full and detailed reports of the operations of his office to the Governor, biennially. He is also made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and of the several Normal Schools, and is empowered to grant certificates of two different grades to teachers—the higher grade to be valid during the lifetime of the holder, and the lower for two years. Certificates granted by County Superintendents are also of two grades and have a tenure of one and two years, respectively, in the county where given. The conditions for securing a certificate of the first (or two-years') grade, require that the candidate shall be of good moral character and qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, modern geography, English grammar, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology and the laws of health. The second grade (or one-year) certificate calls for examination in the branches just enumerated, except the natural sciences, physiology and laws of health; but teachers employed exclusively in giving instruction in music, drawing, penmanship or other special branches, may take examinations in these branches alone, but are restricted, in teaching, to those in which they have been examined. — County Boards are empowered to establish County Normal Schools for the education of teachers for the common schools, and the management of such normal schools is placed in the hands of a County Board of Education, to consist of not less than five nor more than eight persons, of whom the Chairman of the County Board and the County Superintendent of Schools shall be ex-officio members.

Boards of Education and Directors may establish kindergartens (when authorized to do so by vote of a majority of the voters of their districts), for children between the ages of four and six years, but the cost of supporting the same must be defrayed by a special tax.—A compulsory provision of the School Law requires that each child, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall be sent to school at least sixteen weeks of each year, unless otherwise instructed in the elementary branches, or disqualified by physical or mental disability.—Under the provisions of an act, passed in 1891, women are made eligible to any office created by the general or special school laws of the State, when twenty-one years of age or upwards, and otherwise possessing the same qualifications for the office as are prescribed for men. (For list of incumbents in the office of State Superintendent, see *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

EDWARDS, Arthur, D.D., clergyman, soldier and editor, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1834; educated at Albion, Mich., and the Wesleyan University of Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1858; entered the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year, was ordained in 1860 and, from 1861 until after the battle of Gettysburg, served as Chaplain of the First Michigan Cavalry, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. In 1864, he was elected assistant editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate" at Chicago, and, on the retirement of Dr. Eddy in 1873, became Editor-in-chief, being re-elected every four years thereafter to the present time. He has also been a member of each General Conference since 1873, was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London in 1881, and has held other positions of prominence within the church.

EDWARDS, Cyrus, pioneer lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Md., Jan. 17, 1793; at the age of seven accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he received his primary education, and studied law; was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815, Ninian Edwards (of whom he was the youngest brother) being then Territorial Governor. During the next fourteen years he resided alternately in Missouri and Kentucky, and, in 1829, took up his residence at Edwardsville. Owing to impaired health he decided to abandon his profession and engage in general business, later becoming a resident of Upper Alton. In 1832 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature as a Whig, and again, in 1840 and '60, the last time as a Republican; was State

Senator from 1835 to '39, and was also the Whig candidate for Governor, in 1838, in opposition to Thomas Carlin (Democrat), who was elected. He served in the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and especially interested in education and in public charities, being, for thirty-five years, a Trustee of Shurtleff College, to which he was a most munificent benefactor, and which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1852. Died at Upper Alton, September, 1877.

EDWARDS, Ninian, Territorial Governor and United States Senator, was born in Montgomery County, Md., March 17, 1775; for a time had the celebrated William Wirt as a tutor, completing his course at Dickinson College. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Kentucky, where, after squandering considerable money, he studied law and, step by step, rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1809 President Madison appointed him the first Territorial Governor of Illinois. This office he held until the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818, when he was elected United States Senator and re-elected on the completion of his first (the short) term. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State, his successful administration terminating in 1830. In 1832 he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Slade. He was able, magnanimous and incorruptible, although charged with aristocratic tendencies which were largely hereditary. Died, at his home at Belleville, on July 20, 1833, of cholera, the disease having been contracted through self-sacrificing efforts to assist sufferers from the epidemic. His demise cast a gloom over the entire State. Two valuable volumes bearing upon State history, comprising his correspondence with many public men of his time, have been published; the first under the title of "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards," by his son, the late Ninian Wirt Edwards, and the other "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late Elihu B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society.—**Ninian Wirt** (Edwards), son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809, the year his father became Territorial Governor of Illinois; spent his boyhood at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville and Belleville, and was educated at Transylvania University, graduating in 1833. He married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was appointed Attorney-General in 1834, but resigned in 1835, when he removed to Springfield. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature from Sangamon

County, as the colleague of Abraham Lincoln, being one of the celebrated "Long Nine," and was influential in securing the removal of the State capital to Springfield. He was re-elected to the House in 1838, to the State Senate in 1844, and again to the House in 1848; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Again, in 1850, he was elected to the House, but resigned on account of his change of politics from Whig to Democratic, and, in the election to fill the vacancy, was defeated by James C. Conkling. He served as Superintendent of Public Instruction by appointment of Governor Matteson, 1854-57, and, in 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain Commissary of Subsistence, which position he filled until June, 1865, since which time he remained in private life. He is the author of the "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards" (1870), which was prepared at the request of the State Historical Society. Died, at Springfield, Sept. 2, 1889.—**BENJAMIN STEVENSON** (Edwards), lawyer and jurist, another son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 3, 1818, graduated from Yale College in 1838, and was admitted to the bar the following year. Originally a Whig, he subsequently became a Democrat, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, in 1868, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to Shelby M. Cullom. In 1869 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but within eighteen months resigned the position, preferring the excitement and emoluments of private practice to the dignity and scanty salary attaching to the bench. As a lawyer and as a citizen he was universally respected. Died, at his home in Springfield, Feb. 4, 1886, at the time of his decease being President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

EDWARDS, Richard, educator, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, Dec. 23, 1822; emigrated with his parents to Portage County, Ohio, and began life on a farm; later graduated at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., and from the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer; served for a time as a civil engineer on the Boston water works, then beginning a career as a teacher which continued almost uninterruptedly for thirty-five years. During this period he was connected with the Normal School at Bridgewater; a Boys' High School at Salem, and the State Normal at the same place, coming west in 1857 to establish the Normal School at

Louis, Mo., still later becoming Principal of the St. Louis High School, and, in 1862, accepting the Presidency of the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. It was here where Dr. Edwards, remaining fourteen years, accomplished his greatest work and left his deepest impress upon the educational system of the State by personal contact with its teachers. The next nine years were spent as pastor of the First Congregational church at Princeton, when, after eighteen months in the service of Knox College as Financial Agent, he was again called, in 1886, to a closer connection with the educational field by his election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving until 1891, when, having failed of a re-election, he soon after assumed the Presidency of Blackburn University at Carlinville. Failing health, however, compelled his retirement a year later, when he removed to Bloomington, which is now (1898) his place of residence.

EDWARDS COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State, between Richland and White on the north and south, and Wabash and Wayne on the east and west, and touching the Ohio River on its southeastern border. It was separated from Gallatin County in 1814, during the Territorial period. Its territory was diminished in 1824 by the carving out of Wabash County. The surface is diversified by prairie and timber, the soil fertile and well adapted to the raising of both wheat and corn. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, are Bonpas Creek, on the east, and the Little Wabash River on the west. Palmyra (a place no longer on the map) was the seat for holding the first county court, in 1813, John McIntosh, Seth Gard and William Barney being the Judges. Albion, the present county-seat (population, 937), was laid out by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower (emigrants from England), in 1819, and settled largely by their countrymen, but not incorporated until 1860. The area of the county is 220 square miles, and population, in 1890, 9,444. Grayville, with a population of 2,000 in 1890, is partly in this county, though mostly in White. Edwards County was named in honor of Ninian Edwards, the Territorial Governor of Illinois.

EDWARDSVILLE, the county-seat of Madison County, Ill.; settled in 1812 and named in honor of Ninian Edwards, then the Territorial Governor. It is situated on three lines of railway, 18 miles northeast of St. Louis, Mo. In early times Edwardsville was the home of a number of the most prominent men in the history of the State.

including Governor Edwards, Governor Coles and others. It has brick yards, coal mines, flour mills, and machine shops. In a suburb of the city (Leclaire) is a coöperative manufactory of sanitary supplies, using large shops and doing a prosperous business. Edwardsville has three newspapers, one issued semiweekly. Population (1880), 2,887; (1890), 3,561; (1893, estimated), with suburb, 5,000.

EFFINGHAM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Effingham County, 98 miles northeast from St. Louis and 199 miles southwest of Chicago. It has three weekly papers and various manufactures. Population (1880), 3,065; (1890), 3,260.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, cut off from Fayette (and separately organized) in 1831—named for Gen. Edward Effingham. It is situated in the central portion of the State, 62 miles northeast of St. Louis; has an area of 490 square miles and a population (1890) of 19,358. T. M. Short, I. Fanchon and William I. Hawkins were the first County Commissioners. Effingham, the county-seat, was platted by Messrs. Alexander and Little in 1854. Messrs. Gillenwater, Hawkins and Brown were among the earliest settlers. Several lines of railway cross the county. Agriculture and sheep-raising are leading industries, wool being one of the principal products.

EGAN, William Bradshaw, M.D., pioneer physician, was born in Ireland, Sept. 28, 1808; spent some time during his youth in the study of surgery in England, later attending lectures at Dublin. About 1828 he went to Canada, taught for a time in the schools of Quebec and Montreal and, in 1830, was licensed by the Medical Board of New Jersey and began practice at Newark in that State, later practicing in New York. In 1833 he removed to Chicago and was early recognized as a prominent physician; on July 4, 1836, delivered the address at the breaking of ground for the Illinois & Michigan Canal. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Dr. Egan was owner of the block on which the Tremont House stands, and erected a number of houses there. He was a zealous Democrat and a delegate to the first Convention of that party, held at Joliet in 1843; was elected County Recorder in 1844 and Representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1853-54). Died, Oct. 27, 1860.

ELBURN, a village of Kane County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 8 miles west of Geneva. It has banks and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 584.

ELDORADO, a town in Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the

Louisville & Nashville, and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads; has a bank and one newspaper; district agricultural. Population, estimated, 1,200.

ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N., lawyer and soldier, was born at South Williamstown, Mass., August, 1837; graduated at Williams College in the class with President Garfield, in 1856, and at Albany Law School, in 1857; soon afterward came to Chicago and began practice; in 1862 assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, before the end of the year being promoted to the position of Colonel; distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, Chickamauga and in the battles before Vicksburg, winning the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, but, after two years' service, was compelled to retire on account of disability, being carried east on a stretcher. Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to resume his profession, but died in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882, much regretted by a large circle of friends, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

ELECTIONS. The elections of public officers in Illinois are of two general classes: (I) those conducted in accordance with United States laws, and (II) those conducted exclusively under State laws.

I. To the first class belong: (1) the election of United States Senators; (2) Presidential Electors, and (3) Representatives in Congress. 1. (UNITED STATES SENATORS). The election of United States Senators, while an act of the State Legislature, is conducted solely under forms prescribed by the laws of the United States. These make it the duty of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday after convening at the session next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator may have been chosen, to proceed to elect his successor in the following manner: Each House is required, on the day designated, in open session and by the viva voce vote of each member present, to name some person for United States Senator, the result of the balloting to be entered on the journals of the respective Houses. At twelve o'clock (M.) on the day following the day of election, the members of the two Houses meet in joint assembly, when the journals of both Houses are read. If it appears that the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he is declared elected Senator. If, however, no one has received such majority, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required on the preceding day, then the members

of the two Houses, in joint assembly, proceed to ballot for Senator by viva voce vote of members present. The person receiving a majority of all the votes cast—a majority of the members of both Houses being present and voting—is declared elected; otherwise the joint assembly is renewed at noon each legislative day of the session, and at least one ballot taken until a Senator is chosen. When a vacancy exists in the Senate at the time of the assembling of the Legislature, the same rule prevails as to the time of holding an election to fill it; and, if a vacancy occurs during the session, the Legislature is required to proceed to an election on the second Tuesday after having received official notice of such vacancy. The tenure of a United States Senator for a full term is six years—the regular term beginning with a new Congress—the two Senators from each State belonging to different "classes," so that their terms expire alternately at periods of two and four years from each other.—2. (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS). The choice of Electors of President and Vice-President is made by popular vote taken quadrennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The date of such election is fixed by act of Congress, being the same as that for Congressman, although the State Legislature prescribes the manner of conducting it and making returns of the same. The number of Electors chosen equals the number of Senators and Representatives taken together (in 1899 it was twenty-four), and they are elected on a general ticket, a plurality of votes being sufficient to elect. Electors meet at the State capital on the second Monday of January after their election (Act of Congress, 1887), to cast the vote of the State.—3. (MEMBERS OF CONGRESS). The election of Representatives in Congress is also held under United States law, occurring biennially (on the even years) simultaneously with the general State election in November. Should Congress select a different date for such election, it would be the duty of the Legislature to recognize it by a corresponding change in the State law relating to the election of Congressmen. The tenure of a Congressman is two years, the election being by Districts instead of a general ticket, as in the case of Presidential Electors—the term of each Representative for a full term beginning with a new Congress, on the 4th of March of the odd years following a general election. (See *Congressional Apportionment*.)

II. All officers under the State Government—except Boards of Trustees of charitable and penal institutions or the heads of certain departments,

which are made appointive by the Governor—are elected by popular vote. Apart from county officers they consist of three classes: (1) Legislative; (2) Executive; (3) Judicial—which are chosen at different times and for different periods. 1. (LEGISLATURE). Legislative officers consist of Senators and Representatives, chosen at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, biennially. The regular term of a Senator (of whom there are fifty-one under the present Constitution) is four years; twenty-five (those in Districts bearing even numbers) being chosen on the years in which a President and Governor are elected, and the other twenty-six at the intermediate period two years later. Thus, one-half of each State Senate is composed of what are called "hold-over" Senators. Representatives are elected biennially at the November election, and hold office two years. The qualifications as to eligibility for a seat in the State Senate require that the incumbent shall be 25 years of age, while 21 years renders one eligible to a seat in the House—the Constitution requiring that each shall have been a resident of the State for five years, and of the District for which he is chosen, two years next preceding his election. (See *Legislative Apportionment and Minority Representation*.) — 2. (EXECUTIVE OFFICERS). The officers constituting the Executive Department include the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General. Each of these, except the State Treasurer, holds office four years and—with the exception of the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—are elected at the general election at which Presidential Electors are chosen. The election of State Superintendent occurs on the intermediate (even) years, and that of State Treasurer every two years coincidently with the election of Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. (See *Executive Officers*.) In addition to the State officers already named, three Trustees of the University of Illinois are elected biennially at the general election in November, each holding office for six years. These trustees (nine in number), with the Governor, President of the State Board of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, constitute the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.—3. (JUDICIARY). The Judicial Department embraces Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts, and such other subordinate officials as may be connected with the administration of justice. For the

election of members of the Supreme Court the State is divided into seven Districts, each of which elects a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. The elections in five of these—the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh—occur on the first Monday in June every ninth year from 1879, the last election having occurred in June, 1897. The elections in the other two Districts occur at similar periods of nine years from 1876 and 1873, respectively—the last election in the Fourth District having occurred in June, 1893, and that in the Fifth in 1891.—Circuit Judges are chosen on the first Monday in June every six years, counting from 1873. Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County are elected every six years at the November election.—Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are elected at the November election for six years, the last election having occurred in 1896. Under the act of April 2, 1897, consolidating the Supreme Court into one Grand Division, the number of Supreme Court Clerks is reduced to one, although the Clerks elected in 1896 remain in office and have charge of the records of their several Divisions until the expiration of their terms in 1902. The Supreme Court holds five terms annually at Springfield, beginning, respectively, on the first Tuesday of October, December, February, April and June.

(OTHER OFFICERS). (a) Members of the State Board of Equalization (one for every Congressional District) are elective every four years at the same time as Congressmen. (b) County officers (except County Commissioners not under township organization) hold office for four years and are chosen at the November election as follows: (1) At the general election at which the Governor is chosen—Clerk of the Circuit Court, State's Attorney, Recorder of Deeds (in counties having a population of 60,000 or over), Coroner and County Surveyor. (2) On intermediate years—Sheriff, County Judge, Probate Judge (in counties having a population of 70,000 and over), County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Clerk of Criminal Court of Cook County. (c) In counties not under township organization a Board of County Commissioners is elected, one being chosen in November of each year, and each holding office three years. (d) Under the general law the polls open at 8 a. m., and close at 7 p. m. In cities accepting an Act of the Legislature passed in 1885, the hour of opening the polls is 6 a. m., and of closing 4 p. m. (See also *Australian Ballot*.)

ELECTORS, QUALIFICATIONS OF. (See *Suffrage*.)

ELGIN, an important city of Northern Illinois, situated in Kane County, on Fox River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 26 miles northwest of Chicago. It has valuable water-power, and over forty manufacturing establishments of different varieties, chief among them being the National Watch Factory, one of the largest in the world. The city is also a great dairy center, containing extensive creameries and milk-condensing works, and having a butter and cheese exchange whose quotations are telegraphed to all the principal commercial centers of the country. It is the location of the Northern (Illinois) Hospital for the Insane. The Fifty-fifth Congress made an appropriation for the erection of a Government (post-office) building here. Population (1880), 8,787; (1890), 17,823. The school census of 1891 placed the population at 20,000.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN RAILWAY. The main line of this road extends west from Dyer on the Indiana State line to Joliet, thence northeast to Waukegan. The total length of the line (1898) is 192.72 miles, of which 159.93 miles are in Illinois. The entire capital of the company, including stock and indebtedness, amounted (1898), to \$13,799,630—more than \$71,000 per mile. Its total earnings in Illinois for the same year were \$1,212,026, and its entire expenditure in the State, \$1,156,146. The company paid in taxes, the same year, \$48,876. Branch lines extend southerly from Walker Junction to Coster, where connection is made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and northwesterly from Normantown, on the main line, to Aurora. —(HISTORY). The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was chartered in 1887 and absorbed the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway, from Joliet to Aurora (21 miles), which had been commenced in 1886 and was completed in 1888, with extensions from Joliet to Spaulding, Ill., and from Joliet to McCool, Ind. In January, 1891, the Company purchased all the properties and franchises of the Garduer, Coal City & Normantown and the Waukegan & Southwestern Railway Companies (formerly operated under lease). The former of these two roads was chartered in 1889 and opened in 1890. The system forms a belt line around Chicago, intersecting all railroads entering that city from every direction. Its traffic is chiefly in the transportation of freight.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the county-seat of Hardin County. It stands on the north bank of the Ohio River, 44 miles above Paducah, Ky., and about

125 miles southeast of Belleville. It has two churches, two flouring mills, a bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 484; (1890), 652.

ELKHART, a town of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles northeast of Springfield; is a rich farming section; has a coal shaft. Population (1890), 361.

ELKIN, William F., pioneer and early legislator, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 13, 1792; after spending several years in Ohio and Indiana, came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1825; was elected to the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, being one of the "Long Nine" from Sangamon County and, in 1861, was appointed by his former colleague (Abraham Lincoln) Register of the Land Office at Springfield, resigning in 1872. Died, in 1878.

ELLIS, Edward F. W., soldier, was born at Wilton, Maine, April 15, 1819; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio; spent three years (1849-52) in California, serving in the Legislature of that State in 1851, and proving himself an earnest opponent of slavery; returned to Ohio the next year, and, in 1854, removed to Rockford, Ill., where he embarked in the banking business. Soon after the firing on Fort Sumter, he organized the Ellis Rifles, which having been attached to the Fifteenth Illinois, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; was in command at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was killed while bravely leading on his men.

ELLIS, (Rev.) John Millot, early home missionary, was born in Keene, N. H., July 14, 1793; came to Illinois as a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church at an early day, and served for a time as pastor of churches at Kaskaskia and Jacksonville, and was one of the influential factors in securing the location of Illinois College at the latter place. His wife also conducted, for some years, a private school for young ladies at Jacksonville, which developed into the Jacksonville Female Academy in 1833, and is still maintained after a history of over sixty years. Mr. Ellis was later associated with the establishment of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., finally returning to New Hampshire, where, in 1840, he was pastor of a church at East Hanover. In 1844 he again entered the service of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West. Died, August 6, 1855.

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, first victim of the Civil War, was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 23, 1837. He came to Chicago at an early age, studied law,

and became a patent solicitor. In 1860 he raised a regiment of Zouaves in Chicago, which became famous for the perfection of its discipline and drill, and of which he was commissioned Colonel. In 1861 he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, going from there to New York, where he recruited and organized a Zouave regiment composed of firemen. He became its Colonel and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va. While stationed there Colonel Ellsworth observed that a Confederate flag was flying above a hotel owned by one Jackson. Rushing to the roof, he tore it down, but before he reached the street was shot and killed by Jackson, who was in turn shot by Frank H. Brownell, one of Ellsworth's men. He was the first Union soldier killed in the war. Died, May 24, 1861.

ELMHURST (formerly Cottage Hill), a village of Du Page County, and residence suburb of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles west of Chicago; is the seat of the Lutheran Evangelical Seminary, has two weekly papers, good common schools and several churches. Population (1880), 723; (1890), 1,050.

ELMWOOD, a town of Peoria County, on the Rock Island & Peoria branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west-northwest of Peoria; the principal industries are coal-mining and paper manufacture; has banks and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,504; (1890), 1,548.

EL PASO, a city in Woodford County, 17 miles north of Bloomington. It has several grain elevators, large mills, a carriage factory and agricultural implement works. Bituminous coal is found in the surrounding region, and a coal shaft has been sunk. A weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 1,390; (1890), 1,353.

EMBARRAS RIVER, rises in Champaign County and runs southward through the counties of Douglas, Coles and Cumberland, to Newton, in Jasper County, where it turns to the southeast, passing through Lawrence County, and entering the Wabash River about seven miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

EMMERSON, Charles, jurist, was born at North Haverhill, Grafton County, N. H., April 15, 1811; came to Illinois in 1833, first settling at Jacksonville, where he spent one term in Illinois College, then studied law at Springfield, and, having been admitted to the bar, began practice at Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life except three years (1847-50) during which he resided at Paris, Edgar County. In 1850 he was elected to

the Legislature, and, in 1853, to the Circuit bench, serving on the latter by re-election till 1867. The latter year he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker. In 1869 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, but died in April, 1870, while the Convention was still in session.

ENFIELD, a town of White County, at the intersection of the Louisville & Nashville with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles west of Carmi; is the seat of Southern Illinois College. The town also has a bank and two newspapers. Population (1880), 717; (1890), 870.

ENGLISH, Joseph G., banker, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 17, 1820; lived for a time at Perrysville and La Fayette in that State, finally engaging in merchandising in the former; in 1853 removed to Danville, Ill., where he formed a partnership with John L. Tincher in mercantile business; later conducted a private banking business and, in 1863, established the First National Bank, of which he has been President over twenty years. He served two terms as Mayor of Danville, in 1873 was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and, for more than twenty years, has been one of the Directors of the Chicago & Eastern Railroad. At the present time Mr. English, having practically retired from business, is spending most of his time in the West.

ENOS, Pascal Paoli, pioneer, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, and, after spending some years in Vermont, where he served as High Sheriff of Windsor County, in September, 1815, removed West, stopping first at Cincinnati. A year later he descended the Ohio by flat-boat to Shawneetown, Ill., crossed the State by land, finally locating at St. Charles, Mo., and later at St. Louis. Then, having purchased a tract of land in Madison County, Ill., he remained there about two years, when, in 1823, having received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of the newly established Land Office at Springfield, he removed thither, making it his permanent home. He was one of the original purchasers of the land on which the city of Springfield now stands, and joined with Maj. Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, the other patentees, in laying out the town, to which they first gave the name of Calhoun. Mr. Enos remained in office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by President Jackson for political reasons, in 1829. Died, at

Springfield, April, 1832.—**Pascal P. (Enos), Jr.**, eldest son of Mr. Enos, was born in St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 28, 1816; was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County in 1852, and served by appointment of Justice McLean of the Supreme Court as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, being reappointed by Judge David Davis, dying in office, Feb. 17, 1867.—**Ziari A. (Enos)**, another son, was born Sept. 29, 1821, is a citizen of Springfield—has served as County Surveyor and Alderman of the city.—**Julia R.**, a daughter, was born in Springfield, Dec. 20, 1832, is the widow of the late O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State (1857-65).

EPLER, Cyrus, lawyer and jurist, was born at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., Nov. 12, 1825; graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected State's Attorney the same year; also served as a member of the General Assembly two terms (1857-61) and as Master in Chancery for Morgan County, 1867-73. In 1873 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit and was re-elected successively in 1879, '85 and '91, serving four terms, and retiring in 1897. During his entire professional and official career his home has been in Jacksonville.

EQUALITY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles west-northwest of Shawneetown. It was for a time, in early days, the county-seat of Gallatin County and market for the salt manufactured in that vicinity. Some coal is mined in the neighborhood. One weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 622.

ERIE, a village of Whiteside County, on the Rock Island and Sterling Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles northeast of Rock Island. Population (1880), 537; (1890), 535.

EUREKA, the county-seat of Woodford County, incorporated in 1856, situated 19 miles east of Peoria; is in the heart of a rich stock-raising and agricultural district. The principal mechanical industry is the manufacture of drain-tile and pressed brick. Besides having good grammar and high schools, it is also the seat of Eureka College, under the control of the Christian denomination, in connection with which are a normal school and a Biblical Institute. The town has four weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,185; (1890), 1,481; (1895, estimated), 1,900. Eureka became the county-seat of Woodford County

early in 1899, the change from Metamora being due to the central location and more convenient accessibility of the former from all parts of the county.

EUREKA COLLEGE, located at Eureka, Woodford County, and chartered in 1855, distinctively under the care and supervision of the "Christian" or "Campbellite" denomination. The primary aim of its founders was to prepare young men for the ministry, while at the same time affording facilities for liberal culture. It was chartered in 1855, and its growth, while gradual, has been steady. Besides a preparatory department and a business school, the college maintains a collegiate department (with classical and scientific courses) and a theological school, the latter being designed to fit young men for the ministry of the denomination. Both male and female matriculates are received. In 1896 there was a faculty of eighteen professors and assistants, and an attendance of some 325 students, nearly one-third of whom were females. The total value of the institution's property is \$144,000, which includes an endowment of \$45,000 and real estate valued at \$85,000.

EUSTACE, John V., lawyer and judge, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1821; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and, in 1842, at the age of 21, was admitted to the bar, removing the same year to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1856 he was elected to the General Assembly and, in 1857, became Circuit Judge, serving one term; was chosen Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in March, 1878, was again elevated to the Circuit Bench, vice Judge Heaton, deceased. He was elected to the same position in 1879, and re-elected in 1885, but died in 1888, three years before the expiration of his term.

EVANGELICAL SEMINARY, an institution under the direction of the Lutheran denomination, incorporated in 1865 and located at Elmhurst, Du Page County. Instruction is given in the classics, theology, oratory and preparatory studies, by a faculty of eight teachers. The number of pupils during the school year (1895-96) was 133—all young men. It has property valued at \$59,305.

EVANS, Henry H., legislator, was born in Toronto, Can., March 9, 1836; brought by his father (who was a native of Pennsylvania) to Aurora, Ill., where the latter finally became foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy machine shops at that place. In 1862 young Evans enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the

war. Since the war he has become most widely known as a member of the General Assembly, having been elected first to the House, in 1876, and subsequently to the Senate every four years from 1880 to the year 1898, giving him over twenty years of almost continuous service. He is a large owner of real estate and has been prominently connected with financial and other business enterprises at Aurora, including the Aurora Gas and Street Railway Companies; also served with the rank of Colonel on the staffs of Governors Cullom, Hamilton, Fifer and Oglesby.

EVANS, (Rev.) Jervise G., educator and reformer, was born in Marshall County, Ill., Dec. 19, 1833; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, and, in 1872, accepted the presidency of Hedding College at Abingdon, which he filled for six years. He then became President of Chaddock College at Quincy, but the following year returned to pastoral work. In 1889 he again became President of Hedding College, where (1898) he still remains. Dr. Evans is a member of the Central Illinois (M. E.) Conference and a leader in the prohibition movement; has also produced a number of volumes on religious and moral questions.

EVANS, John, M.D., physician and Governor, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, of Quaker ancestry, March 9, 1814; graduated in medicine at Cincinnati and began practice at Ottawa, Ill., but soon returned to Ohio, finally locating at Attica, Ind. Here he became prominent in the establishment of the first insane hospital in Indiana, at Indianapolis, about 1841-42, becoming a resident of that city in 1845. Three years later, having accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, he removed thither, also serving for a time as editor of "The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal." He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, became a successful operator in real estate and in the promotion of various railroad enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, serving as President of the Board of Trustees over forty years. Dr. Evans was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and a strong personal friend of President Lincoln, from whom, in 1862, he received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Colorado, continuing in office until displaced by Andrew Johnson in 1865. In Colorado he became a leading factor in the construction of some of the most important railroad lines in that section, including the Denver, Texas & Gulf Road, of which he was for many years the President. He was also

prominent in connection with educational and church enterprises at Denver, which was his home after leaving Illinois. Died, in Denver, July 3, 1897.

EVANSTON, a city of Cook County, situated 12 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The original town was incorporated Dec. 29, 1863, and, in March, 1869, a special act was passed by the Legislature incorporating it as a city, but rejected by vote of the people. On Oct. 19, 1872, the voters of the corporate town adopted village organizations under the General Village and City Incorporation Act of the same year. Since then annexations of adjacent territory to the village of Evanston have taken place as follows: In January, 1873, two small districts by petition; in April, 1874, the village of North Evanston was annexed by a majority vote of the electors of both corporations; in April, 1886, there was another annexation of a small out-lying district by petition; in February, 1892, the question of the annexation of South Evanston was submitted to the voters of both corporations and adopted. On March 29, 1892, the question of organization under a city government was submitted to popular vote of the consolidated corporation and decided in the affirmative, the first city election taking place April 19, following. The population of the original corporation of Evanston, according to the census of 1890, was 12,072, and of South Evanston, 3,205, making the total population of the new city 15,967. Judged by the increase in population between 1880 and 1890, the present population of the consolidated city (1898) cannot be less than 25,000, and is likely to approach 30,000 by 1900. Evanston is one of the most attractive residence cities in Northern Illinois and famed for its educational advantages. Besides having an admirable system of graded and high schools, it is the seat of the academic and theological departments of the Northwestern University, the latter being known as the Garrett Biblical Institute. The city has well paved streets, is lighted by both gas and electricity, and maintains its own system of water works. Prohibition is strictly enforced within the corporate limits under stringent municipal ordinances, and the charter of the Northwestern University forbidding the sale of intoxicants within four miles of that institution. As a consequence, it is certain to attract the most desirable class of people, whether consisting of those seeking permanent homes or simply contemplating temporary residence for the sake of educational advantages.

EWING, William Lee Davidson, early lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky in 1795, and came to Illinois at an early day, first settling at Shawneetown. As early as 1820 he appears from a letter of Governor Edwards to President Monroe, to have been holding some Federal appointment, presumably that of Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Vandalia, as contemporary history shows that, in 1822, he lost a deposit of \$1,000 by the robbery of the bank there. He was also Brigadier-General of the State militia at an early day, Colonel of the "Spy Battalion" during the Black Hawk War, and, as Indian Agent, superintended the removal of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi. Other positions held by him included Clerk of the House of Representatives two sessions (1826-27 and 1828-29); Representative from the counties composing the Vandalia District in the Seventh General Assembly (1830-31), when he also became Speaker of the House; Senator from the same District in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, of which he was chosen President pro tempore. While serving in this capacity he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey to accept a seat in Congress, in March, 1833, and, in November, 1834, assumed the Governorship as successor to Governor Reynolds, who had been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. He served only fifteen days as Governor, when he gave place to Gov. Joseph Duncan, who had been elected in due course at the previous election. A year later (December, 1835) he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Elias Kent Kane, who had died in office. Failing of a re-election to the Senatorship in 1837, he was returned to the House of Representatives from his old district in 1838, as he was again in 1840, at each session being chosen Speaker over Abraham Lincoln, who was the Whig candidate. Dropping out of the Legislature at the close of his term, we find him at the beginning of the next session (December, 1842) in his old place as Clerk of the House, but, before the close of the session (in March, 1843), appointed Auditor of Public Accounts as successor to James Shields, who had resigned. While occupying the office of Auditor, Mr. Ewing died, March 25, 1846. His public career was as unique as it was remarkable, in the number and character of the official positions held by him within a period of twenty-five years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. (See State officers under heads of "Governor," "Lieutenant-Governor," etc.)

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, ILLINOIS CHARITABLE. This institution is an outgrowth of a private charity founded at Chicago, in 1858, by Dr. Edward L. Holmes, a distinguished Chicago oculist. In 1871 the property of the institution was transferred to and accepted by the State, the title was changed by the substitution of the word "Illinois" for "Chicago," and the Infirmary became a State institution. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building, and, in 1873-74, the State erected another of brick, four stories in height, at the corner of West Adams and Peoria Streets, Chicago. The institution receives patients from all the counties of the State, the same receiving board, lodging, and medical aid, and (when necessary) surgical treatment, free of charge. The number of patients on Dec. 1, 1897, was 160. In 1877 a free eye and ear dispensary was opened under legislative authority, which is under charge of some eminent Chicago specialists.

FAIRBURY, an important town of Livingston County, situated ten miles southeast of Pontiac, in a fertile and thickly settled region. Coal, sandstone, limestone, fire-clay and a micaceous quartz are found in the neighborhood. The town has banks, grain elevators, flouring mills and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 2,140; (1890), 2,324.

FAIRFIELD, an incorporated town, the county-seat of Wayne County and a railway junction, 108 miles southeast of St. Louis. It is the seat of Hayward Collegiate Institute; has an extensive woolen factory and large flouring and saw mills. It has three weekly papers and is an important fruit and grain-shipping point. Population (1880), 1,391; (1890), 1,881.

FAIRMOUNT, a town of Vermilion County, on the Wabash Railway, 13 miles west-southwest from Danville. The town has a brick and tile factory, although the industrial interests are chiefly agricultural. One weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 503; (1890), 649.

FALLOWS, (Rt. Rev.) Samuel, Bishop of Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835; removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, and graduated from the State University there in 1859, during a part of his university course serving as pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Madison; was next Vice-President of Gainesville University till 1861, when he was ordained to the Methodist ministry and became pastor of a church at Oshkosh. The following year he was appointed Chaplain of the Thirty-

second Wisconsin Volunteers, but later assisted in organizing the Fortieth Wisconsin, of which he became Colonel, in 1865 being brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return to civil life he became a pastor in Milwaukee; was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin to fill a vacancy, in 1871, and was twice re-elected. In 1874 he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., remaining two years; in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, soon after became Rector of St. Paul's Church in Chicago, and was elected a Bishop in 1876, also assuming the editorship of "The Appeal," the organ of the church. He served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin (1864-74), and for several years has been one of the Trustees of the Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac. He is the author of two or three volumes, one of them being a "Supplementary Dictionary," published in 1884. Bishop Fallows has had supervision of Reformed Episcopal Church work in the West and Northwest for several years; has also served as Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois and of the Loyal Legion, and was Chairman of the General Committee of the Educational Congress during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

FARINA, a town of Fayette County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 19 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture and fruit-growing constitute the chief business of the section; the town has two newspapers. Population (1880), 318; (1890), 618.

FARMER CITY, a city of De Witt County, 25 miles southeast of Bloomington, at the junction of the Springfield division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. It is a trading center for a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, especially noted for rearing finely bred horses. The city has banks, two newspapers, churches of four denominations and good schools, including a high school. Population (1880), 1,289; (1890), 1,367; (1899, estimated), 1,600.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE, an organization created by an act, approved June 24, 1895, designed to encourage practical education among farmers, and to assist in developing the agricultural resources of the State. Its membership consists of three delegates from each county in the State, elected annually by the Farmers' Institute in such county. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors constituted as follows: The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the

Professor of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and the Presidents of the State Board of Agriculture, Dairymen's Association and Horticultural Society, ex-officio, with one member from each Congressional District, chosen by the delegates from the district at the annual meeting of the organization. Annual meetings (between Oct. 1 and March 1) are required to be held, which shall continue in session for not less than three days. The topics for discussion are the cultivation of crops, the care and breeding of domestic animals, dairy husbandry, horticulture, farm drainage, improvement of highways and general farm management. The reports of the annual meetings are printed by the State to the number of 10,000, one-half of the edition being placed at the disposal of the Institute. Suitable quarters for the officers of the organization are provided in the State capitol.

FARMINGTON, a town and railroad center in Fulton County, 12 miles north of Canton and 22 miles west of Peoria. Coal is extensively mined here; there are also brick and tile factories, a foundry, two steam flour-mills and a cigar manufactory. It is a large shipping point for grain and live-stock. The town has two banks and two newspapers, five churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 1,111; (1890), 1,375.

FARNSWORTH, Elon John, soldier, was born at Green Oak, Livingston County, Mich., in 1837. After completing a course in the public schools, he entered the University of Michigan, but left college at the end of his freshman year (1858) to serve in the Quartermaster's department of the army in the Utah expedition. At the expiration of his term of service he became a buffalo hunter and a carrier of mails between the haunts of civilization and the then newly-discovered mines at Pike's Peak. Returning to Illinois, he was commissioned (1861) Assistant Quartermaster of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of which his uncle was Colonel. (See *Farnsworth, John Franklin*.) He soon rose to a captaincy, distinguishing himself in the battles of the Peninsula. In May, 1863, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Pleasanton, and, on June 29, 1863, was made a Brigadier-General. Four days later he was killed, while gallantly leading a charge at Gettysburg.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, soldier and former Congressman, was born at Eaton, Canada East, March 27, 1820; removed to Michigan in 1834, and later to Illinois, settling in Kane County, where he practiced law for many years, making his home at St. Charles. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. In

September of 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in November, 1862, but resigned, March 4, 1863, to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected the November previous, by successive re-elections serving from 1863 to 1873. The latter years of his life were spent in Washington, where he died, July 14, 1897.

FARWELL, Charles Benjamin, merchant and United States Senator, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., July 1, 1823; removed to Illinois in 1838, and, for six years, was employed in surveying and farming. In 1844 he engaged in the real estate business and in banking, at Chicago. He was elected County Clerk in 1853, and re-elected in 1857. Later he entered into commerce, becoming a partner with his brother, John Villiers, in the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1867; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County in 1868; and National Bank Examiner in 1869. In 1870 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, was re-elected in 1872, but was defeated in 1874, after a contest for the seat which was carried into the House at Washington. Again, in 1880, he was returned to Congress, making three full terms in that body. He also served for several years as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. After the death of Gen. John A. Logan he was (1887) elected United States Senator, his term expiring March 3, 1891. Mr. Farwell has since devoted his attention to the immense mercantile business of J. V. Farwell & Co.

FARWELL, John Villiers, merchant, was born at Campbelltown, Steuben County, N. Y., July 29, 1825, the son of a farmer; received a common-school education and, in 1838, removed with his father's family to Ogle County, Ill. Here he attended Mount Morris Seminary for a time, but, in 1845, came to Chicago without capital and secured employment in the City Clerk's office, then became a book-keeper in the dry-goods establishment of Hamilton & White, and, still later, with Hamilton & Day. Having thus received his bent towards a mercantile career, he soon after entered the concern of Wadsworth & Phelps as a clerk, at a salary of \$600 a year, but was admitted to a partnership in 1850, the title of the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., in 1860. About this time Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter became associated with the concern and received their mercantile training under the supervision of Mr. Farwell. In 1865 the title of the firm

became J. V. Farwell & Co., but, in 1891, the firm was incorporated under the name of The J. V. Farwell Company, his brother, Charles B. Farwell, being a member. The subject of this sketch has long been a prominent factor in religious circles, a leading spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as President of the Chicago Branch of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War. Politically he is a Republican and served as Presidential Elector at the time of President Lincoln's second election in 1864; also served by appointment of President Grant, in 1869, on the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was a member of the syndicate which erected the Texas State Capitol, at Austin, in that State; has been, for a number of years, Vice-President and Treasurer of the J. V. Farwell Company, and President of the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Company. He was also prominent in the organization of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the Union League, the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute.

FARWELL, William Washington, jurist, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1817, of old Puritan ancestry; graduated from Hamilton College in 1837, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, but the following year went to California, returning to his birthplace in 1850. In 1854 he again settled at Chicago and soon secured a prominent position at the bar. In 1871 he was elected Circuit Court Judge for Cook County, and, in 1873, re-elected for a term of six years. During this period he sat chiefly upon the chancery side of the court, and, for a time, presided as Chief Justice. At the close of his second term he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In 1880 he was chosen Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the Union College of Law (now the Northwestern University Law School), serving until June, 1893, when he resigned. Died, in Chicago, April 30, 1894.

FAYETTE COUNTY, situated about 60 miles south of the geographical center of the State; was organized in 1821, and named for the French General La Fayette. It has an area of 720 square miles; population (1890), 23,367. The soil is fertile and a rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the county. Agriculture, fruit-growing and mining are the chief industries. The old, historic "Cumberland Road," the trail for all west-bound emigrants, crossed the county at an early date. Perryville was the first county-seat, but this town

is now extinct. Vandalia, the present seat of county government (population, 2,144), stands upon a succession of hills upon the west bank of the Kaskaskia. From 1820 to 1839 it was the State Capital. Besides Vandalia the chief towns are Ramsey, noted for its railroad ties and timber, and St. Elmo.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, ASYLUM FOR. This institution, originally established as a sort of appendage to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was started at Jacksonville, in 1865, as an "experimental school, for the instruction of idiots and feeble-minded children." Its success having been assured, the school was placed upon an independent basis in 1871, and, in 1875, a site at Lincoln, Logan County, covering forty acres, was donated, and the erection of buildings begun. The original plan provided for a center building, with wings and a rear extension, to cost \$124,775. Besides a main or administration building, the institution embraces a school building and custodial hall, a hospital and industrial workshop, and, during the past year, a chapel has been added. It has control of 800 acres, of which 400 are leased for farming purposes, the rental going to the benefit of the institution. The remainder is used for the purposes of the institution as farm land, gardens or pasture, about ninety acres being occupied by the institution buildings. The capacity of the institution is about 700 inmates, with many applications constantly on file for the admission of others for whom there is no room.

FEEHAN, Patrick A., D.D., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, and Metropolitan of Illinois, was born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, and educated at Maynooth College. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis, and was at once appointed President of the Seminary of Carondelet. Later he was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Louis, where he achieved marked distinction. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, managing the affairs of the diocese with great ability. In 1880 Chicago was raised to an archiepiscopal see, with Suffragan Bishops at Alton and Peoria, and Bishop Feehan was consecrated its first Archbishop. His administration has been conservative, yet efficient, and the archdiocese has greatly prospered under his rule.

FELL, Jesse W., lawyer and real-estate operator, was born in Chester County, Pa., about 1808; started west on foot in 1828, and, after spending some years at Steubenville, Ohio, came to Dela-

van, Ill., in 1832, and the next year located at Bloomington, being the first lawyer in that new town. Later he became agent for school lands and the State Bank, but failed financially in 1837, and returned to practice; resided several years at Payson, Adams County, but returning to Bloomington in 1855, was instrumental in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through that town, and was one of the founders of the towns of Clinton, Pontiac, Lexington and El Paso. He was an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and it was to him Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated personal biography; in the campaign of 1860 he served as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and, in 1862, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a Paymaster in the regular army, serving some two years. Mr. Fell was also a zealous friend of the cause of industrial education, and bore an important part in securing the location of the State Normal University at Normal, of which city he was the founder. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 25, 1887.

FERGUS, Robert, early printer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1815; learned the printer's trade in his native city, assisting in his youth in putting in type some of Walter Scott's productions and other works which now rank among English classics. In 1834 he came to America, finally locating in Chicago, where, with various partners, he pursued the business of a job printer continuously some fifty years—being the veteran printer of Chicago. He was killed by being run over by a railroad train at Evanston, July 23, 1897. The establishment of which he was so long the head is continued by his sons.

FERNWOOD, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 12 miles south of Chicago. Population (1890), 818.

FERRY, Elisha Peyre, politician, born in Monroe, Mich., August 9, 1825; was educated in his native town and admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845; removed to Waukegan, Ill., the following year, served as Postmaster and, in 1856, was candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; was elected Mayor of Waukegan in 1859, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, State Bank Commissioner in 1861-63, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Yates during the war, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864. After the war he served as direct-tax Commissioner for Tennessee; in 1869 was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington

Territory and, in 1872 and '76, Territorial Governor. On the admission of Washington as a State, in 1889, he was elected the first Governor. Died, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

FEVRE RIVER, a small stream which rises in Southern Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi in Jo Daviess County, six miles below Galena, which stands upon its banks. It is navigable for steamboats between Galena and its mouth. The name originally given to it by early French explorers was "Feve" (the French name for "Bean"), which has since been corrupted into its present form.

FICKLIN, Orlando B., lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1808, and admitted to the bar at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., in March, 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the Ninth General Assembly. After serving a term as State's Attorney for Wabash County, in 1837 he removed to Charleston, Coles County, where, in 1838, and again in '42, he was elected to the Legislature, as he was for the last time in 1878. He was four times elected to Congress, serving from 1843 to '49, and from 1851 to '53; was Presidential Elector in 1856, and candidate for the same position on the Democratic ticket for the State-at-large in 1884; was also a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1856 and '60. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Charleston, May 5, 1886.

FIELD, Alexander Pope, early legislator and Secretary of State, came to Illinois about the time of its admission into the Union, locating in Union County, which he represented in the Third, Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies. In the first of these he was a prominent factor in the ejection of Representative Hansen of Pike County and the seating of Shaw in his place, which enabled the advocates of slavery to secure the passage of a resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. In 1828 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Edwards, remaining in office under Governors Reynolds and Duncan and through half the term of Governor Carlin, though the latter attempted to secure his removal in 1838 by the appointment of John A. McClernand—the courts, however, declaring against the latter. In November, 1840, the Governor's act was made effective by the confirmation, by the Senate, of Stephen A. Douglas as Secretary in place of Field. Douglas held the office only to the following February, when he resigned to take a place on the Supreme

bench and Lyman Trumbull was appointed to succeed him. Field (who had become a Whig) was appointed by President Harrison, in 1841, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, later removed to St. Louis and finally to New Orleans, where he was at the beginning of the late war. In December, 1863, he presented himself as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress for Louisiana, but was refused his seat, though claiming in an eloquent speech to have been a loyal man. Died, in New Orleans, in 1877. Mr. Field was a nephew of Judge Nathaniel Pope, for over thirty years on the bench of the United States District Court.

FIELD, Eugene, journalist, humorist and poet, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by a relative at Amherst, Mass., and received a portion of his literary training at Monson and Williamstown in that State, completing his course at the State University of Missouri. After an extended tour through Europe in 1872-73, he began his journalistic career at St. Louis, Mo., as a reporter on "The Evening Journal," later becoming its city editor. During the next ten years he was successively connected with newspapers at St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Kansas City, and at Denver, Colo., at the last named city being managing editor of "The Tribune." In 1883 he removed to Chicago, becoming a special writer for "The Chicago News," his particular department for several years being a pungent, witty column with the caption, "Sharps and Flats." He wrote considerable prose fiction and much poetry, among the latter being successful translations of several of Horace's Odes. As a poet, however, he was best known through his short poems relating to childhood and home, which strongly appealed to the popular heart. Died, in Chicago, deeply mourned by a large circle of admirers, Nov. 4, 1895.

FIELD, Marshall, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since

known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field has extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises, including the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in each of which he is a Director.

FIFER, Joseph W., born at Stanton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840; in 1857 he accompanied his father (who was a stone-mason) to McLean County, Ill., and worked at the manufacture and laying of brick. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Miss., in 1863. On the healing of his wound, disregarding the advice of family and friends, he rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war, when about 25 years of age, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where, by dint of hard work and frugality, while supporting himself in part by manual labor, he secured a diploma in 1868. He at once began the study of law, and, soon after his admission, entered upon a practice which subsequently proved both successful and lucrative. He was elected Corporation Counsel of Bloomington in 1871 and State's Attorney for McLean County in 1872, holding the latter office, through re-election, until 1880, when he was chosen State Senator, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Governor on the Republican ticket, but, in 1892, was defeated by John P. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee, though running in advance of the national and the rest of the State ticket.

FINERTY, John F., ex-Congressman and journalist, was born in Galway, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1846. His studies were mainly prosecuted

under private tutors. At the age of 16 he entered the profession of journalism, and, in 1864, coming to America, soon after enlisted, serving for 100 days during the Civil War, in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. Subsequently, having removed to Chicago, he was connected with "The Chicago Times" as a special correspondent from 1876 to 1881, and, in 1882, established "The Citizen," a weekly newspaper devoted to the Irish-American interest, which he continues to publish. In 1882 he was elected, as an Independent Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Forty-eighth Congress, but, running as an Independent Republican for re-election in 1884, was defeated by Frank Lawler, Democrat. In 1887 he was appointed Oil Inspector of Chicago, and, since 1889, has held no public office, giving his attention to editorial work on his paper.

FISHER, (Dr.) George, pioneer physician and legislator, was probably a native of Virginia, from which State he appears to have come to Kaskaskia previous to 1800. He became very prominent during the Territorial period; was appointed by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, the first Sheriff of Randolph County after its organization in 1801; was elected from that county to the Indiana Territorial House of Representatives in 1805, and afterwards promoted to the Territorial Council; was also Representative in the First and Third Legislatures of Illinois Territory (1812 and '16), serving as Speaker of each. He was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, but died on his farm near Kaskaskia in 1820. Dr. Fisher participated in the organization of the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois at Kaskaskia, in 1806, and was elected one of its officers.

FISHERIES. The fisheries of Illinois center chiefly at Chicago, the catch being taken from Lake Michigan, and including salmon trout, white fish (the latter species including a lake herring), wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, three varieties of sucker, carp and sturgeon. The "fishing fleet" of Lake Michigan, properly so called, (according to the census of 1890) consisted of forty-seven steamers and one schooner, of which only one—a steamer of twenty-six tons burthen—was credited to Illinois. The same report showed a capital of \$36,105 invested in land, buildings, wharves, vessels, boats and apparatus. In addition to the "fishing fleet" mentioned, nearly 1,100 sail-boats and other varieties of craft are employed in the industry,

sailing from ports between Chicago and Mackinac, of which, in 1890, Illinois furnished 94, or about nine per cent. All sorts of apparatus are used, but the principal are gill, fyke and pound nets, and seines. The total value of these minor Illinois craft, with their equipment, for 1890, was nearly \$18,000, the catch aggregating 722,830 pounds, valued at between \$24,000 and \$25,000. Of this draught, the entire quantity was either sold fresh in Chicago and adjacent markets, or shipped, either in ice or frozen. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike perch, buffalo fish, sturgeon, paddle fish, and other species available for food.

FITHIAN, George W., ex-Congressman, was born on a farm near Willow Hill, Ill., July 4, 1854. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and he learned the trade of a printer at Mount Carmel. While employed at the case he found time to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for Jasper County, and re-elected in 1880. He was prominent in Democratic politics, and, in 1888, was elected on the ticket of that party to represent the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, but, in 1894, was defeated by his Republican opponent.

FITHIAN, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800; built the first houses in Springfield and Urbana in that State; in 1822 began the study of medicine at Urbana; later practiced two years at Mechanicsburgh, and four years at Urbana, as partner of his preceptor; in 1830 came west, locating at Danville, Vermilion County, where he became a large land-owner; in 1832 served with the Vermilion County militia in the Black Hawk War, and, in 1834, was elected Representative in the Ninth General Assembly, the first of which Abraham Lincoln was a member; afterwards served two terms in the State Senate from the Danville District (1838-46). Dr. Fithian was active in promoting the railroad interests of Danville, giving the right of way for railroad purposes through a large body of land belonging to him, in Vermilion County. He was also a member of various medical associations, and, during his later years, was the oldest practicing physician in the State. Died, in Danville, Ill., April 5, 1890.

FLAGG, Gershon, pioneer, was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1792, came west in 1816, settling in Madison County, Ill., in 1818, where he was known as an enterprising farmer and a prominent

and influential citizen. Originally a Whig, he became a zealous Republican on the organization of that party, dying in 1857.—**Willard Cutting** (Flagg), son of the preceding, was born in Madison County, Ill., Sept 16, 1829, spent his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools; from 1844 to '50 was a pupil in the celebrated high school of Edward Wyman in St. Louis, finally graduating with honors at Yale College, in 1854. During his college course he took a number of literary prizes, and, in his senior year, served as one of the editors of "The Yale Literary Magazine." Returning to Illinois after graduation, he took charge of his father's farm, engaged extensively in fruit-culture and stock-raising, being the first to introduce the Devon breed of cattle in Madison County in 1859. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1860; in 1862, by appointment of Gov. Yates, became Enrolling Officer for Madison County; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District, 1864-69, and, in 1868, was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and, during the last session of his term (1872), took a prominent part in the revision of the school law; was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) at Champaign, and reappointed in 1875. Mr. Flagg was also prominent in agricultural and horticultural organizations, serving as Secretary of the State Horticultural Society from 1861 to '69, when he became its President. He was one of the originators of the "farmers' movement," served for some time as President of "The State Farmers' Association," wrote voluminously, and delivered addresses in various States on agricultural and horticultural topics, and, in 1875, was elected President of the National Agricultural Congress. In his later years he was a recognized leader in the Granger movement. Died, at Mora, Madison County, Ill., April 5, 1878.

FLEMING, Robert K., pioneer printer, was born in Erie County, Pa., learned the printers' trade in Pittsburg, and, coming west while quite young, worked at his trade in St. Louis, finally removing to Kaskaskia, where he was placed in control of the office of "The Republican Advocate," which had been established in 1823, by Elias Kent Kane. The publication of "The Advocate" having been suspended, he revived it in May, 1825, under the name of "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but soon removed it to Vandalia (then the State capital), and, in 1827, began the publication of "The Illinois Corrector," at Edwards-

ville. Two years later he returned to Kaskaskia and resumed the publication of "The Recorder," but, in 1833, was induced to remove his office to Belleville, where he commenced the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," followed by "The St. Clair Mercury," both of which had a brief existence. About 1843 he returned to the newspaper business as publisher of "The Belleville Advocate," which he continued for a number of years. He died, at Belleville, in 1874, leaving two sons who have been prominently identified with the history of journalism in Southern Illinois, at Belleville and elsewhere.

FLETCHER, Job, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1793, removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819; was elected Representative in 1826, and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving in the latter body six years. He was one of the famous "Long Nine" which represented Sangamon County in the Tenth General Assembly. Mr. Fletcher was again a member of the House in 1844-45. Died, in Sangamon County, in 1872.

FLORA, a city in Harter Township, Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 95 miles east of St. Louis, and 108 miles south-southeast of Springfield. It has a barrel factory, flouring mills, chair factories, a National bank, a savings bank, six churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,494; (1890), 1,695.

FLOWER, George, early English colonist, was born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1780; came to the United States in 1817, and was associated with Morris Birkbeck in founding the "English Settlement" at Albion, Edwards County, Ill. Being in affluent circumstances, he built an elegant mansion and stocked an extensive farm with blooded animals from England and other parts of Europe, but met with reverses which dissipated his wealth. In common with Mr. Birkbeck, he was one of the determined opponents of the attempt to establish slavery in Illinois in 1824, and did much to defeat that measure. He and his wife died on the same day (Jan. 15, 1862), while on a visit to a daughter at Grayville, Ill. A book written by him—"History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill."—and published in 1882, is a valuable contribution to the early history of that portion of the State.—**Edward Fordhams** (Flower), son of the preceding, was born in England, Jan. 31, 1805, but came with his father to Illinois in early life; later he returned to England and spent nearly half a century at Stratford-on-Avon, where he

was four times chosen Mayor of that borough and entertained many visitors from the United States to Shakespeare's birthplace. Died, March 26, 1883.

FOBES, Philena, educator, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1811; was educated at Albany and at Cortland Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; in 1838 became a teacher in Monticello Female Seminary, then newly established at Godfrey, Ill., under Rev. Theron Baldwin, Principal. On the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1843, Miss Fobes succeeded to the principalship, remaining until 1866, when she retired. For some years she resided at Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., but, in 1886, she removed to Philadelphia, where she afterwards made her home, notwithstanding her advanced age, maintaining a lively interest in educational and benevolent enterprises. Miss Fobes died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1898, and was buried at New Haven, Conn.

FOLEY, Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1823; was ordained a priest in 1846, and, two years later, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese, being made Vicar-General in 1867. He was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of the Chicago Diocese in 1869 (Bishop Duggan having become insane), and, in 1870, was consecrated Bishop. His administration of diocesan work was prudent and eminently successful. As a man and citizen he won the respect of all creeds and classes alike, the State Legislature adopting resolutions of respect and regret upon learning of his death, which occurred at Baltimore, in 1879.

FORBES, Stephen Van Rensselaer, pioneer teacher, was born at Windham, Vt., July 26, 1797; in his youth acquired a knowledge of surveying, and, having removed to Newburg (now South Cleveland), Ohio, began teaching. In 1829 he came west to Chicago, and having joined a surveying party, went to Louisiana, returning in the following year to Chicago, which then contained only three white families outside of Fort Dearborn. Having been joined by his wife, he took up his abode in what was called the "sutler's house" connected with Fort Dearborn; was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace, and opened the first school ever taught in Chicago, all but three of his pupils being either half-breeds or Indians. In 1832 he was elected, as a Whig, the first Sheriff of Cook County; later preëmpted 160 acres of land where Riverside now stands, subsequently becoming owner of some 1,800 acres, much of which he sold, about

1853, to Dr. W. B. Egan at \$20 per acre. In 1849, having been seized with the "gold fever," Mr. Forbes joined in the overland migration to California, but, not being successful, returned two years later by way of the Isthmus, and, having sold his possessions in Cook County, took up his abode at Newburg, Ohio, and resumed his occupation as a surveyor. About 1878 he again returned to Chicago, but survived only a short time, dying Feb. 17, 1879.

FORD, Thomas, early lawyer, jurist and Governor, was born in Uniontown, Pa., and, in boyhood, accompanied his mother (then a widow) to Missouri, in 1804. The family soon after located in Monroe County, Ill. Largely through the efforts and aid of his half-brother, George Forquer, he obtained a professional education, became a successful lawyer, and, early in life, entered the field of politics. He served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for the northern part of the State from 1835 to 1837, and was again commissioned a Circuit Judge for the Galena circuit in 1839; in 1841 was elevated to the bench of the State Supreme Court, but resigned the following year to accept the nomination of his party (the Democratic) for Governor. He was regarded as upright in his general policy, but he had a number of embarrassing questions to deal with during his administration, one of these being the Mormon troubles, in which he failed to receive the support of his own party. He was author of a valuable "History of Illinois," (published posthumously). He died, at Peoria, in greatly reduced circumstances, Nov. 3, 1850. The State Legislature of 1895 took steps to erect a monument over his grave.

FORD COUNTY, lies northeast of Springfield, was organized in 1859, being cut off from Vermilion. It is shaped like an inverted "T," and has an area of 490 square miles; population (1890), 17,035. The first County Judge was David Patton, and David Davis (afterwards of the United States Supreme Court) presided over the first Circuit Court. The surface of the county is level and the soil fertile, consisting of a loam from one to five feet in depth. There is little timber, nor is there any out-cropping of stone. The county is named in honor of Governor Ford. The county-seat is Paxton, which had a population, in 1890, of 2,187. Gibson City is a railroad center, and has a population of 1,800.

FORMAN, (Col.) Ferris, lawyer and soldier, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., August 25, 1811; graduated at Union College in 1832, studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York in

1835, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1836; the latter year came west and settled at Vandalia, Ill., where he began practice; in 1844 was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette, Effingham, Clay and Richland Counties, serving two years; before the expiration of his term (1846) enlisted for the Mexican War, and was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, after participating in a number of the most important engagements of the campaign, was mustered out at New Orleans, in May, 1847. Returning from the Mexican War, he brought with him and presented to the State of Illinois a six-pound cannon, which had been captured by Illinois troops on the battlefield of Cerro Gordo, and is now in the State Arsenal at Springfield. In 1848 Colonel Forman was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large on the Democratic ticket; in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession until 1853, meanwhile serving as Postmaster of Sacramento City by appointment of President Pierce, and later as Secretary of State during the administration of Gov. John B. Weller (1858-60); in 1861 officiated, by appointment of the California Legislature, as Commissioner on the part of the State in fixing the boundary between California and the Territory of Utah. After the discharge of this duty, he was offered the colonelcy of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted, serving about twenty months, when he resigned. In 1866 he resumed his residence at Vandalia, and served as a Delegate for Fayette and Effingham Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, also for several years thereafter held the office of State's Attorney for Fayette County. Later he returned to California, and, at the latest date, was a resident of Stockton, in that State.

FORMAN, William S., ex-Congressman, was born at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 20, 1847. When he was four years old, his father's family removed to Illinois, settling in Washington County, where he has lived ever since. By profession he is a lawyer, and he takes a deep interest in politics, local, State and National. He represented his Senatorial District in the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies, and, in 1888, was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Eighteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1890, and again in '92, but was defeated in 1894 for renomination by John J. Higgins, who was defeated at the election of the same year by Everett J. Mur-

phy. In 1896 Mr. Forman was candidate of the "Gold Democracy" for Governor of Illinois, receiving 8,100 votes.

FORQUER, George, early State officer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., in 1794—was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford. He settled, with his mother (then a widow), at New Design, Ill., in 1804. After learning, and, for several years, following the carpenter's trade at St. Louis, he returned to Illinois and purchased the tract whereon Waterloo now stands. Subsequently he projected the town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi. For a time he was a partner in trade of Daniel P. Cook. Being unsuccessful in business, he took up the study of law, in which he attained marked success. In 1824 he was elected to represent Monroe County in the House of Representatives, but resigned in January of the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, as successor to Morris Birkbeck, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. One ground for the friendship between him and Coles, no doubt, was the fact that they had been united in their opposition to the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. In 1828 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor. At the close of the year he resigned the office of Secretary of State, but, a few weeks later (January, 1829), he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General. This position he held until January, 1833, when he resigned, having, as it appears, at the previous election, been chosen State Senator from Sangamon County, serving in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. Before the close of his term as Senator (1835), he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, which appears to have been the last office held by him, as he died, at Cincinnati, in 1837. Mr. Forquer was a man of recognized ability and influence, an eloquent orator and capable writer, but, in common with some of the ablest lawyers of that time, seems to have been much embarrassed by the smallness of his income, in spite of his ability and the fact that he was almost continually in office.

FORREST, a village in Livingston County, at the intersection of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Wabash Railways, 75 miles east of Peoria and 16 miles southeast of Pontiac. Considerable grain is shipped from this point to the Chicago market. The village has several churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 375, (1890), 1,021.

FORREST, Joseph K. C., journalist, was born in Cork, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1820; came to Chicago in 1840, soon after securing employment as a writer on "The Evening Journal," and, later on, "The Gem of the Prairies," the predecessor of "The Tribune," being associated with the latter at the date of its establishment, in June, 1847. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Forrest spent some time as a teacher. On retiring from "The Tribune," he became the associate of John Wentworth in the management of "The Chicago Democrat," a relation which was broken up by the consolidation of the latter with "The Tribune," in 1861. He then became the Springfield correspondent of "The Tribune," also holding a position on the staff of Governor Yates, and still later represented "The St. Louis Democrat" and "Chicago Times," as Washington correspondent; assisted in founding "The Chicago Republican" (now "Inter Ocean"), in 1865, and, some years later, became a leading writer upon the same. He served one term as Clerk of the city of Chicago, but, in his later years, and up to the period of his death, was a leading contributor to the columns of "The Chicago Evening News" over the signatures of "An Old Timer" and "Now or Never." Died, in Chicago, June 23, 1896.

FORRESTON, a village in Ogle County, the terminus of the Chicago and Iowa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; 120 miles west by north from Chicago, and 12 miles south of Freeport. It was founded in 1854, incorporated by special charter in 1868, and, under the general law, in 1888. Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries in the vicinity, and a creamery is located here. The village has a bank, seven churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,108; (1890), 1,118.

FORSYTHE, Albert P., ex Congressman, was born at New Richmond, Ohio, May 24, 1830; received his early education in the common schools, and at Asbury University. He was reared upon a farm and followed farming as his life-work. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army as Lieutenant. In politics he early became an ardent Nationalist, and was chosen President of the Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Industry, in December, 1875, and again in January, 1878. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Nationalist, but, in 1880, though receiving the nominations of the combined Republican and Greenback parties, was defeated by Samuel W. Moulton, Democrat.

FORT, Greenbury L., soldier and Congressman, was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1825, and, in 1834, removed with his parents to Illinois. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Putnam County; in 1852, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar at Lacon, became County Judge in 1857, serving until 1861. In April of the latter year he enlisted under the first call for troops, by re-enlistments serving till March 24, 1866. Beginning as Quartermaster of his regiment, he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the "March to the Sea," and was mustered out with the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return from the field, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, and, from 1873 to 1881, as Representative in Congress. He died, at Lacon, June 13, 1883.

FORT CHARTRES, a strong fortification erected by the French in 1718, on the American Bottom, 16 miles northwest from Kaskaskia. The soil on which it stood was alluvial, and the limestone of which its walls were built was quarried from an adjacent bluff. In form it was an irregular quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a wall two feet two inches thick, and on the fourth by a ravine, which, during the spring-time, was full of water. During the period of French ascendancy in Illinois, Fort Chartres was the seat of government. About four miles east soon sprang up the village of Prairie du Rocher (or Rock Prairie). (See *Prairie du Rocher*.) At the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1756), the original fortification was repaired and virtually rebuilt. Its cost at that time is estimated to have amounted to 1,000,000 French crowns. After the occupation of Illinois by the British, Fort Chartres still remained the seat of government until 1772, when one side of the fortification was washed away by a freshet, and headquarters were transferred to Kaskaskia. The first common law court ever held in the Mississippi Valley was established here, in 1768, by the order of Colonel Wilkins of the English army. The ruins of the old fort, situated in the northwest corner of Randolph County, once constituted an object of no little interest to antiquarians, but the site has disappeared during the past generation by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

FORT DEARBORN, the name of a United States military post, established at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1803 or 1804, on a tract of land six miles square conveyed by the Indians in



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES, CHICAGO.



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES, CHICAGO.

the treaty of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. It originally consisted of two block houses located at opposite angles (north-west and southeast) of a strong wooden stockade, with the Commandant's quarters on the east side of the quadrangle, soldiers' barracks on the south, officers' barracks on the west, and magazine, contractor's (sutler's) store and general store-house on the north—all the buildings being constructed of logs, and all, except the block-houses, being entirely within the enclosure. Its armament consisted of three light pieces of artillery. Its builder and first commander was Capt. John Whistler, a native of Ireland who had surrendered with Burgoyne, at Saratoga, N. Y., and who subsequently became an American citizen, and served with distinction throughout the War of 1812. He was succeeded, in 1810, by Capt. Nathan Heald. As early as 1806 the Indians around the fort manifested signs of disquietude, Tecumseh, a few years later, heading an open armed revolt. In 1810 a council of Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas was held at St. Joseph, Mich., at which it was decided not to join the confederacy proposed by Chief Tecumseh. In 1811 hostilities were precipitated by an attack upon the United States troops under Gen. William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe. In April, 1812, hostile bands of Winnebagos appeared in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, terrifying the settlers by their atrocities. Many of the whites sought refuge within the stockade. Within two months after the declaration of war against England, in 1812, orders were issued for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and the transfer of the garrison to Detroit. The garrison at that time numbered about 70, including officers, a large number of the troops being ill. Almost simultaneously with the order for evacuation appeared bands of Indians clamoring for a distribution of the goods, to which they claimed they were entitled under treaty stipulations. Knowing that he had but about forty men able to fight and that his march would be sadly hindered by the care of about a dozen women and twenty children, the commandant hesitated. The Pottawatomies, through whose country he would have to pass, had always been friendly, and he waited. Within six days a force of 500 or 600 savage warriors had assembled around the fort. Among the leaders were the Pottawatomie chiefs, Black Partridge, Winnemeg and Topenebe. Of these, Winnemeg was friendly. It was he who had brought General Hull's orders to evacuate, and, as the crisis grew more and more dangerous,

he offered sound advice. He urged instantaneous departure before the Indians had time to agree upon a line of action. But Captain Heald decided to distribute the stores among the savages, and thereby secure from them a friendly escort to Fort Wayne. To this the aborigines readily assented, believing that thereby all the whisky and ammunition which they knew to be within the enclosure, would fall into their hands. Meanwhile Capt. William Wells, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, had arrived at Fort Dearborn with a friendly force of Miamis to act as an escort. He convinced Captain Heald that it would be the height of folly to give the Indians liquor and gunpowder. Accordingly the commandant emptied the former into the lake and destroyed the latter. This was the signal for war. Black Partridge claimed he could no longer restrain his young braves, and at a council of the aborigines it was resolved to massacre the garrison and settlers. On the fifteenth of August the gates of the fort were opened and the evacuation began. A band of Pottawatomies accompanied the whites under the guise of a friendly escort. They soon deserted and, within a mile and a half from the fort, began the sickening scene of carnage known as the "Fort Dearborn Massacre." Nearly 500 Indians participated, their loss being less than twenty. The Miami escort fled at the first exchange of shots. With but four exceptions the wounded white prisoners were dispatched with savage ferocity and promptitude. Those not wounded were scattered among various tribes. The next day the fort with its stockade was burned. In 1816 (after the treaty of St. Louis) the fort was rebuilt upon a more elaborate scale. The second Fort Dearborn contained, besides barracks and officers' quarters, a magazine and provision-store, was enclosed by a square stockade, and protected by bastions at two of its angles. It was again evacuated in 1823 and re-garrisoned in 1828. The troops were once more withdrawn in 1831, to return the following year during the Black Hawk War. The final evacuation occurred in 1836.

FORT GAGE, situated on the eastern bluffs of the Kaskaskia River, opposite the village of Kaskaskia. It was erected and occupied by the British in 1772. It was built of heavy, square timbers and oblong in shape, its dimensions being 290x251 feet. On the night of July 4, 1778, it was captured by a detachment of American troops commanded by Col. George Rogers Clark, who held a commission from Virginia. The soldiers, with Simon Kenton at their head, were secretly

admitted to the fort by a Pennsylvanian who happened to be within, and the commandant, Rocheblave, was surprised in bed, while sleeping with his wife by his side.

FORT JEFFERSON. I. A fort erected by Col. George Rogers Clark, under instructions from the Governor of Virginia, at the Iron Banks on the east bank of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio River. He promised lands to all adult, able-bodied white males who would emigrate thither and settle, either with or without their families. Many accepted the offer, and a considerable colony was established there. Toward the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia being unable longer to sustain the garrison, the colony was scattered, many families going to Kaskaskia. II. A fort in the Miami valley, erected by Governor St. Clair and General Butler, in October, 1791. Within thirty miles of the post St. Clair's army, which had been badly weakened through desertions, was cut to pieces by the enemy, and the fortification was abandoned.

FORT MASSAC, an early French fortification, erected about 1711 on the Ohio River, 40 miles from its mouth, in what is now Massac County. It was the first fortification (except Fort St. Louis) in the "Illinois Country," antedating Fort Chartres by several years. The origin of the name is uncertain. The best authorities are of the opinion that it was so called in honor of the engineer who superintended its construction; by others it has been traced to the name of the French Minister of Marine; others assert that it is a corruption of the word "Massacre," a name given to the locality because of the massacre there of a large number of French soldiers by the Indians. The Virginians sometimes spoke of it as the "Cherokee fort." It was garrisoned by the French until after the evacuation of the country under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. It later became a sort of depot for American settlers, a few families constantly residing within and around the fortification. At a very early day a military road was laid out from the fort to Kaskaskia, the trees alongside being utilized as milestones, the number of miles being cut with irons and painted red. After the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States Government strengthened and garrisoned the fort by way of defense against inroads by the Spaniards. With the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, the fort was evacuated and never re-garrisoned. According to the "American State Papers," during the period of the French

occupation, it was both a Jesuit missionary station and a trading post.

FORT SACKVILLE, a British fortification, erected in 1769, on the Wabash River a short distance below Vincennes. It was a stockade, with bastions and a few pieces of cannon. In 1778 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was for a time commanded by Captain Helm, with a garrison of a few Americans and Illinois French. In December, 1778, Helm and one private alone occupied the fort and surrendered to Hamilton, British Governor of Detroit, who led a force into the country around Vincennes.

FORT SHERIDAN (formerly Highwood), a village and United States Military Post, in Lake County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 34 miles north of Chicago. Population (1890), 451.

FORT ST. LOUIS, a French fortification on a rock (widely known as "Starved Rock"), which consists of an isolated cliff on the south side of the Illinois River nearly opposite Utica, in La Salle County. Its height is between 130 and 140 feet, and its nearly round summit contains an area of about three-fourths of an acre. The side facing the river is nearly perpendicular and, in natural advantages, it is well-nigh impregnable. Here, in the fall of 1683, La Salle and Tonty began the erection of a fort, consisting of earthworks, palisades, store-houses and a block house, which also served as a dwelling and trading post. A windlass drew water from the river, and two small brass cannon, mounted on a parapet, comprised the armament. It was solemnly dedicated by Father Membre, and soon became a gathering place for the surrounding tribes, especially the Illinois. But Frontenac having been succeeded as Governor of New France by De la Barre, who was unfriendly to La Salle, the latter was displaced as Commandant at Fort St. Louis, while plots were laid to secure his downfall by cutting off his supplies and inciting the Iroquois to attack him. La Salle left the fort in 1683, to return to France, and, in 1703, it was abandoned as a military post, though it continued to be a trading post until 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*.)

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

FORT WAYNE & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

FORTIFICATIONS, PREHISTORIC. Closely related in interest to the works of the mound-builders in Illinois—though, probably, owing their origin to another era and an entirely different

race—are those works which bear evidence of having been constructed for purposes of defense at some period anterior to the arrival of white men in the country. While there are no works in Illinois so elaborate in construction as those to which have been given the names of "Fort Ancient" on the Maumee in Ohio, "Fort Azatlan" on the Wabash in Indiana, and "Fort Aztalan" on Rock River in Southern Wisconsin, there are a number whose form of construction shows that they must have been intended for warlike purposes, and that they were formidable of their kind and for the period in which they were constructed. It is a somewhat curious fact that, while La Salle County is the seat of the first fortification constructed by the French in Illinois that can be said to have had a sort of permanent character (see *Fort St. Louis* and *Starved Rock*), it is also the site of a larger number of prehistoric fortifications, whose remains are in such a state of preservation as to be clearly discernible, than any other section of the State of equal area. One of the most formidable of these fortifications is on the east side of Fox River, opposite the mouth of Indian Creek and some six miles northeast of Ottawa. This occupies a position of decided natural strength, and is surrounded by three lines of circumvallation, showing evidence of considerable engineering skill. From the size of the trees within this work and other evidences, its age has been estimated at not less than 1,200 years. On the present site of the town of Marseilles, at the rapids of the Illinois, seven miles east of Ottawa, another work of considerable strength existed. It is also said that the American Fur Company had an earthwork here for the protection of its trading station, erected about 1816 or '18, and consequently belonging to the present century. Besides Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock, the outline of another fort, or outwork, whose era has not been positively determined, about half a mile south of the former, has been traced in recent times. De Baugis, sent by Governor La Barre, of Canada, to succeed Tonty at Fort St. Louis, is said to have erected a fort on Buffalo Rock, on the opposite side of the river from Fort St. Louis, which belonged practically to the same era as the latter.—There are two points in Southern Illinois where the aborigines had constructed fortifications to which the name "Stone Fort" has been given. One of these is a hill overlooking the Saline River in the southern part of Saline County, where there is a wall or breastwork five feet in height enclosing an area of less than an acre in extent. The other is on the west side of

Lusk's Creek, in Pope County, where a breastwork has been constructed by loosely piling up the stones across a ridge, or tongue of land, with vertical sides and surrounded by a bend of the creek. Water is easily obtainable from the creek below the fortified ridge.—The remains of an old Indian fortification were found by early settlers of McLean County, at a point called "Old Town Timber," about 1822 to 1825. It was believed then that it had been occupied by the Indians during the War of 1812. The story of the Indians was, that it was burned by General Harrison in 1812; though this is improbable in view of the absence of any historical mention of the fact. Judge H. W. Beckwith, who examined its site in 1880, is of the opinion that its history goes back as far as 1752, and that it was erected by the Indians as a defense against the French at Kaskaskia. There was also a tradition that there had been a French mission at this point.—One of the most interesting stories of early fortifications in the State, is that of Dr. V. A. Boyer, an old citizen of Chicago, in a paper contributed to the Chicago Historical Society. Although the work alluded to by him was evidently constructed after the arrival of the French in the country, the exact period to which it belongs is in doubt. According to Dr. Boyer, it was on an elevated ridge of timber land in Palos Township, in the western part of Cook County. He says: "I first saw it in 1833, and since then have visited it in company with other persons, some of whom are still living. I feel sure that it was not built during the Sac War from its appearance. . . . It seems probable that it was the work of French traders or explorers, as there were trees a century old growing in its environs. It was evidently the work of an enlightened people, skilled in the science of warfare. . . . As a strategic point it most completely commanded the surrounding country and the crossing of the swamp or 'Sag'." Is it improbable that this was the fort occupied by Colonel Duranty in 1695? The remains of a small fort, supposed to have been a French trading post, were found by the pioneer settlers of Lake County, where the present city of Waukegan stands, giving to that place its first name of "Little Fort." This structure was seen in 1825 by Col. William S. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury), who had served in the session of the General Assembly of that year as a Representative from Sangamon County, and was then on his way to Green Bay, and the remains of the pickets or palisades were visible as late as 1835. While the date of its

erection is unknown, it probably belonged to the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is also a tradition that a fort or trading post, erected by a Frenchman named Garay (or Guarie) stood on the North Branch of the Chicago River prior to the erection of the first Fort Dearborn in 1803.

FOSS, George Edmund, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Franklin County, Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard University, in 1885; attended the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science in New York City, finally graduating from the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1889, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He never held any political office until elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress (1894), from the Seventh Illinois District, receiving a majority of more than 8,000 votes over his Democratic and Populist competitors. In 1896 he was again the candidate of his party, and was re-elected by a majority of over 20,000, as he was a third time, in 1898, by more than 12,000 majority. In the Fifty-fifth Congress Mr. Foss was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

FOSTER, (Dr.) John Herbert, physician and educator, was born of Quaker ancestry at Hillsborough, N. H., March 8, 1796. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but at the age of 16 he entered an academy at Meriden, N. H., and, three years later, began teaching with an older brother at Schoharie, N. Y. Having spent some sixteen years teaching and practicing medicine at various places in his native State, in 1832 he came west, first locating in Morgan County, Ill. While there he took part in the Black Hawk War, serving as a Surgeon. Before the close of the year he was compelled to come to Chicago to look after the estate of a brother who was an officer in the army and had been killed by an insubordinate soldier at Green Bay. Having thus fallen heir to a considerable amount of real estate, which, in subsequent years, largely appreciated in value, he became identified with early Chicago and ultimately one of the largest real-estate owners of his time in the city. He was an active promoter of education during this period, serving on both City and State Boards. His death occurred, May 18, 1874, in consequence of injuries sustained by being thrown from a vehicle in which he was riding nine days previous.

FOSTER, John Wells, author and scientist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., in 1815, and educated at Wesleyan University, Conn.; later studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but

soon turned his attention to scientific pursuits, being employed for several years in the geological survey of Ohio, during which he investigated the coal-beds of the State. Having incidentally devoted considerable attention to the study of metallurgy, he was employed about 1844 by mining capitalists to make the first systematic survey of the Lake Superior copper region, upon which, in conjunction with J. D. Whitney, he made a report which was published in two volumes in 1850-51. Returning to Massachusetts, he participated in the organization of the "American Party" there, though we find him soon after breaking with it on the slavery question. In 1855 he was a candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Mass.) District, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and, for some time, was Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad. The latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to archaeological researches and writings, also serving for some years as Professor of Natural History in the (old) University of Chicago. His works include "The Mississippi Valley; its Physical Geography, Mineral Resources," etc. (Chicago, 1869); "Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development," (New York, 1872); "Prehistoric Races of the United States," (Chicago, 1873), besides contributions to numerous scientific periodicals. He was a member of several scientific associations and, in 1869, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in Hyde Park, now a part of Chicago, June 29, 1873.

FOUKE, Philip B., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Jan. 23, 1818; was chiefly self-educated and began his career as a clerk, afterwards acting as a civil engineer; about 1841-42 was associated with the publication of "The Belleville Advocate," later studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, served as Prosecuting Attorney, being re-elected to that office in 1856. Previous to this, however, he had been elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850), and, in 1858, was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth Congress and re-elected two years later. While still in Congress he assisted in organizing the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned on account of ill-health soon after the battle of Shiloh. After leaving the army he removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed Public Administrator and practiced law for some time. He then took up the prosecution of the cotton-claims against the Mexican Government, in which he

was engaged some seven years, finally removing to Washington City and making several trips to Europe in the interest of these suits. He won his cases, but died soon after a decision in his favor, largely in consequence of overtaking his brain in their prosecution. His death occurred in Washington, Oct. 3, 1876, when he was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, President Grant and a number of Senators and Congressmen acting as pall-bearers at his funeral.

FWLER, Charles Henry, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born in Burford, Conn., August 11, 1837; was partially educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, finally graduating at Genesee College, N. Y., in 1859. He then began the study of law in Chicago, but, changing his purpose, entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, graduating in 1861. Having been admitted to the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference he was appointed successively to Chicago churches till 1872; then became President of the Northwestern University, holding this office four years, when he was elected to the editorship of "The Christian Advocate" of New York. In 1884 he was elected and ordained Bishop. His residence is in San Francisco, his labors as Bishop being devoted largely to the Pacific States.

FOX RIVER (of Illinois)—called *Pishtaka* by the Indians—rises in Waukesha County, Wis., and, after running southward through Kenosha and Racine Counties in that State, passes into Illinois. It intersects McHenry and Kane Counties and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which point it flows southwestward, until it empties into the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Elgin, Aurora and Ottawa. It affords abundant water power.

FOXES, an Indian tribe. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

FRANCIS, Simeon, pioneer journalist, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., May 14, 1796, learned the printer's trade at New Haven, and, in connection with a partner, published a paper at Buffalo, N. Y. In consequence of the excitement growing out of the abduction of Morgan in 1828, (being a Mason) he was compelled to suspend, and, coming to Illinois in the fall of 1831, commenced the publication of "The Sangamo" (now "The Illinois State") "Journal" at Springfield, continuing his connection therewith until 1855, when he sold out to Messrs. Bailhache & Baker. Abraham Lincoln was his close friend and often wrote editorials for his paper. Mr. Francis was active in the organization of the State Agricul-

tural Society (1853), serving as its Recording Secretary for several years. In 1859 he moved to Portland, Ore., where he published "The Oregon Farmer," and served as President of the Oregon State Agricultural Society; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln, Paymaster in the regular army, serving until 1870, when he retired on half-pay. Died, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1872.—**Allen** (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., April 14, 1815; in 1834, joined his brother at Springfield, Ill., and became a partner in the publication of "The Journal" until its sale, in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., serving until 1871, when he engaged in the fur trade. Later he was United States Consul at Port Stanley, Can., dying there, about 1887.—**Josiah** (Francis), cousin of the preceding, born at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 17, 1804; was early connected with "The Springfield Journal"; in 1836 engaged in merchandising at Athens, Menard County; returning to Springfield, was elected to the Legislature in 1840, and served one term as Mayor of Springfield. Died in 1867.

FRANKLIN, a village of Morgan County, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Jacksonville. The place has a newspaper and one or more banks; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 316; (1890), 578.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, located in the south-central part of the State; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 430 square miles. Population (1890), 17,128. The county is well timbered and is drained by the Big Muddy River. The soil is fertile and the products include cereals, potatoes, sorghum, wool, pork and fruit. The county-seat is Benton, with a population (1890) of 939. The county contains no large towns, although large, well-cultivated farms are numerous. The earliest white settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the hereditary traditions of generous, southwestern hospitality are preserved among the residents of to-day.

FRANKLIN GROVE, a town of Lee County, on the Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 88 miles west of Chicago. Grain and live-stock are shipped from here in considerable quantities. It has banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 730; (1890), 736.

FRAZIER, Robert, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southern Illinois at an early day and served as State Senator from Edwards County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies, in the

latter being an opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was a farmer by occupation and, at the time he was a member of the Legislature, resided in what afterwards became Wabash County. Subsequently he removed to Edwards County, near Albion, where he died. "Frazier's Prairie," in Edwards County, was named for him.

FREEBURG, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles southeast of Belleville. Population (1880), 1,038; (1890), 848.

FREEMAN, Norman L., lawyer and Supreme Court Reporter, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., May 9, 1823; in 1831 accompanied his widowed mother to Ann Arbor, Mich., removing six years afterward to Detroit; was educated at Cleveland and Ohio University, taught school at Lexington, Ky., while studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1851, was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced some eight years. He then began farming in Marion County, Mo., but, in 1862, returned to Shawneetown and, in 1863, was appointed Reporter of Decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred at Springfield near the beginning of his sixth term in office, August 23, 1894.

FREE MASONS, the oldest secret fraternity in the State—known as the "Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons"—the first Lodge being instituted at Kaskaskia, June, 3, 1806, with Gen. John Edgar, Worshipful Master; Michael Jones, Senior Warden; James Galbraith, Junior Warden; William Arundel, Secretary; Robert Robinson, Senior Deacon. These are names of persons who were, without exception, prominent in the early history of Illinois. A Grand Lodge was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as first Grand Master, but the organization of the Grand Lodge, as it now exists, took place at Jacksonville in 1840. The number of Lodges constituting the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 was six, with 157 members; the number of Lodges within the same jurisdiction in 1895 was 713, with a membership of 50,727, of which 47,335 resided in Illinois. The dues for 1895 were \$37,834.50; the contributions to members, their widows and orphans, \$25,038.41; to non-members, \$6,306.38, and to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, \$1,815.80.—Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar—the pioneer organization of its kind in this or any neighboring State—was organized in Chicago, May 20, 1845,

and the Grand Commandery of the order in Illinois in 1857, with James V. Z. Blaney, Grand Commander. In 1895 it was made up of sixty-five subordinate commanderies, with a total membership of 9,355, and dues amounting to \$7,754.75. The principal officers in 1895-96 were Henry Hunter Montgomery, Grand Commander; John Henry Witbeck, Grand Treasurer, and Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand Recorder.—The Springfield Chapter of Royal Arch-Masons was organized in Springfield, Sept. 17, 1841, and the Royal Arch Chapter of the State at Jacksonville, April 9, 1850, the nine existing Chapters being formally chartered Oct. 14, of the same year. The number of subordinate Chapters, in 1895, was 186, with a total membership of 16,414.—The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, in 1894, embraced 32 subordinate Councils, with a membership of 2,318.

FREEPORT, a city and railway center, the county-seat of Stephenson County, 121 miles west of Chicago. It has good water power from the Rock River and several manufacturing establishments, among the manufactured output being carriages, wagon wheels, windmills, coffee mills, flour, leather, foundry products and vinegar. The Illinois Central Railroad has shops here. Population (1880), 8,516; (1890), 10,189. The Fifty-fifth Congress made an appropriation for a Government building at Freeport.

FREEPORT COLLEGE, an institution at Freeport, Ill., incorporated in 1895; is co-educational; had a faculty of six instructors in 1896, with 116 pupils.

FREER, Lemuel Covell Paine, early lawyer, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1815; came to Chicago in 1836, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a zealous anti-slavery man and an active supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion; for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College. Died, in Chicago, April 14, 1892.

FRENCH, Augustus C., ninth Governor of Illinois (1846-52), was born in New Hampshire, August 2, 1808. After coming to Illinois, he became a resident of Crawford County, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and Receiver, for a time, of the Land Office at Palestine. He served as Presidential Elector in 1844, was elected to the office of Governor as a Democrat in 1846 by a majority of nearly 17,000 over two competitors, and was the unanimous choice of his party for a second term in 1848. His adminis-

tration was free from scandals. He was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Matteson, and later accepted the chair of Law in McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1858 he was the nominee of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Gov. John Reynolds being the candidate of the Buchanan branch of the party. Both were defeated. His last public service was as a member from St. Clair County of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. The first premonition of this struggle in the West was given in 1698, when two English vessels entered the mouth of the Mississippi, to take possession of the French Territory of Louisiana, which then included what afterward became the State of Illinois. This expedition, however, returned without result. Great Britain was anxious to have a colorable pretext for attempting to evict the French, and began negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes as early as 1724, expecting thereby to fortify her original claim, which was based on the right of prior discovery. The numerous shiftings of the political kaleidoscope in Europe prevented any further steps in this direction on the part of England until 1748-49, when the Ohio Land Company received a royal grant of 500,000 acres along the Ohio River, with exclusive trading privileges. The Company proceeded to explore and survey and, about 1752, established a trading post on Loranie Creek, 47 miles north of Dayton. The French foresaw that hostilities were probable, and advanced their posts as far east as the Allegheny River. Complaints by the Ohio Company induced an ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Virginia. Among the ambassadors sent to the French by the Governor of Virginia was George Washington, who thus, in early manhood, became identified with Illinois history. His report was of such a nature as to induce the erection of counter fortifications by the British, one of which (at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers) was seized and occupied by the French before its completion. Then ensued a series of engagements which, while not involving large forces of men, were fraught with grave consequences, and in which the French were generally successful. In 1755 occurred "Braddock's defeat" in an expedition to recover Fort Duquesne (where Pittsburg now stands), which had been captured by the French the previous year, and the Government of Great Britain determined to redouble its efforts. The

final result was the termination of French domination in the Ohio Valley. Later came the downfall of French ascendancy in Canada as the result of the battle of Quebec; but the vanquished yet hoped to be able to retain Louisiana and Illinois. But France was forced to indemnify Spain for the loss of Florida, which it did by the cession of all of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi (including the city of New Orleans), and this virtually ended French hopes in Illinois. The last military post in North America to be garrisoned by French troops was Fort Chartres, in Illinois Territory, where St. Ange remained in command until its evacuation was demanded by the English.

FRENCH GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS. French Governors began to be appointed by the Company of the Indies (which see) in 1722, the "Illinois Country" having previously been treated as a dependency of Canada. The first Governor (or "commandant") was Pierre Duque de Boisbriant, who was commandant for only three years, when he was summoned to New Orleans (1725) to succeed de Bienville as Governor of Louisiana. Capt. du Tisne was in command for a short time after his departure, but was succeeded by another Captain in the royal army, whose name is variously spelled de Liette, de Lielte, De Siette and Delietto. He was followed in turn by St. Ange (the father of St. Ange de Bellerive), who died in 1742. In 1732 the Company of the Indies surrendered its charter to the crown, and the Governors of the Illinois Country were thereafter appointed directly by royal authority. Under the earlier Governors justice had been administered under the civil law; with the change in the method of appointment the code known as the "Common Law of Paris" came into effect, although not rigidly enforced because found in many particulars to be ill-suited to the needs of a new country. The first of the Royal Governors was Pierre d'Artaquiette, who was appointed in 1734, but was captured while engaged in an expedition against the Chickasaws, in 1736, and burned at the stake. (See *D'Artaquiette*.) He was followed by Alphonse de la Buissoniere, who was succeeded, in 1740, by Capt. Benoist de St. Claire. In 1742 he gave way to the Chevalier Bertel or Berthet, but was reinstated about 1748. The last of the French Governors of the "Illinois Country" was Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, who retired to St. Louis, after turning over the command to Captain Stirling, the English officer sent to supersede him, in 1765. (St. Ange de Bellerive died, Dec. 27, 1774.) The administration of the French commandants, while firm, was usually conserva-

tive and benevolent. Local self-government was encouraged as far as practicable, and, while the Governors' power over commerce was virtually unrestricted, they interfered but little with the ordinary life of the people.

FREW, Calvin Hamill, lawyer and State Senator, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, educated at Finley (Ohio) High School, Beaver (Pa.) Academy and Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio.; in 1862 was Principal of the High School at Kalida, Ohio, where he began the study of law, which he continued the next two years with Messrs. Strain & Kidder, at Monmouth, Ill., meanwhile acting as Principal of a high school at Young America; in 1865 removed to Paxton, Ford County, which has since been his home, and the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Frew served as Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Ford County (1865-68); in 1868 was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, re-elected in 1870, and again in '78. While practicing law he has been connected with some of the most important cases before the courts in that section of the State, and his fidelity and skill in their management are testified by members of the bar, as well as Judges upon the bench. Of late years he has devoted his attention to breeding trotting horses, with a view to the improvement of his health but not with the intention of permanently abandoning his profession.

FRY, Jacob, pioneer and soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Sept. 20, 1799; learned the trade of a carpenter and came to Illinois in 1819, working first at Alton, but, in 1820, took up his residence near the present town of Carrollton, in which he built the first house. Greene County was not organized until two years later, and this border settlement was, at that time, the extreme northern white settlement in Illinois. He served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff (simultaneously) for six years, and was then elected Sheriff, being five times re-elected. He served through the Black Hawk War (first as Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards as Colonel), having in his regiment Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, John Wood (afterwards Governor) and Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. In 1837 he was appointed Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and re-appointed in 1839 and '41, later becoming Acting Commissioner, with authority to settle up the business of the former commission, which was that year legislated out of office. He was afterwards appointed Canal Trustee by Governor Ford, and, in 1847, retired from connection with

canal management. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining and trade for three years, meanwhile serving one term in the State Senate. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port at Chicago by President Buchanan, but was removed in 1859 because of his friendship for Senator Douglas. In 1860 he returned to Greene County; in 1861, in spite of his advanced age, was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, and later participated in numerous engagements (among them the battle of Shiloh), was captured by Forrest, and ultimately compelled to resign because of impaired health and failing eyesight, finally becoming totally blind. He died, June 27, 1881, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield. Two of Colonel Fry's sons achieved distinction during the Civil War.—**James Barnett (Fry)**, son of the preceding, was born at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1847, and was assigned to artillery service; after a short experience as Assistant Instructor, joined his regiment, the Third United States Artillery, in Mexico, remaining there through 1847-48. Later, he was employed on frontier and garrison duty, and again as Instructor in 1853-54, and as Adjutant of the Academy during 1854-59; became Assistant Adjutant-General, March 16, 1861, then served as Chief of Staff to General McDowell and General Buell (1861-62), taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh and Corinth, and in the campaign in Kentucky; was made Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, in March, 1863, and conducted the drafts of that year, receiving the rank of Brigadier-General, April 21, 1864. He continued in this office until August 30, 1866, during which time he put in the army 1,120,621 men, arrested 76,562 deserters, collected \$26,366,316.78 and made an exact enrollment of the National forces. After the war he served as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, till June 1, 1881, when he was retired at his own request. Besides his various official reports, he published a "Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, from 1775 to 1875," and "History and Legal Effects of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their origin in 1692 to the Present Time," (1877). Died, in Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894.—**William M. (Fry)**, another son, was Provost Marshal of the North Illinois District during the Civil War, and rendered valuable service to the Government.

FULLER, Allen Curtis, lawyer, jurist and Adjutant-General, was born in Farmington,

Conn., Sept. 24, 1822; studied law at Warsaw, N. Y., was admitted to practice, in 1846 came to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and, after practicing there some years, was elected Circuit Judge in 1861. A few months afterward he was induced to accept the office of Adjutant-General by appointment of Governor Yates, entering upon the duties of the office in November, 1861. At first it was understood that his acceptance was only temporary, so that he did not formally resign his place upon the bench until July, 1862. He continued to discharge the duties of Adjutant-General until January, 1865, when, having been elected Representative in the General Assembly, he was succeeded in the Adjutant-General's office by General Isham N. Haynie. He served as Speaker of the House during the following session, and as State Senator from 1867 to 1873—in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also elected a Republican Presidential Elector in 1860, and again in 1876. Since retiring from office, General Fuller has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and looking after a large private business at Belvidere.

FULLER, Charles E., lawyer and legislator, was born at Flora, Boone County, Ill., March 31, 1849; attended the district school until 12 years of age, and, between 1861 and '67, served as clerk in stores at Belvidere and Cherry Valley. He then spent a couple of years in the book business in Iowa, when (1869) he began the study of law with Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Since then Mr. Fuller has practiced his profession at Belvidere, was Corporation Attorney for that city in 1875-76, the latter year being elected State's Attorney for Boone County. From 1879 to 1891 he served continuously in the Legislature, first as State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies, then as a member of the House for three sessions, in 1888 being returned to the Senate, where he served the next two sessions. Mr. Fuller established a high reputation in the Legislature as a debater, and was the candidate of his party (the Republican) for Speaker of the House in 1885. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. Mr. Fuller was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Circuit at the judicial election of June, 1897.

FULLER, Melville Weston, eighth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, was admitted to

the bar in 1855, and became City Attorney of his native city, but resigned and removed to Chicago the following year. Through his mother's family he traces his descent back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His literary and legal attainments are of a high order. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and as a member of the Legislature in 1863, after that time devoting his attention to the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, since which time he has resided at Washington, although still claiming a residence in Chicago, where he has considerable property interests.

FULLERTON, Alexander N., pioneer settler and lawyer, born in Chester, Vt., in 1804, was educated at Middlebury College and Litchfield Law School, and, coming to Chicago in 1833, finally engaged in real-estate and mercantile business, in which he was very successful. His name has been given to one of the avenues of Chicago, as well as associated with one of the prominent business blocks.* He was one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Died, Sept. 29, 1880.

FULTON, a city and railway center in Whiteside County, 135 miles west of Chicago, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. It is the southern terminus of a line of steamers which annually brings millions of bushels of grain down the Mississippi from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, carrying, on their return, large quantities of merchandise, agricultural implements, etc. Fulton has a capacious elevator and factories for the making of drain-pipe, stoneware and carriages, besides important lumber industries. The Northern Illinois College is situated here. Population (1880), 1,733; (1890), 2,099.

FULTON COUNTY, situated west of and bordering on the Illinois River; was originally a part of Pike County, but separately organized in 1823—named for Robert Fulton. It has an area of 870 square miles with a population (1890) of 43,110. The soil is rich, well watered and wooded. Drainage is effected by the Illinois and Spoon Rivers (the former constituting its eastern boundary) and by Copperas Creek. Lewistown became the county-seat immediately after county organization, and so remains to the present time (1899). The surface of the county at a distance from the

river is generally flat, although along the Illinois there are bluffs rising to the height of 125 feet. The soil is rich, and underlying it are rich, workable seams of coal. A thin seam of cannel coal has been mined near Avon, with a contiguous vein of fire-clay. Some of the earliest settlers were Messrs. Craig and Savage, who, in 1818, built a saw mill on Otter Creek; Ossian M. Ross and Stephen Dewey, who laid off Lewistown on his own land in 1822. The first hotel in the entire military tract was opened at Lewistown by Truman Phelps, in 1827. A flat-boat ferry across the Illinois was established at Havana, in 1823. The principal towns are Lewistown (population, 2,166), Farmington (1,375), and Vermont (1,158).

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY, a line extending from the west bank of the Illinois River, opposite Havana, to Galesburg, 61 miles. It is a single-track, narrow-gauge (3-foot) road, although the excavations and embankments are being widened to accommodate a track of standard gauge. The grades are few, and, as a rule, are light, although, in one instance, the gradient is eighty-four feet to the mile. There are more than 19 miles of curves, the maximum being sixteen degrees. The rails are of iron, thirty-five pounds to the yard, road not ballasted. Capital stock outstanding (1895), \$636,794; bonded debt, \$484,000; miscellaneous obligations, \$462,362; total capitalization, \$1,583,156. The line from Havana to Fairview (31 miles) was chartered in 1878 and opened in 1880 and the extension from Fairview to Galesburg chartered in 1881 and opened in 1882.

FUNK, Isaac, pioneer, was born in Clark County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1797; grew up with meager educational advantages and, in 1823, came to Illinois, finally settling at what afterwards became known as Funk's Grove in McLean County. Here, with no other capital than industry, perseverance, and integrity, Mr. Funk began laying the foundation of one of the most ample fortunes ever acquired in Illinois outside the domain of trade or speculation. By agriculture and dealing in live-stock, he became the possessor of a large area of the finest farming lands in the State, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, leaving an estate valued at his death at not less than \$2,000,000. Mr. Funk served three sessions in the General Assembly, first as Representative in the Twelfth (1840-42), and as Senator in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth (1862-66), dying before the close of his last term, Jan. 29, 1865. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and gave

a liberal and patriotic support to the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union. During the session of the Twenty-third General Assembly, in February, 1863, he delivered a speech in the Senate in indignant condemnation of the policy of the anti-war factionists, which, although couched in homely language, aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of the Government throughout the State and won for its author a prominent place in State history.—**Benjamin F. (Funk)**, son of the preceding, was born in Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 17, 1838. After leaving the district schools, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but suspended his studies to enter the army in 1862, enlisting as a private in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. After five months' service he was honorably discharged, and re-entered the University, completing a three-years' course. For three years after graduation he followed farming as an avocation, and, in 1869, took up his residence at Bloomington. In 1871 he was chosen Mayor, and served seven consecutive terms. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888, and was the successful candidate of that party, in 1892, for Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District.—**Lafayette (Funk)**, another son of Isaac Funk, was a Representative from McLean County in the Thirty-third General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Other sons who have occupied seats in the same body include George W., Representative in the Twenty-seventh, and Duncan M., Representative in the Fortieth and Forty-first Assemblies. The Funk family have been conspicuous in the affairs of McLean County for a generation, and its members have occupied many other positions of importance and influence, besides those named, under the State, County and municipal governments.

GAGE, Lyman J., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836; received a common school education in his native county, and, on the removal of his parents, in 1848, to Rome, N. Y., enjoyed the advantages of instruction in an academy. At the age of 17 he entered the employment of the Oneida Central Bank as office-boy and general utility clerk, but, two years afterwards, came to Chicago, first securing employment in a planing mill, and, in 1858, obtaining a position as book-keeper of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, at a salary of \$500 a year. By 1861 he had been advanced to the position of cashier of the

concern, but, in 1868, he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which he became the Vice-President in 1881 and, in 1891, the President. Mr. Gage was also one of the prominent factors in securing the location of the World's Fair at Chicago, becoming one of the guarantors of the \$10,000,000 promised to be raised by the city of Chicago, and being finally chosen the first President of the Exposition Company. He also presided over the bankers' section of the World's Congress Auxiliary in 1893, and, for a number of years, was President of the Civic Federation of Chicago. On the assumption of the Presidency by President McKinley, in March, 1897, Mr. Gage was selected for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which he has continued to occupy up to the present time (1899).

GALATIA, a village of Saline County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 40 miles southeast of Duquoin. It has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 674; (1890), 519.

GALE, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1789. Left an orphan at eight years of age, he fell to the care of older sisters who inherited the vigorous character of their father, which they instilled into the son. He graduated at Union College in 1814, and, having taken a course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1816 was licensed by the Hudson Presbytery and assumed the charge of building up new churches in Jefferson County, N. Y., serving also for six years as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Adams. Here his labors were attended by a revival in which Charles G. Finney, the eloquent evangelist, and other eminent men were converts. Having resigned his charge at Adams on account of illness, he spent the winter of 1823-24 in Virginia, where his views were enlarged by contact with a new class of people. Later, removing to Oneida County, N. Y., by his marriage with Harriet Selden he acquired a considerable property, insuring an income which enabled him to extend the field of his labors. The result was the establishment of the Oneida Institute, a manual labor school, at Whitesboro, with which he remained from 1827 to 1834, and out of which grew Lane Seminary and Oberlin and Knox Colleges. In 1835 he conceived the idea of establishing a colony and an institution of learning in the West, and a committee representing a party of proposed colonists was appointed to make a selection of a site, which resulted, in the following year, in the choice of a location in Knox County, Ill., including the

site of the present city of Galesburg, which was named in honor of Mr. Gale, as the head of the enterprise. Here, in 1837, were taken the first practical steps in carrying out plans which had been previously matured in New York, for the establishment of an institution which first received the name of Knox Manual Labor College. The manual labor feature having been finally discarded, the institution took the name of Knox College in 1857. Mr. Gale was the leading promoter of the enterprise, by a liberal donation of lands contributing to its first endowment, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, being intimately identified with its history. From 1840 to '42 he served in the capacity of acting Professor of Ancient Languages, and, for fifteen years thereafter, as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. Died, at Galesburg, Sept. 31, 1861. —**William Selden (Gale)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822, came with his father to Galesburg, Ill., in 1836, and was educated there. Having read law with the Hon. James Knox, he was admitted to the bar in 1845, but practiced only a few years, as he began to turn his attention to measures for the development of the country. One of these was the Central Military Tract Railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), of which he was the most active promoter and a Director. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, from the adoption of township organization in 1853 to 1895, with the exception of four years, and, during the long controversy which resulted in the location of the county-seat at Galesburg, was the leader of the Galesburg party, and subsequently took a prominent part in the erection of public buildings there. Other positions held by him include the office of Postmaster of the city of Galesburg, 1849-53; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1870-73); Presidential Elector in 1872; Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880; City Alderman, 1872-82 and 1891-95; member of the Commission appointed by Governor Oglesby in 1885 to revise the State Revenue Laws; by appointment of President Harrison, Superintendent of the Galesburg Government Building, and a long term Trustee of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Rock Island, by appointment of Governor Altgeld. He has also been a frequent representative of his party (the Republican) in State and District Conventions, and, since 1861, has been an active and leading member of the Board of Trustees of

Knox College. Mr. Gale was married, Oct. 6, 1845, to Miss Caroline Ferris, granddaughter of the financial representative of the Galesburg Colony of 1836, and has had eight children, of whom four are living.

GALENA, the county-seat of Jo Daviess County, a city and port of entry, 180 miles west-north-west of Chicago, on the Galena (or Fever) River, five miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and an intersecting point for three railroads. It is built on bluffs overlooking the river, which, through a system of lockage, is rendered navigable for vessels of deep draft. Rich mines of sulphide of lead (galena) abound in the vicinity, from which the city takes its name. The high and broken character of the site renders Galena picturesque, and the city is adorned by handsome public and private buildings and a beautiful park, in which stands a fine bronze statue of General Grant, who was a resident here at the beginning of the Civil War. The river supplies an abundance of water power, and various descriptions of manufacturing are carried on, notably of lumber, furniture and carriages, hot water heaters, woolen goods, flour, pottery and castings. There are also extensive lead and zinc smelting works and a considerable pork-packing interest. Besides commerce over the trunk lines, Galena enjoys a large trade by water in zinc ore, pig lead, grain, flour, pork, provisions and manufactured goods. Galena was one of the earliest towns to be settled in Northern Illinois, Thomas H. January having located there and engaged in trading with the Indians in 1821. Many men of distinction in State and national affairs came from that city, including Col. Henry Gratiot, a pioneer of French family; Elihu B. Washburne, Minister to Paris during the Franco-Prussian War; Gen. John A. Rawlins, General Grant's Chief of Staff, and later Secretary of War; Gen. E. D. Baker and Thompson Campbell, afterwards statesmen on the Pacific coast, and many more. The city is the seat of a German-English College. Population (1880), 6,451; (1890), 5,635.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

GALESBURG, the county-seat of Knox County and an important educational center. The first settlers were emigrants from the East, a large proportion of them being members of a colony organized by Rev. George W. Gale, of Whitesboro, N. Y., in whose honor the original village was named. It is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural district 53 miles northwest of Peoria, 99 miles northeast of Quincy and 163 miles south-

west of Chicago. It is one of the most important railway centers in the State, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with various branch lines, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe lines intersecting here, while the city is also tapped by the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Railroad. Galesburg was originally granted a special charter, but is now incorporated under the general law. The governmental power is vested in a Mayor and a Board of fourteen Aldermen, chosen by seven wards. There are beautiful parks and the residence streets are well shaded, while there are twenty miles of street paved with vitrified brick. Both gas and electric lighting systems are in use. The city has an efficient and well-equipped paid fire-department, an excellent water supply, and an extensive and well managed street-car system, electricity being the traction power. While Galesburg cannot be called a manufacturing center, it boasts several flourishing mechanical industries. The manufacture of vitrified paving brick, of excellent quality, is extensively carried on at plants not far from the city limits, the city itself being the shipping point, as well as the point of administrative control. There are two foundries, agricultural implement works, flooring mills, carriage and wagon works, and a broom factory, besides other industrial enterprises of minor importance. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company has shops and stockyards here. Coal is mined in the vicinity. There are handsome business blocks, a fine opera house and numerous smaller public halls, five banks, nineteen churches, and ten public schools, including a high school, with a well appointed manual training department. Knox College (non-sectarian), Lombard University (Universalist), and Corpus Christi Lyceum and University, and St. Joseph's Academy (both Roman Catholic) are situated here. Population (1880), 11,437; (1890), 15,264; (1899) estimated, 20,500.

GALLATIN COUNTY, one of three counties organized in Illinois Territory in 1812—the others being Madison and Johnson. Previous to that date the Territory had consisted of only two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. The new county was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. It is situated on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, in the extreme south-eastern part of the State, and has an area of 349 square miles; population (1890), 14,935. The first cabin erected by an American settler was the home of Michael Sprinkle, who settled at Shawneetown in 1800. The place early became an important trading post and distributing point.

A ferry across the Wabash was established in 1803, by Alexander Wilson, whose descendants conducted it for more than seventy-five years. Although Stephen Rector made a Government survey as early as 1807, the public lands were not placed on the market until 1818. Shawneetown, the county-seat, is the most important town, having a population of some 2,200. Bituminous coal is found in large quantities, and mining is an important industry. The prosperity of the county has been much retarded by floods, particularly at Shawneetown and Equality. At the former point the difference between high and low water mark in the Ohio River has been as much as fifty-two feet.

GALLOWAY, Andrew Jackson, civil engineer, was born of Scotch ancestry in Butler County, Pa., Dec. 21, 1814; came with his father to Corydon, Ind., in 1820, took a course in Hanover College, graduating as a civil engineer in 1837; then came to Mount Carmel, White County, Ill., with a view to employment on projected Illinois railroads, but engaged in teaching for a year, having among his pupils a number who have since been prominent in State affairs. Later, he obtained employment as an assistant engineer, serving for a time under William Gooding, Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was also Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate in 1840-41, and held the same position in the House in 1846-47, and again in 1848-49, in the meantime having located a farm in La Salle County, where the present city of Streator stands. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the Canal Trustees, and, in 1851, became assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, later superintending its construction, and finally being transferred to the land department, but retiring in 1855 to engage in real-estate business in Chicago, dealing largely in railroad lands. Mr. Galloway was elected a County Commissioner for Cook County, and has since been connected with many measures of local importance.

GALVA, a town in Henry County, 45 miles southeast of Rock Island and 48 miles north-northwest of Peoria; the point of intersection of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It stands at the summit of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and is a manufacturing and coal-mining town. It has two banks, excellent schools, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and wealthy, and is rich in coal. Population (1880), 2,148; (1890), 2,409.

GARDNER, a town in Greenfield Township, Grundy County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles south-southwest of Chicago and 26 miles north-northeast of Pontiac. It is connected with Coal City by a branch railroad. Coal-mining and the manufacture of soap are principal industries. It has a bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 786; (1890), 1,094.

GARDNER, COAL CITY & NORMANTOWN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

GARY, Joseph Easton, lawyer and jurist, was born of Puritan ancestry, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 9, 1821. His early educational advantages were such as were furnished by district schools and a village academy, and, until he was 22 years old, he worked at the carpenter's bench. In 1843 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied law. After admission to the bar, he practiced for five years in Southwest Missouri, thence going to Las Vegas, N. M., in 1849, and to San Francisco, Cal., in 1853. In 1856 he settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. After seven years of active practice he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, where he has sat for thirty years, being four times nominated by both political parties, and his last re-election—for a term of six years, occurring in 1893. He presided at the trial of the Chicago anarchists in 1886—one of the causes celebres of Illinois. Some of his rulings therein were sharply criticised, but he was upheld by the courts of appellate jurisdiction, and his connection with the case has given him world-wide fame. In November, 1888, the Supreme Court of Illinois transferred him to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he has been three times Chief Justice.

GASSETTE, Norman Theodore, real-estate operator, was born at Townsend, Vt., April 21, 1839, came to Chicago at ten years of age, and, after spending a year at Shurtleff College, took a preparatory collegiate course at the Atwater Institute, Rochester, N. Y. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, rising in the second year to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, at the battle of Chickamauga, by gallantry displayed while serving as an Aid-de-Camp, winning a recommendation for a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. The war over, he served one term as Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder, but later engaged in the real-estate and loan business as the head of the extensive firm of Norman T. Gassette & Co. He was a

Republican in politics, active in Grand Army circles and prominent as a Mason, holding the position of Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois on occasion of the Triennial Conclave in Washington in 1889. He also had charge, as President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association of Chicago, for some time prior to his decease, of the erection of the Masonic Temple of Chicago. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1891.

GATEWOOD, William Jefferson, early lawyer, was born in Warren County, Ky., came to Franklin County, Ill., in boyhood, removed to Shawneetown in 1823, where he taught school two or three years while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and served in five General Assemblies—as Representative in 1830-32, and as Senator, 1834-42. He is described as a man of fine education and brilliant talents. Died, Jan. 8, 1842.

GAULT, John C., railway manager, was born at Hooksett, N. H., May 1, 1829; in 1850 entered the local freight office of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, later becoming General Freight Agent of the Vermont Central. Coming to Chicago in 1859, he successively filled the positions of Superintendent of Transportation on the Galena & Chicago Union, and (after the consolidation of the latter with the Chicago & Northwestern), that of Division Superintendent, General Freight Agent and Assistant General Manager; Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; General Manager of the Wabash (1879-83); Arbitrator for the trunk lines (1883-85), and General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (1885-90), when he retired. Died, in Chicago, August 29, 1891.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. The following is a list of the General Assemblies which have met since the admission of Illinois as a State up to 1898—from the First to the Fortieth inclusive—with the more important acts passed by each and the duration of their respective sessions:

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY held two sessions, the first convening at Kaskaskia, the State Capital, Oct. 5, and adjourning Oct. 13, 1818. The second met, Jan. 4, 1819, continuing to March 31. Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard presided over the Senate, consisting of thirteen members, while John Messinger was chosen Speaker of the House, containing twenty-seven members. The most important business transacted at the first session was the election of two United States Senators—Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, Sr.—and

the filling of minor State and judicial offices. At the second session a code of laws was enacted, copied chiefly from the Virginia and Kentucky statutes, including the law concerning "negroes and mulattoes," which long remained on the statute book. An act was also passed appointing Commissioners to select a site for a new State Capital, which resulted in its location at Vandalia. The sessions were held in a stone building with gambrel-roof pierced by dormer-windows, the Senate occupying the lower floor and the House the upper. The length of the first session was nine days, and of the second eighty-seven—total, ninety-six days.

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820. It consisted of fourteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. John McLean, of Gallatin County, was chosen Speaker of the House. A leading topic of discussion was the incorporation of a State Bank. Money was scarce and there was a strong popular demand for an increase of circulating medium. To appease this clamor, no less than to relieve traders and agriculturists, this General Assembly established a State Bank (see *State Bank*), despite the earnest protest of McLean and the executive veto. A stay-law was also enacted at this session for the benefit of the debtor class. The number of members of the next Legislature was fixed at eighteen Senators and thirty-six Representatives—this provision remaining in force until 1831. The session ended Feb. 15, having lasted seventy-four days.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 2, 1822. Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate, while in the organization of the lower house, William M. Alexander was chosen Speaker. Governor Coles, in his inaugural, called attention to the existence of slavery in Illinois despite the Ordinance of 1787, and urged the adoption of repressive measures. Both branches of the Legislature being pro-slavery in sympathy, the Governor's address provoked bitter and determined opposition. On Jan. 9, 1823, Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected United States Senator, defeating John Reynolds, Leonard White and Samuel D. Lockwood. After electing Mr. Thomas and choosing State officers, the General Assembly proceeded to discuss the majority and minority reports of the committee to which had been referred the Governor's address. The minority report recommended the abolition of slavery, while that of the majority favored the adoption of a resolution calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the avowed object

being to make Illinois a slave State. The latter report was adopted, but the pro-slavery party in the House lacked one vote of the number necessary to carry the resolution by the constitutional two-thirds majority. What followed has always been regarded as a blot upon the record of the Third General Assembly. Nicholas Hansen, who had been awarded the seat from Pike County at the beginning of the session after a contest brought by his opponent, John Shaw, was unseated after the adoption of a resolution to reconsider the vote by which he had been several weeks before declared elected. Shaw having thus been seated, the resolution was carried by the necessary twenty-four votes. Mr. Hansen, although previously regarded as a pro-slavery man, had voted with the minority when the resolution was first put upon its passage. Hence followed his deprivation of his seat. The triumph of the friends of the convention was celebrated by what Gov. John Reynolds (himself a conventionist) characterized as "a wild and indecorous procession by torchlight and liquor." (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) The session adjourned Feb. 18, having continued seventy-nine days.

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held two sessions, the first being convened, Nov. 15, 1824, by proclamation of the Executive, some three weeks before the date for the regular session, in order to correct a defect in the law relative to counting the returns for Presidential Electors. Thomas Mather was elected Speaker of the House, while Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate. Having amended the law concerning the election returns for Presidential Electors, the Assembly proceeded to the election of two United States Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Edwards (resigned) and the other for the full term beginning March 4, 1825. John McLean was chosen for the first and Elias Kent Kane for the second. Five circuit judgeships were created, and it was provided that the bench of the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges, and that semi-annual sessions of that tribunal should be held at the State capital. (See *Judicial Department*.) The regular session came to an end, Jan. 18, 1825, but at its own request, the Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor Hubbard re-convened the body in special session on Jan. 2, 1826, to enact a new apportionment law under the census of 1825. A sine die adjournment was taken, Jan. 28, 1826. One of the important acts of the regular session of 1825 was the adoption of the first free-school law in Illinois, the measure having been intro-

duced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of the State. This Legislature was in session a total of ninety-two days, of which sixty-five were during the first session and twenty-seven during the second.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 4, 1826, Lieutenant-Governor Kinney presiding in the Senate and John McLean in the House. At the request of the Governor an investigation into the management of the bank at Edwardsville was had, resulting, however, in the exoneration of its officers. The circuit judgeships created by the preceding Legislature were abrogated and their incumbents legislated out of office. The State was divided into four circuits, one Justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each. (See *Judicial Department*.) This General Assembly also elected a State Treasurer to succeed Abner Field, James Hall being chosen on the ninth ballot. The Supreme Court Judges, as directed by the preceding Legislature, presented a well digested report on the revision of the laws, which was adopted without material alteration. One of the important measures enacted at this session was an act establishing a State penitentiary, the funds for its erection being obtained by the sale of saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*; also *Salt Manufacture*.) The session ended Feb. 19—having continued seventy-eight days.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 1, 1828. The Jackson Democrats had a large majority in both houses. John McLean was, for the third time, elected Speaker of the House, and, later in the session, was elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General were also appointed or elected. The most important legislation of the session was as follows: Authorizing the sale of school lands and the borrowing of the proceeds from the school fund for the ordinary governmental expenses; providing for a return to the viva voce method of voting; creating a fifth judicial circuit and appointing a Judge therefor; providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon the route of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to sell lands and commence its construction. The Assembly adjourned, Jan. 23, 1829, having been in session fifty-four days.

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, Dec. 6, 1830. The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor, Zadoc Casey, and William L. D. Ewing presided over the two houses, respectively. John Reynolds was Governor, and, the majority of the Senate being made up of his political adversaries,

experienced no little difficulty in securing the confirmation of his nominees. Two United States Senators were elected: Elias K. Kane being chosen to succeed himself and John M. Robinson to serve the unexpired term of John McLean, deceased. The United States census of 1830 gave Illinois three Representatives in Congress instead of one, and this General Assembly passed a re-apportionment law accordingly. The number of State Senators was increased to twenty-six, and of members of the lower house to fifty-five. The criminal code was amended by the substitution of imprisonment in the penitentiary as a penalty in lieu of the stocks and public flogging. This Legislature also authorized the borrowing of \$100,000 to redeem the notes of the State Bank which were to mature the following year. The Assembly adjourned, Feb. 16, 1831, the session having lasted seventy-three days.

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The session began Dec. 3, 1832, and ended March 2, 1833. William L. D. Ewing was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and succeeded Zadoc Casey as Lieutenant-Governor, the latter having been elected a Representative in Congress. Alexander M. Jenkins presided over the House as Speaker. This Legislature enacted the first general incorporation laws of Illinois, their provisions being applicable to towns and public libraries. It also incorporated several railroad companies, —one line from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River (projected as a substitute for the canal), one from Peru to Cairo, and another to cross the State, running through Springfield. Other charters were granted for shorter lines, but the incorporators generally failed to organize under them. A notable incident in connection with this session was the attempt to impeach Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court. This was the first and last trial of this character in the State's history, between 1818 and 1899. Failing to secure a conviction in the Senate (where the vote stood twelve for conviction and ten for acquittal, with four Senators excused from voting), the House attempted to remove him by address, but in this the Senate refused to concur. The first mechanics' lien law was enacted by this Legislature, as also a law relating to the "right of way" for "public roads, canals, or other public works." The length of the session was ninety days.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions. The first began Dec. 1, 1834, and lasted to Feb. 13, 1835. Lieutenant-Governor Jenkins presided in the Senate and James Semple was elected Speaker of the House without oppo-

sition. On Dec. 20, John M. Robinson was re-elected United States Senator. Abraham Lincoln was among the new members, but took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the body. The principal public laws passed at this session were: Providing for the borrowing of \$500,000 to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to supervise its expenditure; incorporating the Bank of the State of Illinois; and authorizing a loan of \$12,000 by Cook County, at 10 per cent interest per annum from the county school fund, for the erection of a court house in that county. The second session of this Assembly convened, Dec. 7, 1835, adjourning, Jan. 18, 1836. A new canal act was passed, enlarging the Commissioners' powers and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of money borrowed to aid in its construction. A new apportionment law was also passed providing for the election of forty-one Senators and ninety-one Representatives, and W. L. D. Ewing was elected United States Senator, to succeed Elias K. Kane, deceased. The length of the first session was seventy-five days, and of the second forty-three days—total, 118.

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, like its predecessor, held two sessions. The first convened Dec. 5, 1836, and adjourned March 6, 1837. The Whigs controlled the Senate by a large majority, and elected William H. Davidson, of White County, President, to succeed Alexander M. Jenkins, who had resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship. (See *Jenkins, Alexander M.*) James Semple was re-elected Speaker of the House, which was fully two-thirds Democratic. This Legislature was remarkable for the number of its members who afterwards attained National prominence. Lincoln and Douglas sat in the lower house, both voting for the same candidate for Speaker—Newton Cloud, an independent Democrat. Besides these, the rolls of this Assembly included the names of a future Governor, six future United States Senators, eight Congressmen, three Illinois Supreme Court Judges, seven State officers, and a Cabinet officer. The two absorbing topics for legislative discussion and action were the system of internal improvements and the removal of the State capital. (See *Internal Improvement Policy and State Capitals.*) The friends of Springfield finally effected such a combination that that city was selected as the seat of the State government, while the Internal Improvement Act was passed over the veto of Governor Duncan. A second session of this Legislature met on the call of the

Governor, July 10, 1837, and adjourned July 22. An act legalizing the suspension of State banks was adopted, but the recommendation of the Governor for the repeal of the internal improvement legislation was ignored. The length of the first session was ninety-two days and of the second thirteen—total 105.

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held both a regular and a special session. The former met Dec. 3, 1838, and adjourned March 4, 1839. The Whigs were in a majority in both houses, and controlled the organization of the Senate. In the House, however, their candidate for Speaker—Abraham Lincoln—failing to secure his full party vote, was defeated by W. L. D. Ewing. At this session \$800,000 more was appropriated for the "improvement of water-ways and the construction of railroads," all efforts to put an end to, or even curtail, further expenditures on account of internal improvements meeting with defeat. An appropriation (the first) was made for a library for the Supreme Court; the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established, and the further issuance of bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$5 was prohibited. By this time the State debt had increased to over \$13,000,000, and both the people and the Governor were becoming apprehensive as to ultimate results of this prodigal outlay. A crisis appeared imminent, and the Governor, on Dec. 9, 1839, convened the Legislature in special session to consider the situation. (This was the first session ever held at Springfield; and, the new State House not being completed, the Senate, the House and the Supreme Court found accommodation in three of the principal church edifices.) The struggle for a change of State policy at this session was long and hard fought, no heed being given to party lines. The outcome was the virtual abrogation of the entire internal improvement system. Provision was made for the calling in and destruction of all unsold bonds and the speedy adjustment of all unsettled accounts of the old Board of Public Works, which was legislated out of office. The special session adjourned Feb. 3, 1840. Length of regular session ninety-two days, of the special, fifty-seven—total, 149.

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature was strongly Democratic in both branches. It first convened, by executive proclamation, Nov. 23, 1840, the object being to provide for payment of interest on the public debt. In reference to this matter the following enactments were made: Authorizing the hypothecation of \$300,000 internal improvement bonds, to meet the interest

due Jan. 1, 1841; directing the issue of bonds to be sold in the open market and the proceeds applied toward discharging all amounts due on interest account for which no other provision was made; levying a special tax of ten cents on the \$100 to meet the interest on the last mentioned class of bonds, as it matured. For the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Jacksonville) another appropriation of \$100,000 was made. The called session adjourned, sine die, on Dec. 5, and the regular session began two days later. The Senate was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor (Stinson H. Anderson), and William L. D. Ewing was chosen Speaker of the House. The most vital issue was the propriety of demanding the surrender of the charter of the State Bank, with its branches, and here party lines were drawn. The Whigs finally succeeded in averting the closing of the institutions which had suspended specie payments, and in securing for those institutions the privilege of issuing small bills. A law reorganizing the judiciary was passed by the majority over the executive veto, and in face of the defection of some of its members. On a partisan issue all the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office and five Justices added to the bench of the Supreme Court. The session was stormy, and the Assembly adjourned March 1, 1841. This Legislature was in session ninety-eight days—thirteen during the special session and eighty-five during the regular.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY consisted of forty-one Senators and 121 Representatives; convened, Dec. 5, 1842. The Senate and House were Democratic by two-thirds majority in each. Lieut.-Gov. John Moore was presiding officer of the Senate and Samuel Hackelton Speaker of the House, with W. L. D. Ewing, who had been acting Governor and United States Senator, as Clerk of the latter. Richard Yates, Isaac N. Arnold, Stephen T. Logan and Gustavus Koerner, were among the new members. The existing situation seemed fraught with peril. The State debt was nearly \$14,000,000; immigration had been checked; the State and Shawneetown banks had gone down and their currency was not worth fifty cents on the dollar; Auditor's warrants were worth no more, and Illinois State bonds were quoted at fourteen cents. On Dec. 18, Judge Sidney Breese was elected United States Senator, having defeated Stephen A. Douglas for the Democratic caucus nomination, on the nineteenth ballot, by a majority of one vote. The State Bank (in which the State had been a large shareholder) was permitted to go into liquidation upon

the surrender of State bonds in exchange for a like amount of bank stock owned by the State. The same conditional release was granted to the bank at Shawneetown. The net result was a reduction of the State debt by about \$3,000,000. The Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$1,600,000 on the credit of the State, for the purpose of prosecuting the work on the canal and meeting the indebtedness already incurred. The Executive was also made sole "Fund Commissioner" and, in that capacity, was empowered (in connection with the Auditor) to sell the railroads, etc., belonging to the State at public auction. Provision was also made for the redemption of the bonds hypothecated with Macalister and Stebbins. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.) The Congressional distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of public lands was acquiesced in, and the revenues and resources of the State were pledged to the redemption "of every debt contracted by an authorized agent for a good and valuable consideration." To establish a sinking fund to meet such obligation, a tax of twenty cents on every \$100, payable in coin, was levied. This Legislature also made a re-apportionment of the State into Seven Congressional Districts. The Legislature adjourned, March 6, 1843, after a session of ninety-two days.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845, the session lasting ninety-two days. The Senate was composed of twenty-six Democrats and fifteen Whigs; the House of eighty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. David Davis was among the new members. William A. Richardson defeated Stephen T. Logan for the Speakership, and James Semple was elected United States Senator to succeed Samuel McRoberts, deceased. The canal law was amended by the passage of a supplemental act, transferring the property to Trustees and empowering the Governor to complete the negotiations for the borrowing of \$1,600,000 for its construction. The State revenue being insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, to say nothing of the arrears of interest on the State debt, a tax of three mills on each dollar's worth of property was imposed for 1845 and of three and one-half mills thereafter. Of the revenue thus raised in 1845, one mill was set apart to pay the interest on the State debt and one and one-half mills for the same purpose from the taxes collected in 1846 "and forever thereafter."

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 7, 1846. The farewell message of Governor Ford

and the inaugural of Governor French were leading incidents. The Democrats had a two-thirds majority in each house. Lieut.-Gov. Joseph B. Wells presided in the Senate, and Newton Cloud was elected Speaker of the House, the complimentary vote of the Whigs being given to Stephen T. Logan. Stephen A. Douglas was elected United States Senator, the whigs voting for Cyrus Edwards. State officers were elected as follows: Auditor, Thomas H. Campbell; State Treasurer, Milton Carpenter—both by acclamation; and Horace S. Cooley was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State. A new school law was enacted; the sale of the Gallatin County salines was authorized; the University of Chicago was incorporated, and the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville established; the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad was authorized; District Courts were established; and provision was made for refunding the State debt. The Assembly adjourned, March 1, 1847, after a session of eighty-five days.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This was the first Legislature to convene under the Constitution of 1847. There were twenty-five members in the Senate and seventy-five in the House. The body assembled on Jan. 1, 1849, continuing in session until Feb. 12—the session being limited by the Constitution to six weeks. Zadoc Casey was chosen Speaker, defeating Richard Yates by a vote of forty-six to nineteen. After endorsing the policy of the administration in reference to the Mexican War and thanking the soldiers, the Assembly proceeded to the election of United States Senator to succeed Sidney Breese. The choice fell upon Gen. James Shields, the other caucus candidates being Breese and McClernand, while Gen. William F. Thornton led the forlorn hope for the Whigs. The principle of the Wilmot proviso was endorsed. The Governor convened the Legislature in special session on Oct. 22. A question as to the eligibility of Gen. Shields having arisen (growing out of his nativity and naturalization), and the legal obstacles having been removed by the lapse of time, he was re-elected Senator at the special session. Outside of the passage of a general law authorizing the incorporation of railroads, little general legislation was enacted. The special session adjourned Nov. 7. Length of regular session forty-three days; special, seventeen—total sixty.

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1851, adjourned Feb. 17—length of session forty-three days. Sidney Breese (ex-Senator) was chosen Speaker. The session was

characterized by a vast amount of legislation, not all of which was well considered. By joint resolution of both houses the endorsement of the Wilmot proviso at the previous session was rescinded. The first homestead exemption act was passed, and a stringent liquor law adopted, the sale of liquor in quantities less than one quart being prohibited. Township organization was authorized and what was virtually free-banking was sanctioned. The latter law was ratified by popular vote in November, 1851. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad was also passed at this session, the measure being drafted by James L. D. Morrison. A special session of this Assembly was held in 1852 under a call by the Governor, lasting from June 7 to the 23d—seventeen days. The most important general legislation of the special session was the reappointment of the State into nine Congressional Districts. This Legislature was in session a total of sixty days.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The first (or regular) session convened Jan. 3, 1853, and adjourned Feb. 14. The Senate was composed of twenty Democrats and five Whigs; the House, of fifty-nine Democrats, sixteen Whigs and one "Free-Soiler." Lieutenant-Governor Koerner presided in the upper, and ex-Gov. John Reynolds in the lower house. Governor Matteson was inaugurated on the 16th; Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator, Jan. 5, the Whigs casting a complimentary vote for Joseph Gillespie. More than 450 laws were enacted, the majority being "private acts." The prohibitory temperance legislation of the preceding General Assembly was repealed and the license system re enacted. This body also passed the famous "black laws" designed to prevent the immigration of free negroes into the State. The sum of \$18,000 was appropriated for the erection and furnishing of an executive mansion; the State Agricultural Society was incorporated; the remainder of the State lands was ordered sold, and any surplus funds in the treasury appropriated toward reducing the State debt. A special session was convened on Feb. 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4. The most important measures adopted were: a legislative re-apportionment, an act providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a charter for the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad. The regular session lasted forty-three days, the special twenty-four—total, sixty-seven.

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met Jan. 1, 1855, and adjourned Feb. 15—the session lasting

forty-six days. Thomas J. Turner was elected Speaker of the House. The political complexion of the Legislature was much mixed, among the members being old-line Whigs, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Pro-slavery Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The Nebraska question was the leading issue, and in reference thereto the Senate stood fourteen Nebraska members and eleven anti-Nebraska; the House, thirty-four straight-out Democrats, while the entire strength of the opposition was forty-one. A United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed Gen. James Shields, and the friends of free-soil had a clear majority of four on joint ballot. Abraham Lincoln was the caucus nominee of the Whigs, and General Shields of the Democrats. The two houses met in joint session Feb. 8. The result of the first ballot was, Lincoln, forty-five; Shields, forty-one; scattering, thirteen; present, but not voting, one. Mr. Lincoln's strength steadily waned, then rallied slightly on the sixth and seventh ballots, but again declined. Shields' forty-one votes rising on the fifth ballot to forty-two, but having dropped on the next ballot to forty-one, his name was withdrawn and that of Gov. Joel A. Matteson substituted. Matteson gained until he received forty-seven votes, which was the limit of his strength. On the ninth ballot, Lincoln's vote having dropped to fifteen, his name was withdrawn at his own request, his support going, on the next ballot, to Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, who received fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Matteson and one for Archibald Williams—one member not voting. Trumbull, having received a majority, was elected. Five members had voted for him from the start. These were Senators John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd and Burton C. Cook, and Representatives Henry S. Baker and George T. Allen. It had been hoped that they would, in time, come to the support of Mr. Lincoln, but they explained that they had been instructed by their constituents to vote only for an anti-Nebraska Democrat. They were all subsequently prominent leaders in the Republican party. Having inaugurated its work by accomplishing a political revolution, this Legislature proceeded to adopt several measures more or less radical in their tendency. One of these was the Maine liquor law, with the condition that it be submitted to popular vote. It failed of ratification by vote of the people at an election held in the following June. A new common school law was enacted, and railroads were required to fence their tracks. The Assembly also adopted a reso-

lution calling for a Convention to amend the Constitution, but this was defeated at the polls.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1857, and adjourned, sine die, Feb. 19. A Republican State administration, with Governor Bissell at its head, had just been elected, but the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. Lieut.-Gov. John Wood presided over the Senate, and Samuel Holmes, of Adams County, defeated Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook, for the Speakership of the House. Among the prominent members were Norman B. Judd, of Cook; A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson; Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon; John A. Logan, of Jackson; William R. Morrison, of Monroe; Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook; Joseph Gillespie, of Madison, and S. W. Moulton, of Shelby. Among the important measures enacted by this General Assembly were the following: Acts establishing and maintaining free schools; establishing a Normal University at Normal; amending the banking law; providing for the general incorporation of railroads; providing for the building of a new penitentiary; and funding the accrued arrears of interest on the public debt. Length of session, forty-six days.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1859, and was in session for fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 24. The Senate consisted of twenty-five, and the House of seventy-five members. The presiding officers were:—of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Wood; of the House, W. R. Morrison, of Monroe County, who defeated his Republican opponent, Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair, on a viva voce vote. The Governor's message showed a reduction of \$1,166,877 in the State debt during two years preceding, leaving a balance of principal and arrears of interest amounting to \$11,138,454. On Jan. 6, 1859, the Assembly, in joint session, elected Stephen A. Douglas to succeed himself as United States Senator, by a vote of fifty-four to forty-six for Abraham Lincoln. The Legislature was thrown into great disorder in consequence of an attempt to prevent the receipt from the Governor of a veto of a legislative apportionment bill which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the face of bitter opposition on the part of the Republicans, who denounced it as partisan and unjust.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened in regular session on Jan. 7, 1861, consisting of twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. For the first time in the State's history, the Democrats failed to control the organization of either house. Lieut.-Gov. Francis A. Hoffman presided over the Senate, and S. M. Cullom, of

Sangamon, was chosen Speaker of the House, the Democratic candidate being James W. Singleton. Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles County, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate over A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson. The message of the retiring Governor (John Wood) reported a reduction of the State debt, during four years of Republican administration, of \$2,860,402, and showed the number of banks to be 110, whose aggregate circulation was \$12,320,964. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator on January 10, receiving fifty-four votes, to forty-six cast for Samuel S. Marshall. Governor Yates was inaugurated, Jan. 14. The most important legislation of this session related to the following subjects: the separate property rights of married women; the encouragement of mining and the support of public schools; the payment of certain evidences of State indebtedness; protection of the purity of the ballot-box, and a resolution submitting to the people the question of the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Joint resolutions were passed relative to the death of Governor Bissell; to the appointment of Commissioners to attend a Peace Conference in Washington, and referring to federal relations. The latter deprecated amendments to the United States Constitution, but expressed a willingness to unite with any States which might consider themselves aggrieved, in petitioning Congress to call a convention for the consideration of such amendments, at the same time pledging the entire resources of Illinois to the National Government for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The regular session ended Feb. 23, having lasted forty-seven days.—Immediately following President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Governor Yates reconvened the General Assembly in special session to consider and adopt methods to aid and support the Federal authority in preserving the Union and protecting the rights and property of the people. The two houses assembled on April 23. On April 25 Senator Douglas addressed the members on the issues of the day, in response to an invitation conveyed in a joint resolution. The special session closed May 3, 1861, and not a few of the legislators promptly volunteered in the Union army. Length of the regular session, forty-seven days; of the special, eleven—total fifty-eight.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY was composed of twenty-five Senators and eighty-eight Representatives. It convened Jan. 5, 1863, and was Democratic in both branches. The presiding officer of the Senate was Lieutenant-Governor

Hoffman; Samuel A. Buckmaster was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of fifty-three to twenty-five. On Jan. 12, William A. Richardson was elected United States Senator to succeed S. A. Douglas, deceased, the Republican nominee being Governor Yates, who received thirty-eight votes out of a total of 103 cast. Much of the time of the session was devoted to angry discussion of the policy of the National Government in the prosecution of the war. The views of the opposing parties were expressed in majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations—the former condemning and the latter upholding the Federal administration. The majority report was adopted in the House on Feb. 12, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight, and the resolutions which it embodied were at once sent to the Senate for concurrence. Before they could be acted upon in that body a Democratic Senator—J. M. Rodgers, of Clinton County—died. This left the Senate politically tied, a Republican presiding officer having the deciding vote. Consequently no action was taken at the time, and, on Feb. 14, the Legislature adjourned till June 2. Immediately upon re-assembling, joint resolutions relating to a sine die adjournment were introduced in both houses. A disagreement regarding the date of such adjournment ensued, when Governor Yates, exercising the power conferred upon him by the Constitution in such cases, sent in a message (June 10, 1863) proroguing the General Assembly until "the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865." The members of the Republican minority at once left the hall. The members of the majority convened and adjourned from day to day until June 24, when, having adopted an address to the people setting forth their grievance and denouncing the State executive, they took a recess until the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1864. The action of the Governor, having been submitted to the Supreme Court, was sustained, and no further session of this General Assembly was held. Owing to the prominence of political issues, no important legislation was effected at this session, even the ordinary appropriations for the State institutions failing. This caused much embarrassment to the State Government in meeting current expenses, but banks and capitalists came to its aid, and no important interest was permitted to suffer. The total length of the session was fifty days—forty-one days before the recess and nine days after.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1865, and remained in session forty-six

days. It consisted of twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives. The Republicans had a majority in both houses. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the Senate, and Allen C. Fuller, of Boone County, was chosen Speaker of the House, over Ambrose M. Miller, Democrat, the vote standing 48 to 23. Governor Yates, in his valedictory message, reported that, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure attendant upon the enlistment and maintenance of troops, etc., the State debt had been reduced \$987,786 in four years. On Jan. 4, 1865, Governor Yates was elected to the United States Senate, receiving sixty-four votes to forty three cast for James C. Robinson. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 16. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by this Legislature, and sundry special appropriations made. Among the latter was one of \$3,000 toward the State's proportion for the establishment of a National Cemetery at Gettysburg; \$25,000 for the purchase of the land on which is the tomb of the deceased Senator Douglas; besides sums for establishing a home for Soldiers' Orphans and an experimental school for the training of idiots and feeble-minded children. The first act for the registry of legal voters was passed at this session.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held one regular and two special sessions. It first convened and organized on Jan. 7, 1867. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the upper, and Franklin Corwin, of La Salle County, over the lower house. The Governor (Oglesby), in his message, reported a reduction of \$2,607,958 in the State debt during the two years preceding, and recommended various appropriations for public purposes. He also urged the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. On Jan. 15, Lyman Trumbull was chosen United States Senator, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to T. Lyle Dickey, who received thirty-three votes out of 109. The regular session lasted fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 28. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified and important legislation enacted relative to State taxation and the regulation of public warehouses; a State Board of Equalization of Assessments was established, and the office of Attorney-General created. (Under this law Robert G. Ingersoll was the first appointee.) Provision was made for the erection of a new State House, to establish a Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, and for the support of other State institutions. The first special session con-

vened on June 11, 1867, having been summoned to consider questions relating to internal revenue. The lessee of the penitentiary having surrendered his lease without notice, the Governor found it necessary to make immediate provision for the management of that institution. Not having included this matter in his original call, no necessity then existing, he at once summoned a second special session, before the adjournment of the first. This convened on June 14, remained in session until June 28, and adopted what is substantially the present penitentiary law of the State. This General Assembly was in session seventy-one days—fifty-three at the regular, three at the first special session and fifteen at the second.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 4, 1869. The Republicans had a majority in each house. The newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty, presided in the Senate, and Franklin Corwin, of Peru, was again chosen Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby submitted his final message at the opening of the session, showing a total reduction in the State debt during his term of \$4,743,821. Governor John M. Palmer was inaugurated Jan. 11. The most important acts passed by this Legislature were the following: Calling the Constitutional Convention of 1869; ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; granting well behaved convicts a reduction in their terms of imprisonment; for the prevention of cruelty to animals; providing for the regulation of freights and fares on railroads; establishing the Southern Normal University; providing for the erection of the Northern Insane Hospital; and establishing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," especially affecting the interests of the city of Chicago, occupied a great deal of time during this session, and though finally passed over the Governor's veto, was repealed in 1873. This session was interrupted by a recess which extended from March 12 to April 13. The Legislature re-assembled April 14, and adjourned, sine die, April 20, having been in actual session seventy-four days.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY had four sessions, one regular, two special and one adjourned. The first convened Jan. 4, 1871, and adjourned on April 17, having lasted 104 days, when a recess was taken to Nov. 15 following. The body was made up of fifty Senators and 177 Representatives. The Republicans again controlled both houses, electing William M. Smith,

Speaker (over William R. Morrison, Democrat), while Lieutenant-Governor Dougherty presided in the Senate. The latter occupied the Hall of Representatives in the old State Capitol, while the House held its sessions in a new church edifice erected by the Second Presbyterian Church. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator, defeating Thomas J. Turner (Democrat) by a vote, on joint ballot, of 131 to 89. This was the first Illinois Legislature to meet after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and its time was mainly devoted to framing, discussing and passing laws required by the changes in the organic law of the State. The first special session opened on May 24 and closed on June 22, 1871, continuing thirty days. It was convened by Governor Palmer to make additional appropriations for the necessary expenses of the State Government and for the continuance of work on the new State House. The purpose of the Governor in summoning the second special session was to provide financial relief for the city of Chicago after the great fire of Oct. 9-11, 1871. Members were summoned by special telegrams and were in their seats Oct. 13, continuing in session to Oct. 24—twelve days. Governor Palmer had already suggested a plan by which the State might aid the stricken city without doing violence to either the spirit or letter of the new Constitution, which expressly prohibited special legislation. Chicago had advanced \$2,500,000 toward the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under the pledge of the State that this outlay should be made good. The Legislature voted an appropriation sufficient to pay both principal and interest of this loan, amounting, in round numbers, to about \$3,000,000. The adjourned session opened on Nov. 15, 1871, and came to an end on April 9, 1872—having continued 147 days. It was entirely devoted to considering and adopting legislation germane to the new Constitution. The total length of all sessions of this General Assembly was 293 days.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1873. It was composed of fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives; the upper house standing thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats, and the lower, eighty-six Republicans to sixty-seven Democrats. The Senate chose John Early, of Winnebago, President pro tempore, and Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 13, but, eight days later, was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in the Governorship by Lieut.-Gov. John L. Beveridge. An

appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for carrying on the work on the new capitol and various other acts of a public character passed, the most important being an amendment of the railroad law of the previous session. On May 6, the Legislature adjourned until Jan. 8, 1874. The purpose of the recess was to enable a Commission on the Revision of the Laws to complete a report. The work was duly completed and nearly all the titles reported by the Commissioners were adopted at the adjourned session. An adjournment, *sine die*, was taken March 31, 1874—the two sessions having lasted, respectively, 119 and 83 days—total 202.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1875. While the Republicans had a plurality in both houses, they were defeated in an effort to secure their organization through a fusion of Democrats and Independents. A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was elected President pro tempore of the Senate (becoming acting Lieutenant-Governor), and Elijah M. Haines was chosen presiding officer of the lower house. The leaders on both sides of the Chamber were aggressive, and the session, as a whole, was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State. Little legislation of vital importance (outside of regular appropriation bills) was enacted. This Legislature adjourned, April 15, having been in session 100 days.

THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1877, and adjourned, *sine die*, on May 24. The Democrats and Independents in the Senate united in securing control of that body, although the House was Republican. Fawcett Plumb, of La Salle County, was chosen President pro tempore of the upper, and James Shaw Speaker of the lower, house. The inauguration of State officers took place Jan. 8, Shelby M. Cullom becoming Governor and Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor. This was one of the most exciting years in American political history. Both of the dominant parties claimed to have elected the President, and the respective votes in the Electoral College were so close as to excite grave apprehension in many minds. It was also the year for the choice of a Senator by the Illinois Legislature, and the attention of the entire country was directed toward this State. Gen. John M. Palmer was the nominee of the Democratic caucus and John A. Logan of the Republicans. On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, most of the Republican vote going to Charles B. Lawrence, and the Democrats going over to David Davis, who, although an original

Republican and friend of Lincoln, and Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, had become an Independent Democrat. On the fortieth ballot (taken Jan. 25), Judge Davis received 101 votes, to 94 for Judge Lawrence (Republican) and five scattering, thus securing Davis' election. Not many acts of vital importance were passed by this Legislature. Appellate Courts were established and new judicial districts created; the original jurisdiction of county courts was enlarged; better safeguards were thrown about miners; measures looking at once to the supervision and protection of railroads were passed, as well as various laws relating chiefly to the police administration of the State and of municipalities. The length of the session was 142 days.

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1879, with a Republican majority in each house. Andrew Shuman, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, presided in the Senate, and William A. James of Lake County was chosen Speaker of the House. John M. Hamilton of McLean County (afterwards Governor), was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator on Jan. 21, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to Gen. John C. Black. Various laws of public importance were enacted by this Legislature, among them being one creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the first oleomargarine law; a drainage and levee act; a law for the reorganization of the militia; an act for the regulation of pawnbrokers; a law limiting the pardoning power, and various laws looking toward the supervision and control of railways. The session lasted 144 days, and the Assembly adjourned, *sine die*, May 31, 1879.

THIRTY SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1881, the Republicans having a majority in both branches. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton presided in the Senate, William J. Campbell of Cook County being elected President pro tempore. Horace H. Thomas, also of Cook, was chosen Speaker of the House. Besides the routine legislation, the most important measures enacted by this Assembly were laws to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; regulating the sale of firearms; providing more stringent penalties for the adulteration of food, drink or medicine; regulating the practice of pharmacy and dentistry; amending the revenue and school laws; and requiring annual statements from official custodians of public moneys. The Legislature adjourned May 30, after having been

in session 146 days, but was called together again in special session by the Governor on March 23, 1882, to pass new Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Laws, and for the consideration of other subjects. The special session lasted forty-four days, adjourning May 5—both sessions occupying a total of 190 days.

THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1883, with the Republicans again in the majority in both houses. William J. Campbell was re-elected President pro tempore of the Senate, but not until the sixty-first ballot, six Republicans refusing to be bound by the nomination of a caucus held prior to their arrival at Springfield. Loren C. Collins, also of Cook, was elected Speaker of the House. The complimentary Democratic vote was given to Thomas M. Shaw in the Senate, and to Austin O. Sexton in the House. Governor Cullom, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator, Jan. 16, receiving a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. The celebrated "Harper High-License Bill," and the first "Compulsory School Law" were passed at this session, the other acts being of ordinary character. The Legislature adjourned June 18, having been in session 168 days.

THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1885. The Senate was Republican by a majority of one, there being twenty-six members of that party, twenty-four Democrats and one greenback Democrat. William J. Campbell, of Cook County, was for the third time chosen President pro tempore. The House stood seventy-six Republicans and seventy-six Democrats, with one member—Elijah M. Haines of Lake County—calling himself an "Independent." The contest for the Speakership continued until Jan. 29, when, neither party being able to elect its nominee, the Democrats took up Haines as a candidate and placed him in the chair, with Haines' assistance, filling the minor offices with their own men. After the inauguration of Governor Oglesby, Jan. 30, the first business was the election of a United States Senator. The balloting proceeded until May 18, when John A. Logan received 103 votes to ninety-six for Lambert Tree and five scattering. Three members—one Republican and two Democrats—had died since the opening of the session; and it was through the election of a Republican in place of one of the deceased Democrats, that the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate. The session was a stormy one throughout, the Speaker being, much of the time, at odds with the House, and an

unsuccessful effort was made to depose him. Charges of bribery against certain members were preferred and investigated, but no definite result was reached. Among the important measures passed by this Legislature were the following: A joint resolution providing for submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting contract labor in penal institutions; providing by resolution for the appointment of a non-partisan Commission of twelve to draft a new revenue code; the Crawford primary election law; an act amending the code of criminal procedure; establishing a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, subsequently located at Quincy; creating a Live-Stock Commission and appropriating \$531,712 for the completion of the State House. The Assembly adjourned, sine die, June 26, 1885, after a session of 171 days.

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1887. The Republicans had a majority of twelve in the Senate and three in the House. For President pro tempore of the Senate, August W. Berggren was chosen; for Speaker of the House, Dr. William F. Calhoun, of De Witt County. The death of General Logan, which had occurred Dec. 26, 1886, was officially announced by Governor Oglesby, and, on Jan. 18, Charles B. Farwell was elected to succeed him as United States Senator. William R. Morrison and Benjamin W. Goodhue were the candidates of the Democratic and Labor parties, respectively. Some of the most important laws passed by this General Assembly were the following: Amending the law relating to the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, etc.; the Chase bill to prohibit book-making and pool-selling; regulating trust companies; making the Trustees of the University of Illinois elective; inhibiting aliens from holding real estate, and forbidding the marriage of first cousins. An act virtually creating a new State banking system was also passed, subject to ratification by popular vote. Other acts, having more particular reference to Chicago and Cook County, were: a law making cities and counties responsible for three-fourths of the damage resulting from mobs and riots; the Merritt conspiracy law; the Gibbs Jury Commission law, and an act for the suppression of bucket-shop gambling. The session ended June 15, 1887, having continued 162 days.

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1889, in its first (or regular) session, the Republicans being largely in the majority. The Senate elected Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey County, President pro tempore, and the House

Asa C. Matthews of Pike County, Speaker. Mr. Matthews was appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury by President Harrison, on May 9 (see *Matthews, Asa C.*), and resigned the Speakership on the following day. He was succeeded by James H. Miller of Stark County. Shelby M. Cullom was re-elected to the United States Senate on January 22, the Democrats again voting for ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The "Sanitary Drainage District Law," designed for the benefit of the city of Chicago, was enacted at this session; an asylum for insane criminals was established at Chester; the annexation of cities, towns, villages, etc., under certain conditions, was authorized; more stringent legislation was enacted relative to the circulation of obscene literature; a new compulsory education law was passed, and the employment on public works of aliens who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens was prohibited. This session ended, May 28. A special session was convened by Governor Fifer on July 24, 1890, to frame and adopt legislation rendered necessary by the Act of Congress locating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Miller having died in the interim, William G. Cochran, of Moultrie County, was chosen Speaker of the House. The special session concluded Aug. 1, 1890, having enacted the following measures; An Act granting the use of all State lands, (submerged or other) in or adjacent to Chicago, to the World's Columbian Exposition for a period to extend one year after the closing of the Exposition; authorizing the Chicago Boards of Park Commissioners to grant the use of the public parks, or any part thereof, to promote the objects of such Exposition; a joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional Amendment granting to the city of Chicago the power (provided a majority of the qualified voters desired it) to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, the same to bear interest and the proceeds of their sale to be turned over to the Exposition Managers to be devoted to the use and for the benefit of the Exposition. (See also *World's Columbian Exposition*.) The total length of the two sessions was 150 days.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1891, and adjourned June 12 following. Lieut.-Gov. Ray presided in the Senate, Milton W. Matthews (Republican), of Urbana, being elected President pro tem. The Democrats had control in the House and elected Clayton E. Crafts, of Cook County, Speaker. The most exciting feature of the session was the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles B.

Farwell. Neither of the two leading parties had a majority on joint ballot, the balance of power being held by three "Independent" members of the House, who had been elected as representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Alliance. Richard J. Oglesby was the caucus nominee of the Republicans and John M. Palmer of the Democrats. For a time the Independents stood as a unit for A. J. Streeter, but later two of the three voted for ex-Governor Palmer, finally, on March 11, securing his election on the 154th ballot in joint session. Meanwhile, the Republicans had cast tentative ballots for Alson J. Streeter and Cicero J. Lindley, in hope of drawing the Independents to their support, but without effective result. The final ballot stood—Palmer, 103; Lindley, 101, Streeter 1. Of 1,296 bills introduced in both Houses at this session, only 151 became laws, the most important being: The Australian ballot law, and acts regulating building and loan associations; prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen at manual labor; fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per cent; prohibiting the "truck system" of paying employes, and granting the right of suffrage to women in the election of school officers. An amendment of the State Constitution permitting the submission of two Constitutional Amendments to the people at the same time, was submitted by this Legislature and ratified at the election of 1892. The session covered a period of 157 days.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body convened Jan. 4, 1893. The Democrats were in the ascendancy in both houses, having a majority of seven in the Senate and of three in the lower house. Joseph R. Gill, the Lieutenant-Governor, was ex-officio President of the Senate, and John W. Copping, of Alton, was chosen President pro tem. Clayton E. Crafts of Cook County was again chosen Speaker of the House. The inauguration of the new State officers took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 10. This Legislature was in session 164 days, adjourning June 16, 1893. Not very much legislation of a general character was enacted. New Congressional and Legislative apportionments were passed, the former dividing the State into twenty-two districts; an Insurance Department was created; a naval militia was established; the scope of the juvenile reformatory was enlarged and the compulsory education law was amended.

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions—a regular and a special. The former opened Jan. 9, 1895, and

closed June 14, following. The political complexion of the Senate was—Republicans, thirty-three; Democrats, eighteen; of the House, ninety-two Republicans and sixty-one Democrats. John Meyer, of Cook County, was elected Speaker of the House, and Charles Bogardus of Piatt County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Acts were passed making appropriations for improvement of the State Fair Grounds at Springfield; authorizing the establishment of a Western Hospital for the Insane (\$100,000); appropriating \$100,000 for a Western Hospital for the Insane; \$65,000 for an Asylum for Incurable Insane; \$50,000, each, for two additional Normal Schools—one in Northern and the other in Eastern Illinois; \$25,000 for a Soldiers' Widows' Home—all being new institutions—besides \$15,000 for a State exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition; \$65,000 to mark, by monuments, the position of Illinois troops on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Other acts passed fixed the salaries of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 each for each regular session; accepted the custody of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, authorized provision for the retirement and pensioning of teachers in public schools, and authorized the adoption of civil service rules for cities. The special session convened, pursuant to a call by the Governor, on June 25, 1895, took a recess, June 28 to July 9, re-assembled on the latter date, and adjourned, sine die, August 2. Outside of routine legislation, no laws were passed except one providing additional necessary revenue for State purposes and one creating a State Board of Arbitration. The regular session continued 157 days and the special twenty-nine—total 186.

FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met in regular session at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1897, and adjourned, sine die, June 4. The Republicans had a majority in both branches, the House standing eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists, and the Senate, thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of fifty votes. Both houses were promptly organized by the election of Republican officers, Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee County being chosen Speaker of the House, and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Governor Tanner and the other Republican State officers were formally inaugurated on Jan. 11, and, on Jan. 20, William E. Mason (Republican) was chosen United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer, receiving in joint

session 125 votes to seventy-seven for John P. Altgeld (Democrat). Among the principal laws enacted at this session were the following: An act concerning aliens and to regulate the right to hold real estate, and prescribing the terms and conditions for the conveyance of the same; empowering the Commissioners who were appointed at the previous session to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois Volunteers in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, to expend the remaining appropriations in their hands for the erection of monuments on the battle-grounds; authorizing the appointment of a similar Commission to ascertain and mark the positions held by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh; to reimburse the University of Illinois for the loss of funds resulting from the Spaulding defalcation and affirming the liability of the State for "the endowment fund of the University, amounting to \$456,712.91, and for so much in addition as may be received in future from the sale of lands"; authorizing the adoption of the "Torrens land-title system" in the conveyance and registration of land titles by vote of the people in any county; the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts of the State into one and locating the Court at Springfield; creating a State Board of Pardons, and prescribing the manner of applying for pardons and commutations. An act of this session, which produced much agitation and led to a great deal of discussion in the press and elsewhere, was the street railroad law empowering the City Council, or other corporate authority of any city, to grant franchises to street railway companies extending to fifty years. This act was repealed by the General Assembly of 1899 before any street railway corporation had secured a franchise under it. A special session was called by Governor Tanner to meet Dec. 7, 1897, the proclamation naming five topics for legislative action. The session continued to Feb. 24, 1898, only two of the measures named by the Governor in his call being affirmatively acted upon. These included: (1) an elaborate act prescribing the manner of conducting primary elections of delegates to nominating conventions, and (2) a new revenue law regulating the manner of assessing and collecting taxes. One provision of the latter law limits the valuation of property for assessment purposes to one-fifth its cash value. The length of the regular session was 150 days, and that of the special session eighty days—total, 230 days.

GENESE0, a city in Henry County, about two miles south of the Green River. It is on the Chi-

cago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 23 miles east of Rock Island and 75 miles west of Ottawa. It is in the heart of a grain-growing region, and has three large grain elevators. Manufacturing is also carried on to a considerable extent, stoves, furniture, wagons and farming implements constituting the chief output. Geneseo has eleven churches, a graded and high school, a collegiate institute, two banks and three newspapers, one being a daily, beside two monthly publications. Population (1880), 3,518; (1890), 3,182.

GENEVA, a city and railway junction on Fox River, and the county-seat of Kane County; 35 miles west of Chicago. It has a fine court house, completed in 1892 at a cost of \$250,000, and numerous handsome churches and school buildings. A State Reformatory for juvenile female offenders has been located here. There is an excellent water-power, operating six manufactories, including extensive glucose works. The town has a bank and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and dairy farming. A large creamery is located at Geneva. Population (1880), 1,239; (1890), 1,692; (1899, estimated), 2,250.

GENOA, a village of De Kalb County, on the Omaha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 59 miles west of Chicago. Dairying is a leading industry; the place has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 449; (1890), 634.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS. The geological structure of Illinois embraces a representation, more or less complete, of the whole paleonic series of formations, from the calciferous group of the Lower Silurian to the top of the coal measures. In addition to these older rocks there is a limited area in the extreme southern end of the State covered with Tertiary deposits. Over-spreading these formations are beds of more recent age, comprising sands, clays and gravel, varying in thickness from ten to more than two hundred feet. These superficial deposits may be divided into Alluvium, Loess and Drift, and constitute the Quaternary system of modern geologists.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—Under this heading may be noted three distinct groups: the Calciferous, the Trenton and the Cincinnati. The first mentioned group comprises the St. Peter's Sandstone and the Lower Magnesian Limestone. The former outcrops only at a single locality, in La Salle County, extending about two miles along the valley of the Illinois River in the vicinity of Utica. The thickness of the strata appearing

above the surface is about 80 feet, thin bands of Magnesian limestone alternating with layers of Calciferous sandstone. Many of the layers contain good hydraulic rock, which is utilized in the manufacture of cement. The entire thickness of the rock below the surface has not been ascertained, but is estimated at about 400 feet. The St. Peter's Sandstone outcrops in the valley of the Illinois, constituting the main portion of the bluffs from Utica to a point beyond Ottawa, and forms the "bed rock" in most of the northern townships of La Salle County. It also outcrops on the Rock River in the vicinity of Oregon City, and forms a conspicuous bluff on the Mississippi in Calhoun County. Its maximum thickness in the State may be estimated at about 200 feet. It is too incoherent in its texture to be valuable as a building stone, though some of the upper strata in Lee County have been utilized for caps and sills. It affords, however, a fine quality of sand for the manufacture of glass. The Trenton group, which immediately overlies the St. Peter's Sandstone, consists of three divisions. The lowest is a brown Magnesian Limestone, or Dolomite, usually found in regular beds, or strata, varying from four inches to two feet in thickness. The aggregate thickness varies from twenty feet, in the northern portion of the State, to sixty or seventy feet at the bluff in Calhoun County. At the quarries in La Salle County, it abounds in fossils, including a large *Lituites* and several specimens of *Orthoceras*, *Maclurea*, etc. The middle division of the Trenton group consists of light gray, compact limestones in the southern and western parts of the State, and of light blue, thin-bedded, shaly limestone in the northern portions. The upper division is the well-known Galena limestone, the lead-bearing rock of the Northwest. It is a buff colored, porous Dolomite, sometimes arenaceous and unevenly textured, giving origin to a ferruginous, sandy clay when decomposed. The lead ores occur in crevices, caverns and horizontal seams. These crevices were probably formed by shrinkage of the strata from crystallization or by some disturbing force from beneath, and have been enlarged by decomposition of the exposed surface. Fossils belonging to a lower order of marine animal than the coral are found in this rock, as are also marine shells, corals and crustaceans. Although this limestone crops out over a considerable portion of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rock River, the productive lead mines are chiefly confined to Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties. All the divisions of the Trenton group afford good build-

ing material, some of the rock being susceptible of a high polish and making a handsome, durable marble. About seventy feet are exposed near Thebes, in Alexander County. All through the Southwest this stone is known as Cape Girardeau marble, from its being extensively quarried at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The Cincinnati group immediately succeeds the Trenton in the ascending scale, and forms the uppermost member of the Lower Silurian system. It usually consists of argillaceous and sandy shales, although, in the northwest portion of the State, Magnesian limestone is found with the shales. The prevailing colors of the beds are light blue and drab, weathering to a light ashen gray. This group is found well exposed in the vicinity of Thebes, Alexander County, furnishing a durable building stone extensively used for foundation walls. Fossils are found in profusion in all the beds, many fine specimens, in a perfect state of preservation, having been exhumed.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—The Niagara group in Northern Illinois consists of brown, gray and buff magnesian limestones, sometimes evenly bedded, as at Joliet and Athens, and sometimes concretionary and brecciated, as at Bridgeport and Port Byron. Near Chicago the cells and pockets of this rock are filled with petroleum, but it has been ascertained that only the thirty upper feet of the rock contain bituminous matter. The quarries in Will and Jersey Counties furnish fine building and flagging stone. The rock is of a light gray color, changing to buff on exposure. In Pike and Calhoun Counties, also, there are outcroppings of this rock and quarries are numerous. It is usually evenly bedded, the strata varying in thickness from two inches to two feet, and breaking evenly. Its aggregate thickness in Western and Northern Illinois ranges from fifty to 150 feet. In Union and Alexander Counties, in the southern part of the State, the Upper Silurian series consists chiefly of thin bedded gray or buff-colored limestone, silicious and cherty, flinty material largely preponderating over the limestone. Fossils are not abundant in this formation, although the quarries at Bridgeport, in Cook County, have afforded casts of nearly 100 species of marine organisms, the calcareous portion having been washed away.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.—This system is represented in Illinois by three well marked divisions, corresponding to the Oriskany sandstone, the Onondaga limestone and the Hamilton and Corniferous beds of New York. To these the late Professor Worthen, for many years State Geologist, added,

although with some hesitancy, the black shale formation of Illinois. Although these comprise an aggregate thickness of over 500 feet, their exposure is limited to a few isolated outcroppings along the bluffs of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The lower division, called "Clear Creek Limestone," is about 250 feet thick, and is only found in the extreme southern end of the State. It consists of chert, or impure flint, and thin-bedded silico-magnesian limestones, rather compact in texture, and of buff or light gray to nearly white colors. When decomposed by atmospheric influences, it forms a fine white clay, resembling common chalk in appearance. Some of the cherty beds resemble burr stones in porosity, and good mill-stones are made therefrom in Union County. Some of the stone is bluish-gray, or mottled and crystalline, capable of receiving a high polish, and making an elegant and durable building stone. The Onondaga group comprises some sixty feet of quartzose sandstone and striped silicious shales. The structure of the rock is almost identical with that of St. Peter's Sandstone. In the vicinity of its outcrop in Union County are found fine beds of potter's clay, also variegated in color. The rock strata are about twenty feet thick, evenly bedded and of a coarse, granular structure, which renders the stone valuable for heavy masonry. The group has not been found north of Jackson County. Large quantities of characteristic fossils abound. The rocks composing the Hamilton group are the most valuable of all the divisions of the Devonian system, and the outcrops can be identified only by their fossils. In Union and Jackson Counties it is found from eighty to 100 feet in thickness, two beds of bluish gray, fetid limestone being separated by about twenty feet of calcareous shales. The limestones are highly bituminous. In Jersey and Calhoun Counties the group is only six to ten feet thick, and consists of a hard, silicious limestone, passing at some points into a quartzose sandstone, and at others becoming argillaceous, as at Grafton. The most northern outcrop is in Rock Island County, where the rock is concretionary in structure and is utilized for building purposes and in the manufacture of quicklime. Fossils are numerous, among them being a few fragments of fishes, which are the oldest remains of vertebrate animals yet found in the State. The black shale probably attains its maximum development in Union County, where it ranges from fifty to seventy-five feet in thickness. Its lower portion is a fine, black, laminated slate, sometimes closely resembling the bituminous

shales associated with the coal seams, which circumstance has led to the fruitless expenditure of much time and money. The bituminous portion of the mass, on distillation, yields an oil closely resembling petroleum. Crystals of iron pyrites are abundant in the argillaceous portion of the group, which does not extend north of the counties of Calhoun, Jersey and Pike.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This is divisible into five groups, as follows: The Kinderhook group, the Burlington limestone, and the Keokuk, St. Louis and Chester groups. Its greatest development is in the southern portion of the State, where it has a thickness of 1,400 or 1,500 feet. It thins out to the northward so rapidly that, in the vicinity of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, it is only 300 feet thick, while it wholly disappears below Rock Island. The Kinderhook group is variable in its lithological character, consisting of argillaceous and sandy shales, with thin beds of compact and oolitic limestone, passing locally into calcareous shales or impure limestone. The entire formation is mainly a mechanical sediment, with but a very small portion of organic matter. The Burlington limestone, on the other hand, is composed almost entirely of the fossilized remains of organic beings, with barely enough sedimentary material to act as a cement. Its maximum thickness scarcely exceeds 200 feet, and its principal outcrops are in the counties of Jersey, Greene, Scott, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Warren and Henderson. The rock is usually a light gray, buff or brown limestone, either coarsely granular or crystalline in structure. The Keokuk group immediately succeeds the Burlington in the ascending order, with no well defined line of demarcation, the chief points of difference between the two being in color and in the character of fossils found. At the upper part of this group is found a bed of calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing a great variety of geodes, which furnish beautiful cabinet specimens of crystallized quartz, chalcedony, dolomite and iron pyrites. In Jersey and Monroe Counties a bed of hydraulic limestone, adapted to the manufacture of cement, is found at the top of this formation. The St. Louis group is partly a fine-grained or semi-crystallized bluish-gray limestone, and partly concretionary, as around Alton. In the extreme southern part of the State the rock is highly bituminous and susceptible of receiving a high polish, being used as a black marble. Beds of magnesian limestone are found here and there, which furnish a good stone for foundation walls. In Hardin County, the rock

is traversed by veins of fluor spar, carrying galena and zinc blende. The Chester group is only found in the southern part of the State, thinning out from a thickness of eight hundred feet in Jackson and Randolph Counties, to about twenty feet at Alton. It consists of hard, gray, crystalline, argillaceous limestones, alternating with sandy and argillaceous shales and sandstones, which locally replace each other. A few species of true carboniferous flora are found in the arenaceous shales and sandstones of this group, the earliest traces of pre-historic land plants found in the State. Outcrops extend in a narrow belt from the southern part of Hardin County to the southern line of St. Clair County, passing around the southwest border of the coal field.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This includes the Conglomerate, or "Mill Stone Grit" of European authors, and the true coal measures. In the southern portion of the State its greatest thickness is about 1,200 feet. It becomes thinner toward the north, scarcely exceeding 400 or 500 feet in the vicinity of La Salle. The word "conglomerate" designates a thick bed of sandstone that lies at the base of the coal measures, and appears to have resulted from the culmination of the arenaceous sedimentary accumulations. It consists of massive quartzose sandstone, sometimes nearly white, but more frequently stained red or brown by the ferruginous matter which it contains, and is frequently composed in part of rounded quartz pebbles, from the size of a pea to several inches in diameter. When highly ferruginous, the oxide of iron cements the sand into a hard crust on the surface of the rock, which successfully resists the denuding influence of the atmosphere, so that the rock forms towering cliffs on the banks of the stream along which are its outcrops. Its thickness varies from 200 feet in the southern part of the State to twenty-five feet in the northern. It has afforded a few species of fossil plants, but no animal remains. The coal measures of Illinois are at least 1,000 feet thick and cover nearly three-fourths of its entire area. The strata are horizontal, the dip rarely exceeding six to ten feet to the mile. The formation is made up of sandstone, shales, thin beds of limestone, coal, and its associated fire clays. The thickness of the workable beds is from six to twenty-four inches in the upper measures, and from two to five feet in the lower measures. The fire clays, on which the coal seams usually rest, probably represent the ancient soil on which grew the trees and plants from which the coal is formed.

When pure, these clays are valuable for the manufacture of fire brick, tile and common pottery. Illinois coal is wholly of the bituminous variety, the metamorphic conditions which resulted in the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania not having extended to this State. Fossils, both vegetable and animal, abound in the coal measures.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.—This system is represented only in the southern end of the State, where certain deposits of stratified sands, shales and conglomerate are found, which appear to mark the northern boundary of the great Tertiary formation of the Gulf States. Potter's clay, lignite and silicious woods are found in the formation.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.—This system embraces all the superficial material, including sands, clay, gravel and soil which overspreads the older formations in all portions of the State. It gives origin to the soil from which the agricultural wealth of Illinois is derived. It may be properly separated into four divisions: Post-tertiary sands, Drift, Loess and Alluvium. The first-named occupies the lowest position in the series, and consists of stratified beds of yellow sand and blue clay, of variable thickness, overlaid by a black or deep brown, loamy soil, in which are found leaves, branches and trunks of trees in a good state of preservation. Next above lie the drift deposits, consisting of blue, yellow and brown clays, containing gravel and boulders of various sizes, the latter the water-worn fragments of rocks, many of which have been washed down from the northern shores of the great lakes. This drift formation varies in thickness from twenty to 120 feet, and its accumulations are probably due to the combined influence of water currents and moving ice. The subsoil over a large part of the northern and central portions of the State is composed of fine brown clay. Prof. Desquereux (Illinois Geological Survey, Vol. I.) accounts for the origin of this clay and of the black prairie soil above it, by attributing it to the growth and decomposition of a peculiar vegetation. The Loess is a fine mechanical sediment that appears to have accumulated in some body of fresh water. It consists of marly sands and clays, of a thickness varying from five to sixty feet. Its greatest development is along the bluffs of the principal rivers. The fossils found in this formation consist chiefly of the bones and teeth of extinct mammalia, such as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. Stone implements of primeval man are also discovered. The term alluvium is usually restricted to the deposits

forming the bottom lands of the rivers and smaller streams. They consist of irregularly stratified sand, clay and loam, which are frequently found in alternate layers, and contain more or less organic matter from decomposed animal and vegetable substances. When sufficiently elevated, they constitute the richest and most productive farming lands in the State.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Vermilion County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles south of Danville. It has a bank, telegraph and express office and a newspaper. Population (1880), 741; (1890), 662.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SCHOOL, located at Addison, Du Page County; incorporated in 1852; has a faculty of three instructors and reports 187 pupils for 1897-98, with a property valuation of \$9,600.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Vermilion County, and suburb of Danville; is the center of a coal-mining district. Population (1880), 540; (1890), 1,178.

GEST, William H., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 7, 1838. When but four years old his parents removed to Rock Island, where he has since resided. He graduated from Williams College in 1860, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has always been actively engaged in practice. In 1886 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois District, and was re-elected in 1888, but in 1890 was defeated by Benjamin T. Cable, Democrat.

GIBAULT, Pierre, a French priest, supposed to have been born at New Madrid in what is now Southeastern Missouri, early in the eighteenth century; was Vicar-General at Kaskaskia, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches at Cahokia, St. Genevieve and adjacent points, at the time of the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, and rendered Clark important aid in conciliating the French citizens of Illinois. He also made a visit to Vincennes and induced the people there to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. He even advanced means to aid Clark's destitute troops, but beyond a formal vote of thanks by the Virginia Legislature, he does not appear to have received any recompense. Governor St. Clair, in a report to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, dwelt impressively upon the value of Father Gibault's services and sacrifices, and Judge Law said of him, "Next to Clark and (Francis) Vigo, the United States are indebted more to Father Gibault for the accession of the States comprised

in what was the original Northwest Territory than to any other man." The date and place of his death are unknown.

GIBSON CITY, a town in Ford County, situated on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 34 miles east of Bloomington, and at the intersection of the Wabash Railroad and the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. The principal mechanical industries are iron works, canning works and a tile factory. It has two banks, two newspapers (one publishing a daily edition), nine churches and an academy. Population (1880), 1,260; (1890), 1,803.

GILL, Joseph B., Lieutenant-Governor (1893-97), was born on a farm near Marion, Williamson County, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862. In 1868 his father settled at Murphysboro, where Mr. Gill still makes his home. His academic education was received at the school of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis, and at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale. In 1886 he graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Returning home he purchased an interest in "The Murphysboro Independent," which paper he conducted and edited up to January, 1893. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and re-elected in 1890. As a legislator he was prominent as a champion of the labor interest. In 1892 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, serving from January, 1893, to '97.

GILLESPIE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles southwest of Litchfield. This is an agricultural and stock-growing region; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 432; (1890), 948.

GILLESPIE, Joseph, lawyer and Judge, was born in New York City, August 22, 1809, of Irish parents, who removed to Illinois in 1819, settling on a farm near Edwardsville. After coming to Illinois, at 10 years, he did not attend school over two months. In 1827 he went to the lead mines at Galena, remaining until 1829. In 1831, at the invitation of Cyrus Edwards, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, having been elected Probate Judge in 1836. He also served during two campaigns (1831 and '32) in the Black Hawk War. He was a Whig in politics and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term, and was a member of the State Senate from 1847 to 1859. In 1853 he received the few votes of the

Whig members of the Legislature for United States Senator, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, and, in 1860, presided over the second Republican State Convention at Decatur, at which elements were set in motion which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency for the first time, a week later. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1867 for a second term, serving until 1873. Died, at his home at Edwardsville, Jan. 7, 1885.

GILLETT, John Dean, agriculturist and stockman, was born in Connecticut, April 28, 1819; spent several years of his youth in Georgia, but, in 1838, came to Illinois by way of St. Louis, finally reaching "Bald Knob," in Logan County, where an uncle of the same name resided. Here he went to work, and, by frugality and judicious investments, finally acquired a large body of choice lands, adding to his agricultural operations the rearing and feeding of stock for the Chicago and foreign markets. In this he was remarkably successful. In his later years he was President of a National Bank at Lincoln. At the time of his death, August 27, 1888, he was the owner of 16,500 acres of improved lands in the vicinity of Elkhart, Logan County, besides large herds of fine stock, both cattle and horses. He left a large family, one of his daughters being the wife of the late Senator Richard J. Oglesby.

GILLETT, Philip Goode, specialist and educator, born in Madison, Ind., March 24, 1833; was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., graduating in 1852, and the same year became an instructor in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in that State. In 1856 he became Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining there until 1893, when he resigned. Thereafter, for some years, he was President of the Association for the Promotion of Speech by the Deaf, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., but later returned to Jacksonville, where he has since been living in retirement.

GILLHAM, Daniel B., agriculturist and legislator, was born at a place now called Wanda, in Madison County, Ill., April 29, 1826—his father being a farmer and itinerant Methodist preacher, who belonged to one of the pioneer families in the American Bottom at an early day. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, but did not graduate from the latter. In his early life he followed the vocation of a farmer and stock-grower in one of the most prosperous and highly

cultivated portions of the American Bottom, a few miles below Alton, but, in 1872, removed to Alton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1866, serving eight years as Superintendent and later as its President; was also a Trustee of Shurtleff College some twenty-five years, and for a time President of the Board. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and to the State Senate in 1882, serving a term of four years in the latter. On the night of March 17, 1890, he was assaulted by a burglar in his house, receiving a wound from a pistol-shot in consequence of which he died, April 6, following. The identity of his assailant was never discovered, and the crime consequently went unpunished.

GILMAN, a city in Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railways, 81 miles south by west from Chicago and 208 miles north-east of St. Louis. It is in the heart of one of the richest corn districts of the State and has large stock-raising and fruit-growing interests. It has an opera house, a public library, an extensive nursery, brick and tile works, a creamery, a linseed oil mill, a bank and two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring from 90 to 200 feet. Population (1880), 1,299; (1890), 1,112.

GILMAN, Arthur, was born at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837, the son of Winthrop S. Gilman, of the firm of Gilman & Godfrey, in whose warehouse the printing press of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored at the time of its destruction by a mob in 1837; was educated in St. Louis and New York, began business as a banker in 1857, but, in 1870, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and connected himself with "The Riverside Press." Mr. Gilman was one of the prime movers in what is known as "The Harvard Annex" in the interest of equal collegiate advantages for women, and has written much for the periodical press, besides publishing a number of volumes in the line of history and English literature.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

GIRARD, a city in Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles south by west from Springfield and 13 miles north-northeast of Carlinville. Coal-mining is carried on extensively here. The city also has a bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,024; (1890), 1,524.

GLENCOE, a village of Cook County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwest-

ern Railway, 19 miles north of Chicago. Population (1880), 387; (1890), 569.

GLENN, Archibald A., ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Jan. 30, 1819. In 1828 his father's family removed to Illinois, settling first in Vermilion, and later in Schuyler County. At the age of 13, being forced to abandon school, for six years he worked upon the farm of his widowed mother, and, at 19, entered a printing office at Rushville, where he learned the trade of compositor. In 1844 he published a Whig campaign paper, which was discontinued after the defeat of Henry Clay. For eleven years he was Circuit Clerk of Brown County, during which period he was admitted to the bar; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the State Board of Equalization from 1868 to 1872. The latter year he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and, in 1875, chosen its President, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. He early abandoned legal practice to engage in banking and in mercantile investment. After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he removed to Kansas, where, at latest advices, he still resides.

GLENN, John J., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 2, 1831; graduated from Miami University in 1856 and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. Removing to Illinois in 1860, he settled in Mercer County, a year later removing to Monmouth in Warren County, where he still resides. In 1877 he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1879, '85, '91, and '97. After his last election he served for some time, by appointment of the Supreme Court, as a member of the Appellate Court for the Springfield District, but ultimately resigned and returned to Circuit Court duty. His reputation as a cool-headed, impartial Judge stands very high, and his name has been favorably regarded for a place on the Supreme Bench.

GLOVER, Joseph Otis, lawyer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 13, 1810, and educated in the high-school at Aurora in that State. In 1835 he came west to attend to a land case at Galena for his father, and, although not then a lawyer, he managed the case so successfully that he was asked to take charge of two others. This determined the bent of his mind towards the law, to the study of which he turned his attention under the preceptorship of the late Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, then of Ottawa. Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1840, he formed a partnership with the late Burton C. Cook, which

lasted over thirty years. In 1846 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became one of the founders of the Republican party and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he entertained, at the time of his (Lincoln's) debate with Senator Douglas, at Ottawa, in 1858. In 1868 he served as Presidential Elector at the time of General Grant's first election to the Presidency, and the following year was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1875. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Board of Railway and Canal Commissioners, of which he afterwards became President, serving six years. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 10, 1892.

GODFREY, a village of Madison County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 5 miles north of Alton. It is the seat of Monticello Female Seminary, and named for Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, an early settler who was chiefly instrumental in founding that institution. Population (1890), 228.

GODFREY, (Capt.) Benjamin, sea captain and philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1794; at nine years of age he ran away from home and went to sea, his first voyage being to Ireland, where he spent nine years. The War of 1812 coming on, he returned home, spending a part of the next three years in the naval service, also gaining a knowledge of the science of navigation. Later, he became master of a merchant-vessel making voyages to Italy, Spain, the West Indies and other countries, finally, by shipwreck in Cuban waters, losing the bulk of his fortune. In 1824 he engaged in mercantile business at Matamoras, Mex., where he accumulated a handsome fortune; but, in transferring it (amounting to some \$200,000 in silver) across the country on pack-animals, he was attacked and robbed by brigands, with which that country was then infested. Resuming business at New Orleans, he was again successful, and, in 1832, came north, locating near Alton, Ill., the next year engaging in the warehouse and commission business as the partner of Winthrop S. Gilman, under the name of Godfrey & Gilman. It was in the warehouse of this firm at Alton that the printing-press of Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored when it was seized and destroyed by a mob, and Lovejoy was killed, in October, 1837. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah P.*) Soon after establishing himself at Alton, Captain Godfrey made a donation of land and money for the erection of a young ladies' seminary at the village of Godfrey, four miles from Alton. (See *Monti-*

cello Female Seminary.) The first cost of the erection of buildings, borne by him, was \$53,000. The institution was opened, April 11, 1838, and Captain Godfrey continued to be one of its Trustees as long as he lived. He was also one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Alton & Springfield Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Alton), in which he invested heavily and unprofitably. Died, at Godfrey, April 13, 1862.

GOLCONDA, a village on the Ohio River, eighty miles northeast of Cairo; is the county-seat of Pope County. The surrounding country is an agricultural and mining district. Lead and kaolin are found in the vicinity. It has a court house, several churches and schools, two banks and a weekly newspaper, besides flour, woolen and saw mills. It is a shipping point for a large region. Population (1880), 1,000; (1890), 1,174.

GOLDZIER, Julius, ex-Congressman, was born at Vienna, Austria, Jan. 20, 1854, and emigrated to New York in 1866. In 1872 he settled in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and where he has practiced law ever since. From 1890 to 1892 he was a member of the Chicago City Council, and, in 1892, was the successful Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, for Congress, but was defeated in 1894 by Edward D. Cooke. At the Chicago city election of 1899 he was again returned to the Council as Alderman for the Thirty-second Ward.

GOODING, James, pioneer, was born about 1767, and, in 1832, was residing at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., when he removed to Cook County, Ill., settling in what was later called "Gooding's Grove," now a part of Will County. The Grove was also called the "Yankee Settlement," from the Eastern origin of the principal settlers. Mr. Gooding was accompanied, or soon after joined, by three sons—James, Jr., William and Jasper—and a nephew, Charles Gooding, all of whom became prominent citizens. The senior Gooding died in 1849, at the age of 82 years.—**William** (Gooding), civil engineer, son of the preceding, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., April 1, 1803; educated in the common schools and by private tuition, after which he divided his time chiefly between teaching and working on the farm of his father, James Gooding. Having devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, he obtained employment in 1826 on the Welland Canal, where he remained three years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lockport, N. Y., but sold out at the end of the first year and went to Ohio to engage in his profession.

Being unsuccessful in this, he accepted employment for a time as a rodman, but later secured a position as Assistant Engineer on the Ohio Canal. After a brief visit to his father's in 1832, he returned to Ohio and engaged in business there for a short time, but the following year joined his father, who had previously settled in a portion of what is now Will County, but then Cook, making the trip by the first mail steamer around the lakes. He at first settled at "Gooding's Grove" and engaged in farming. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but, in 1843, became Chief Engineer, continuing in that position until the completion of the canal in 1848, when he became Secretary of the Canal Board. Died, at Lockport, Will County, in May, 1878.

GOODRICH, Grant, lawyer and jurist, was born in Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., August 7, 1811; grew up in Western New York, studied law and came to Chicago in 1834, becoming one of the most prominent and reputable members of his profession, as well as a leader in many of the movements for the educational, moral and religious advancement of the community. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, an active member of the Union Defense Committee during the war, an incorporator and life-long Trustee of the Northwestern University, and President of the Board of Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, besides being identified with many organizations of a strictly benevolent character. In 1859 Judge Goodrich was elected a Judge of the newly organized Superior Court, but, at the end of his term, resumed the practice of his profession. Died, March 15, 1889.

GORE, David, ex-State Auditor, was born in Trigg County, Ky., April 5, 1827; came with his parents to Madison County, Ill., in 1834, and served in the Mexican War as Quartermaster, afterwards locating in Macoupin County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful Greenback-Labor candidate for State Treasurer, in 1884 was elected to the State Senate from the Macoupin-Morgan District, and, in 1892, nominated and elected, as a Democrat, Auditor of Public Accounts, serving until 1897. For some sixteen years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the last two years of that period being its President. His home is at Carlinville.

GOUDY, Calvin, early printer and physician, was born in Ohio, June 2, 1814; removed with his parents, in childhood, to Indianapolis, and

in 1832 to Vandalia, Ill., where he worked in the State printing office and bindery. In the fall of 1833 the family removed to Jacksonville, and the following year he entered Illinois College, being for a time a college-mate of Richard Yates, afterwards Governor. Here he continued his vocation as a printer, working for a time on "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois" and "Goudy's Almanac," of which his father was publisher. In association with a brother while in Jacksonville, he began the publication of "The Common School Advocate," the pioneer publication of its kind in the Northwest, which was continued for about a year. Later he studied medicine with Drs. Heury and Merriman in Springfield, finally graduating at the St. Louis Medical College and, in 1844, began practice at Taylorville; in 1847 was elected Probate Judge of Christian County for a term of four years; in 1851 engaged in mercantile business, which he continued nineteen years. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in the session of the following year, was a leading supporter of the act establishing the State Normal School at Normal, still later serving for some sixteen years on the State Board of Education. Died, at Taylorville, in 1877. Dr. Goudy was an older brother of the late William C. Goudy of Chicago.

GOUDY, William C., lawyer, was born in Indiana, May 15, 1824; came to Illinois, with his father, first to Vandalia and afterwards to Jacksonville, previous to 1833, where the latter began the publication of "The Farmer's Almanac"—a well-known publication of that time. At Jacksonville young Goudy entered Illinois College, graduating in 1845, when he began the study of law with Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and the next year began practice at Lewistown, Fulton County; served as State's Attorney (1852-55) and as State Senator (1856-60); at the close of his term removed to Chicago, where he became prominent as a corporation and railroad lawyer, in 1886 becoming General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. During President Cleveland's first term, Mr. Goudy was believed to exert a large influence with the administration, and was credited with having been largely instrumental in securing the appointment of his partner, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Died, April 27, 1893.

GRAFF, Joseph V., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; after graduating from the Terre Haute high-school, spent one year in Wabash College at Crawfords-

ville, but did not graduate; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, but, with the exception of President of the Board of Education, never held any public office until elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District, as a Republican, in November, 1894. Mr. Graff was a successful candidate for re-election in 1896, and again in '98.

GRAFTON, a town in Jersey County, situated on the Mississippi one and a half miles below the mouth of the Illinois River. The bluffs are high and fine river views are obtainable. A fine quality of fossiliferous limestone is quarried here and exported by the river. The town has a bank, two churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 807; (1890), 927.

GRAIN INSPECTION, a mode of regulating the grain-trade in accordance with State law, and under the general supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The principal executive officer of the department is the Chief Inspector of Grain, the expenses of whose administration are borne by fees. The chief business of the inspection department is transacted in Chicago, where the principal offices are located. (See *Railroad and Warehouse Commission*.)

GRAMMAR, John, pioneer and early legislator, came to Southern Illinois at a very early date and served as a member of the Third Territorial Council for Johnson County (1816-18); was a citizen of Union County when it was organized in 1818, and served as State Senator from that county in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and again in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies (1830-34), for the District composed of Union, Johnson and Alexander Counties. He is described as having been very illiterate, but a man of much shrewdness and considerable influence.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, a fraternal, charitable and patriotic association, limited to men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War, and received honorable discharge. Its founder was Dr. B. F. Stephenson, who served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. In this task he had the coöperation of Rev. William J. Rutledge, Chaplain of the same regiment, Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Capt. Henry E.

Howe, and Col. B. F. Hawkes, all Illinois veterans. Numerous conferences were held at Springfield, in this State, a ritual was prepared, and the first post was chartered at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The charter members were Col. I. C. Pugh, George R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, C. Reibsame, I. N. Coltrin, and Aquila Toland. All but one of these had served in Illinois regiments. At first, the work of organization proceeded slowly, the ex-soldiers generally being somewhat doubtful of the result of the project; but, before July 12, 1866, the date fixed for the assembling of a State Convention to form the Department of Illinois, thirty-nine posts had been chartered, and, by 1869, there were 330 reported in Illinois. By October, 1866, Departments had been formed in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and posts established in Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20 of that year. In 1894 there were 7,500 posts, located in every State and Territory of the Union, with a membership of 450,000. The scheme of organization provides for precinct, State and National bodies. The first are known as posts, each having a number, to which the name of some battle or locality, or of some deceased soldier may be prefixed; the second (State organizations) are known as Departments; and the supreme power of the Order is vested in the National Encampment, which meets annually. As has been said, the G. A. R. had its inception in Illinois. The aim and dream of Dr. Stephenson and his associates was to create a grand organization of veterans which, through its cohesion, no less than its incisiveness, should constitute a potential factor in the inculcation and development of patriotism as well as mutual support. While he died sorrowing that he had not seen the fruition of his hopes, the present has witnessed the fullest realization of his dream. (See *Stephenson, B. F.*) The constitution of the order expressly prohibits any attempt to use the organization for partisan purposes, or even the discussion, at any meeting, of partisan questions. Its aims are to foster and strengthen fraternal feelings among members; to assist comrades needing help or protection and aid comrades' widows and orphans, and to inculcate unswerving loyalty. The "Woman's Relief Corps" is an auxiliary organization, originating at Portland, Maine, in 1869. The following is a list of Illinois Department Commanders, chronolog-

ically arranged: B. F. Stephenson (Provisional, 1866), John M. Palmer (1866-68), Thomas O. Osborne (1869-70), Charles E. Lippincott (1871), Hubert Dilger (1872), Guy T. Gould (1873), Hiram Hilliard (1874-76), Joseph S. Reynolds (1877), T. B. Coulter (1878), Edgar D. Swain (1879-80), J. W. Burst (1881), Thomas G. Lawler (1882), S. A. Harper (1883), L. T. Dickason (1884), William W. Berry (1885), Philip Sidney Post (1886), A. C. Sweetser (1887), James A. Sexton (1888), James S. Martin (1889), William L. Distin (1890), Horace S. Clark (1891), Edwin Harlan (1892), Edward A. Blodgett (1893), H. H. McDowell (1894), W. H. Powell (1895), William G. Cochran (1896), A. L. Schimpff (1897), John C. Black (1898), John B. Inman (1899). The following Illinoisans have held the position of Commander-in-Chief: S. A. Hurlbut, (two terms) 1866-67; John A. Logan, (three terms) 1868-70; Thomas G. Lawler, 1894; James A. Sexton, 1898.

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY, a co-educational institution at Onarga, Iroquois County, incorporated in 1863; had a faculty of eleven teachers in 1897-98, with 285 pupils—145 male and 140 female. It reports an endowment of \$10,000 and property valued at \$55,000. Besides the usual classical and scientific departments, instruction is given in music, oratory, fine arts and preparatory studies.

GRAND TOWER, a town in Jackson County, situated on the Mississippi River, 27 miles southwest of Carbondale; the western terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. It received its name from a high, rocky island, lying in the river opposite the village. It has four churches, a weekly newspaper, and two blast furnaces for iron. Population (1880), 966; (1890), 624.

GRAND TOWER & CAPE GIRARDEAU RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad*.)

GRAND TOWER & CARBONDALE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad*.)

GRANGER, Flavel K., lawyer, farmer and legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, educated in public schools at Sodus in the same State, and settled at Waukegan, Ill., in 1853. Here, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1855, removing to McHenry County the same year, and soon after engaging in the live-stock and wool business. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, being successively re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and being chosen Temporary Speaker of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. He is now a member of the State Senate for the

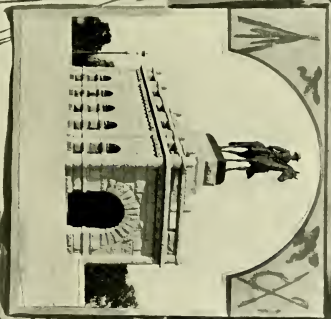
Eighth District, having been elected in 1896. His home is at West McHenry.

GRANT, Alexander Fraeser, early lawyer and jurist, was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1804; came to Illinois at an early day and located at Shawneetown, where he studied law with Henry Eddy, the pioneer lawyer and editor of that place. Mr. Grant is described as a man of marked ability, as were many of the early settlers of that region. In February, 1835, he was elected by the General Assembly Judge for the Third Circuit, as successor to his preceptor, Mr. Eddy, but served only a few months, dying at Vandalia the same year.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, (originally Hiram Ulysses), Lieutenant-General and President, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; graduated from West Point Military Academy, in 1843, and served through the Mexican War. After a short residence at St. Louis, he became a resident of Galena in 1860. His war-record is a glorious part of the Nation's history. Entering the service of the State as a clerk in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Springfield, soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, and still later serving as a drill-master at Camp Yates, in June following he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, which he immediately led into the field in the State of Missouri; was soon after promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and became a full Major-General of Volunteers on the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, in February following. His successes at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, and Big Black River, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, were the leading victories of the Union armies in 1863. His successful defense of Chattanooga was also one of his victories in the West in the same year. Commissioned a Major-General of the Regular Army after the fall of Vicksburg, he became Lieutenant-General in 1864, and, in March of that year, assumed command of all the Northern armies. Taking personal command of the Army of the Potomac, he directed the campaign against Richmond, which resulted in the final evacuation and downfall of the Confederate capital and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 8, 1865. In July, 1866, he was made General—the office being created for him. He also served as Secretary of War, ad interim, under President Johnson, from August, 1867, to January, 1868. In 1868 he was elected President of the United States and re-elected in 1872. His administration may not have been free from mistakes, but it was charac-



Franklin Statue.



Grant Monument.

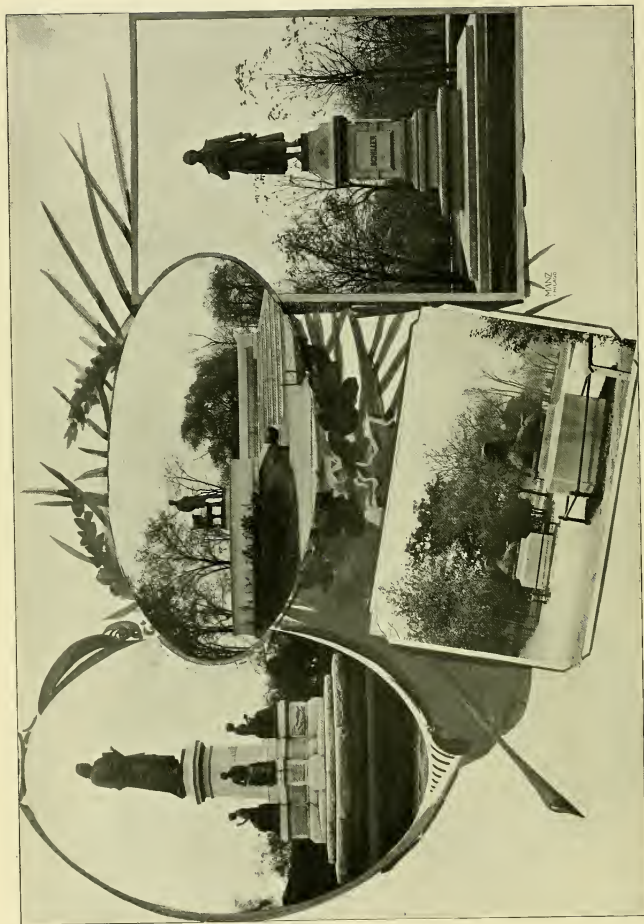


Shakespeare Statue.



Beethoven Statue.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.



Schiller Statue.

Lincoln Monument.
The Sphinx.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Linne Monument.

terized by patriotism and integrity of purpose. During 1877-79 he made a tour of the world, being received everywhere with the highest honors. In 1880 his friends made an unsuccessful effort to secure his renomination as a Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket. Died, at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His chief literary work was his "Memoirs" (two volumes, 1885-86), which was very extensively sold.

GRAPE CREEK, a suburban mining village in Vermilion County, on the Big Vermilion River and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, six miles south of Danville. The chief industry is coal mining, which is extensively carried on. Population (1890), 778.

GRATIOT, Charles, of Huguenot parentage, born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1752. After receiving a mercantile training in the counting house of an uncle in London, he emigrated to Canada, entering the employ of another uncle at Montreal. He first came to the "Illinois Country" in 1775, as an Indian trader, remaining one year. In 1777 he returned and formed a partnership with David McRae and John Kay, two young Scotchmen from Montreal. He established depots at Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Upon the arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, he rendered that commander material financial assistance, becoming personally responsible for the supplies needed by the penniless American army. When the transfer of sovereignty took place at St. Louis, on March 10, 1804, and Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States, it was from the balcony of his house that the first American flag was unfurled in Upper Louisiana. In recompense for his liberal expenditure, he was promised 30,000 acres of land near the present site of Louisville, but this he never received. Died, at St. Louis, April 21, 1817.

GRAVIER, Father Jacques, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, but at what date cannot be stated with certainty. After some years spent in Canada he was sent by his ecclesiastical superiors to the Illinois Mission (1688), succeeding Allouez as Superior two years later, and being made Vicar-General in 1691. He labored among the Miamis, Peorias and Kaskaskias—his most numerous conversions being among the latter tribe—as also among the Cahokias, Osages, Tamaroas and Missouris. It is said to have been largely through his influence that the Illinois were induced to settle at Kaskaskia instead of going south. In 1705 he received a severe wound during an attack by the Illinois Indians, incited, if not actually led, by one of their medicine men. It is said

that he visited Paris for treatment, but failed to find a cure. Accounts of his death vary as to time and place, but all agree that it resulted from the wound above mentioned. Some of his biographers assert that he died at sea; others that he returned from France, yet suffering from the Indian poison, to Louisiana in February, 1708, and died near Mobile, Ala., the same year.

GRAY, Elisha, electrician and inventor, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835; after serving as an apprentice at various trades, took a course at Oberlin College, devoting especial attention to the physical sciences, meanwhile supporting himself by manual labor. In 1865 he began his career as an electrician and, in 1867, received his first patent; devised a method of transmitting telephone signals, and, in 1875, succeeded in transmitting four messages simultaneously on one wire to New York and Boston, a year later accomplishing the same with eight messages to New York and Philadelphia. Professor Gray has invented a telegraph switch, a repeater, enunciator and type-writing telegraph. From 1869 to '73 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus at Cleveland and Chicago, but has since been electrician of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. His latest invention, the "telautograph"—for reproducing by telegraph the handwriting of the sender of a telegram—attracted great interest at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is author of "Telegraphy and Telephony" and "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

GRAY, William C., Ph.D., editor, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830; graduated from the Farmers' (now Belmont) College in 1850, read law and began secular editorial work in 1852, being connected, in the next fourteen years, with "The Tiffin Tribune," "Cleveland Herald" and "Newark American." Then, after several years spent in general publishing business in Cincinnati, after the great fire of 1871 he came to Chicago, to take charge of "The Interior," the organ of the Presbyterian Church, which he has since conducted. The success of the paper under his management affords the best evidence of his practical good sense. He holds the degree of Ph.D., received from Wooster University in 1881.

GRAYVILLE, a city situated on the border of White and Edwards Counties, lying chiefly in the former, on the Wabash River, 35 miles northwest of Evansville, Ind., 16 miles northeast of Carmi, and forty miles southwest of Vincennes. It is located in the heart of a heavily timbered

region and is an important hard-wood market. Valuable coal deposits also exist. The manufacturing establishments include flour, saw and planing mills, and stove factories. The city has two banks, six churches, and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,533; (1890), 1,999.

GRAYVILLE & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

GREATHOUSE, Lucien, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., in 1843; graduated at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and studied law; enlisted as a private at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; bore a conspicuous part in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee; was killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., June 21, 1864.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (of 1843 and '49). (See *Illinois Central Railroad.*)

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (3). (See *Wabash Railway.*)

GREEN RIVER, rises in Lee County, and, after draining part of Bureau County, flows westward through Henry County, and enters Rock River about 10 miles east by south from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

GREEN, William H., State Senator and Judge, was born at Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1830. In 1847 he accompanied his father's family to Illinois, and, for three years following, taught school, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began practice at Mount Vernon, removing to Metropolis the next year, and to Cairo in 1863. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was re-elected in 1860 and, two years later, was elected to the State Senate for four years. In December, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mulkey, retiring with the expiration of his term in 1867. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1860, '64, '68, '80, '84 and '88, besides being for many years a member of the State Central Committee of that party, and also, for four terms, a member of the State Board of Education, of which he has been for several years the President. He is at present (1899) engaged in the practice of his profession at Cairo.

GREENE, Henry Sacheverell, attorney, was born in the North of Ireland, July, 1833, brought to Canada at five years of age, and from nine compelled to support himself, sometimes as a clerk and at others setting type in a printing office. After spending some time in Western New York,

in 1853 he commenced the study of law at Danville, Ind., with Hugh Crea, now of Decatur, Ill.; four years later settled at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he taught and studied law with Lawrence Weldon, now of the Court of Claims, Washington. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, on the motion of Abraham Lincoln, and was associated in practice, for a time, with Hon. Clifton H. Moore of Clinton; later served as Prosecuting Attorney and one term (1867-69) as Representative in the General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he removed to Springfield, forming a law partnership with Milton Hay and David T. Littler, under the firm name of Hay, Greene & Littler, still later becoming the head of the firm of Greene & Humphrey. From the date of his removal to Springfield, for some thirty years his chief employment was as a corporation lawyer, for the most part in the service of the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railways. His death occurred at his home in Springfield, after a protracted illness, Feb. 25, 1899. Of recognized ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession, high minded and honorable in all his dealings, he commanded respect wherever he was known.

GREENE, William G., pioneer, was born in Tennessee in 1812; came to Illinois in 1822 with his father (Bowling Greene), who settled in the vicinity of New Salem, now in Menard County. The younger Greene was an intimate friend and fellow-student, at Illinois College, of Richard Yates (afterwards Governor), and also an early friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, under whom he held an appointment in Utah for some years. He died at Tallula, Menard County, in 1894.

GREENFIELD, a city in the eastern part of Greene County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railways, twelve miles east of Carrollton and fifty-five miles north of St. Louis. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region. The city contains several churches, a seminary, a steam flouring mill and two weekly newspapers. It is an important shipping point for cattle, horses, swine, corn, grain and produce. Population (1880), 985; (1890), 1,131.

GREENE COUNTY, cut off from Madison and separately organized in 1821; has an area of 544 square miles; population (1890), 23,787; named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary soldier. The soil and climate are varied and adapted to a diversity of products, wheat and fruit being among the principal. Building stone and clay

are abundant. Probably the first English-speaking settlers were David Stockton and James Whiteside, who located south of Macoupin Creek in June, 1817. Samuel Thomas and others (among them Gen. Jacob Fry) followed soon afterward. The Indians were numerous and aggressive, and had destroyed not a few of the monuments of the Government surveys, erected some years before. Immigration of the whites, however, was rapid, and it was not long before the nucleus of a village was established at Carrollton, where General Fry erected the first house and made the first coffin needed in the settlement. This town, the county-seat and most important place in the county, was laid off by Thomas Carlin in 1821. Other flourishing towns are Whitehall (population, 1,961), and Roodhouse (an important railroad center) with a population of 2,360.

GREENUP, a village of Cumberland County, at the intersection of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute (Vandalia Line) and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, 22 miles northeast of Effingham. It is a lumbering and fruit-growing region. Population (1880), 605; (1890), 858.

GREENVIEW, a town in Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 22 miles north-northwest of Springfield and 36 miles northeast of Jacksonville. It has a bank, two weekly newspapers, seven churches and a graded and high school. Population (1880), 450, (1890), 1,106.

GREENVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Bond County, on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek, at the junction of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroads, 50 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. Corn and wheat are extensively raised in the surrounding country, and extensive coal mines are in and adjacent to the city. The manufactures include flour and saw-mills, and plow and wagon factories. It is the seat of Greenville College for ladies, and has several banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,886; (1890), 1,868.

GREENVILLE, TREATY OF, a treaty negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with a number of Indian tribes (see *Indian Treaties*), at Greenville, after his victory over the savages at the battle of Maumee Rapids, in August, 1795. This was the first treaty relating to Illinois lands in which a number of tribes united. The lands conveyed within the present limits of the State of Illinois were as follows: A tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River;

another, twelve miles square, near the mouth of the Illinois River; another, six miles square, around the old fort at Peoria; the post of Fort Massac; the 150,000 acres set apart as bounty lands for the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and "the lands at all other places in the possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which has been thus extinguished." On the other hand, the United States relinquished all claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes. The cash consideration paid by the Government was \$210,000.

GREGG, David L., lawyer and Secretary of State, emigrated from Albany, N. Y., and began the practice of law at Joliet, Ill., where, in 1839, he also edited "The Juliet Courier," the first paper established in Will County. From 1842 to 1846, he represented Will, Du Page and Iroquois Counties in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies; later removed to Chicago, after which he served for a time as United States District Attorney; in 1847 was chosen one of the Delegates from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, and served as Secretary of State from 1850 to 1853, as successor to Horace S. Cooley, who died in office the former year. In the Democratic State Convention of 1852, Mr. Gregg was a leading candidate for the nomination for Governor, though finally defeated by Joel A. Matteson; served as Presidential Elector for that year, and, in 1853, was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, still later for a time acting as the minister or adviser of King Kamehameha IV, who died in 1863. Returning to California he was appointed by President Lincoln Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nev., where he died, Dec. 23, 1868.

GREGORY, John Milton, clergyman and educator, was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 6, 1822; graduated from Union College in 1846 and, after devoting two years to the study of law, studied theology and entered the Baptist ministry. After a brief pastorate in the East he came West, becoming Principal of a classical school at Detroit. His ability as an educator was soon recognized, and, in 1858, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, but declined a re-election in 1863. In 1854, he assisted in founding "The Michigan Journal of Education," of which he was editor-in-chief. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College, and four years

later was called to that of the newly founded University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he remained until 1880. He was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, Illinois State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878, also serving as one of the judges in the educational department of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. From 1882 to '85 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University (Hamilton, N. Y.) in 1866. While State Superintendent he published a "Compend of School Laws" of Michigan, besides numerous addresses on educational subjects. Other works of his are "Handbook of History" and "Map of Time" (Chicago, 1866); "A New Political Economy" (Cincinnati, 1882); and "Seven Laws of Teaching" (Chicago, 1883). While holding a chair as Professor Emeritus of Political Economy in the University of Illinois during the latter years of his life, he resided in Washington, D. C., where he died, Oct. 20, 1898. By his special request he was buried on the grounds of the University at Champaign.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, soldier, jurist and statesman, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832. Two years at a seminary at Corydon, followed by one year at Bloomington University, completed his early education, which was commenced at the common schools. He read law at Corydon, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but resigned to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was almost immediately commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment. After the fall of Vicksburg he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and was brevetted Major-General on March 13, 1865. At Atlanta he was severely wounded, and disabled from service for a year. After the war he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. His political career began in 1856, when he stumped his county for Fremont. From that time until 1892 he was always prominently identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and, in 1867-68, was the financial agent of his State (Indiana) in New York. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. In 1883 he resigned this position to accept the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Arthur. In July, 1884, upon the death of Secretary Folger, he was made Secretary of the Treasury. In Oct. 1884,

he was appointed United States Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and thereafter made his home in Chicago. He was an earnest advocate of the renomination of Grant in that year, but subsequently took no active personal part in politics. In 1888 he was the substantially unanimous choice of Illinois Republicans for the Presidency, but was defeated in convention. In 1892 he was tendered the Populist nomination for President, but declined. In 1893 President Cleveland offered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted, dying in office at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.

GREUSEL, Nicholas, soldier, was born in Germany, July 4, 1817, the son of a soldier of Murat; came to New York in 1833 and to Detroit, Mich., in 1835; served as a Captain of the First Michigan Volunteers in the Mexican War; in 1857, came to Chicago and was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he promptly enrolled himself as a private in a company organized at Aurora, of which he was elected Captain and attached to the Seventh Illinois (three-months' men), later being advanced to the rank of Major. Re-enlisting for three years, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but, in August following, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville and the campaign against Corinth; compelled to resign on account of failing health, in February, 1863, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, whence he returned to Aurora in 1893. Died at Aurora, April 25, 1896.

GRIDLEY, Asahel, lawyer and banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 21, 1810; was educated at Pompey Academy and, at the age of 21, came to Illinois, locating at Bloomington and engaging in the mercantile business, which he carried on quite extensively some eight years. He served as First Lieutenant of a cavalry company during the Black Hawk War of 1832, and soon after was elected a Brigadier-General of militia, thereby acquiring the title of "General." In 1840 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly, and soon after began to turn his attention to the study of law, subsequently forming a partnership with Col. J. H. Wickizer, which continued for a number of years. Having been elected to the State Senate in 1850, he took a conspicuous part in the two succeeding sessions of the General Assembly in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads by way of Bloomington; was also, at a later period, a leading promoter of the

Indiana, Bloomington & Western and other lines. In 1853 he joined J. Y. Scammon and J. H. Burch of Chicago, in the establishment of the McLean County Bank at Bloomington, of which he became President and ultimately sole proprietor; also became proprietor, in 1857, of the Bloomington Gas-Light & Coke Company, which he managed some twenty-five years. Originally a Whig, he identified himself with the Republican cause in 1856, serving upon the State Central Committee during the campaign of that year, but, in 1872, took part in the Liberal Republican movement, serving as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he was a zealous supporter of David Davis for the Presidency. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 20, 1881.

GRIER, (Col.) David Perkins, soldier and merchant, was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1837; received a common school education and, in 1852, came to Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business, subsequently, in partnership with his brother, erecting the first grain-elevator in Peoria, with three or four at other points. Early in the war he recruited a company of which he was elected Captain, but, as the State quota was already full, it was not accepted in Illinois, but was mustered in, in June, as a part of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers. With this organization he took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the siege and capture of Corinth. In August, 1862, he was ordered to report to Governor Yates at Springfield, and, on his arrival, was presented with a commission as Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he retained command up to the siege of Vicksburg. During that siege he commanded a brigade and, in subsequent operations in Louisiana, was in command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he had command of all the troops on Dauphin Island, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Morgan and Mobile, as well as other operations in Alabama. He subsequently had command of a division until his muster-out, July 10, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war, General Grier resumed his business as a grain merchant at Peoria, but, in 1879, removed to East St. Louis, where he had charge of the erection and management of the Union Elevator there—was also Vice-President and Director of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Died, April 22, 1891.

GRIERSON, Benjamin H., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826; removed in boyhood

to Trumbull County, Ohio, and, about 1850, to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged for a time in teaching music, later embarking in the grain and produce business at Meredosia. He enlisted promptly at the beginning of the Civil War, becoming Aid-de-camp to General Prentiss at Cairo during the three-months' service, later being commissioned Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was commissioned Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1862, and was commander of a brigade in December following. He was prominent in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes between Memphis and the Tennessee river, and, in April and May, 1863, led the famous raid from La Grange, Tenn., through the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to Baton Rouge in the latter—for the first time penetrating the heart of the Confederacy and causing consternation among the rebel leaders, while materially aiding General Grant's movement against Vicksburg. This demonstration was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the war, and attracted the attention of the whole country. In recognition of this service he was, on June 3, 1863, made a Brigadier-General, and May 27, 1865, a full Major-General of Volunteers. Soon after the close of the war he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry and was successively brevetted Brigadier- and Major-General for bravery shown in a raid in Arkansas during December, 1864. His subsequent service was in the West and Southwest conducting campaigns against the Indians, in the meanwhile being in command at Santa Fe, San Antonio and elsewhere. On the promotion of General Miles to a Major-Generalship following the death of Maj.-Gen. George Crook in Chicago, March 19, 1890, General Grierson, who had been the senior Colonel for some years, was promoted Brigadier-General and retired with that rank in July following. His home is at Jacksonville.

GRIGGS, Samuel Chapman, publisher, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 20, 1819; began business as a bookseller at Hamilton, N. Y., but removed to Chicago, where he established the largest bookselling trade in the Northwest. Mr. Griggs was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, and the following year, having sold out to his partners, established himself in the publishing business, which he conducted until 1896, when he retired. The class of books published by him include many educational and classical, with others of a high order of merit. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1897.

GRIGGSVILLE, a city in Pike County, on the Wabash Railroad, four miles west of the Illinois River, and fifty miles east of Quincy. Flour, agricultural implements, carriages and wagons are manufactured here. The city has fine churches, good graded schools, a public library and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,515; (1890), 1,400.

GRIMSHAW, Jackson, lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1820, of Anglo-Irish and Revolutionary ancestry. He was partially educated at Bristol College, Pa., and began the study of law with his father, who was a lawyer and an author of repute. His professional studies were interrupted for a few years, during which he was employed at surveying and civil engineering, but he was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, in 1843. The same year he settled at Pittsfield, Ill., where he formed a partnership with his brother, William A. Grimsshaw. In 1857 he removed to Quincy, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress (1856 and '58) in a strongly Democratic District. He was a warm personal friend and trusted counsellor of Governor Yates, on whose staff he served as Colonel. During 1861 the latter sent Mr. Grimsshaw to Washington with dispatches announcing the capture of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On arriving at Annapolis, learning that the railroads had been torn up by rebel sympathizers, he walked from that city to the capital, and was summoned into the presence of the President and General Scott with his feet protruding from his boots. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, which office he held until 1869. Died, at Quincy, Dec. 13, 1875.

GRIMSHAW, William A., early lawyer, was born in Philadelphia and admitted to the bar in his native city at the age of 19; in 1833 came to Pike County, Ill., where he continued to practice until his death. He served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and had the credit of preparing the article in the second Constitution prohibiting dueling. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President a second time; also served as Presidential Elector in 1880. He was, for a time, one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, and, from 1877 to 1882, a member of the State Board of Public Charities, being for a time President of the Board. Died, at Pittsfield, Jan. 7, 1895.

GRINNELL, Julius S., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842, of New England parents, who were of French descent. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1866, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he soon attained a prominent position at the bar; was elected City Attorney in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was elected State's Attorney for Cook County, in which capacity he successfully conducted some of the most celebrated criminal prosecutions in the history of Illinois. Among these may be mentioned the cases against Joseph T. Mackin and William J. Gallagher, growing out of an election conspiracy in Chicago in 1884; the conviction of a number of Cook County Commissioners for accepting bribes in 1885, and the conviction of seven anarchistic leaders charged with complicity in the Haymarket riot and massacre in Chicago, in May, 1886—the latter trial being held in 1887. The same year (1887) he was elected to the Circuit bench of Cook County, but resigned his seat in 1890 to become counsel for the Chicago City Railway. Died, in Chicago, June 8, 1898.

GROSS, Jacob, ex-State Treasurer and banker, was born in Germany, Feb. 11, 1840; having lost his father by death at 13, came to the United States two years later, spent a year in Chicago schools, learned the trade of a tinsmith and clerked in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-Second Illinois Volunteers (the second "Hecker Regiment"); afterwards participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and others. At Dallas, Ga., he had his right leg badly shattered by a bullet-wound above the knee, four successive amputations being found necessary in order to save his life. Having been discharged from the service in February, 1865, he took a course in a commercial college, became deputy clerk of the Police Court, served three terms as Collector of the West Town of Chicago, and an equal number of terms (12 years) as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and, in 1884, was elected State Treasurer. Since retiring from the latter office, Mr. Gross has been engaged in the banking business, being President, for several years, of the Commercial Bank of Chicago.

GROSS, William L., lawyer, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1839, came with his father to Illinois in 1844, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1862, but almost immediately

entered the service of the Government, and, a year later, was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and, under command of General Stager, assigned to the Department of the Ohio as Military Superintendent of Telegraphs. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking control of military telegraphs in that Department with headquarters at New Orleans, remaining until August, 1866, meanwhile being brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For the next two years he occupied various positions in the civil telegraph service, but, in 1868, resumed the practice of law at Springfield, in conjunction with his brother (Eugene L.) issuing the first volume of "Gross' Statutes of Illinois," followed in subsequent years by two additional volumes, besides an Index to all the Laws of the State. In 1878 he was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly from Sangamon County, and, in 1884, was appointed by Governor Hamilton Circuit Judge to succeed Judge C. S. Zane, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Utah. Upon the organization of the Illinois State Bar Association, Judge Gross became its first Secretary, serving until 1883, when he was elected President, again serving as Secretary and Treasurer in 1893-94.

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, born in Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1832; was educated in the local schools and Wittenberg College, graduating from the latter in 1872; read law in Boston, Mass., and settled down to practice in his native town, in 1874. He was a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District before he was 25 years old, but, being a Republican, was defeated. Two years later, being thrown by a reapportionment into the same district with William McKinley, he put that gentleman in nomination for the seat in Congress to which he was elected. He removed to Chicago in 1883, and, for several years, was the partner of the late Leonard Swett; in December, 1892, was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as successor to Judge Henry W. Blodgett. On the death of Judge Showalter, in December, 1898, Judge Grosscup was appointed his successor as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial District. Although one of the youngest incumbents upon the bench of the United States Court, Judge Grosscup has given ample evidence of his ability as a jurist, besides proving himself in harmony with the progressive spirit of the time on questions of national and international interest.

GRUNDY COUNTY, situated in the northeastern quarter of the State, having an area of 440 square miles and a population (1890) of 21,024. The surface is mainly rolling prairie, beneath which is a continuous coal seam, three feet thick. Building stone is abundant (particularly near Morris), and there are considerable beds of potter's clay. The county is crossed by the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, also by the Rock Island and the Chicago & Alton Railways. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, although there are several manufacturing establishments. The first white settler of whom any record has been preserved, was William Marquis, who arrived at the mouth of the Mazon in a "prairie schooner" in 1828. Other pioneers were Colonel Sayers, W. A. Holloway, Alexander K. Owen, John Taylor, James McCartney and Joab Chappell. The first public land sale was made in 1835, and, in 1841, the county was organized out of a part of La Salle, and named after Felix Grundy, the eminent Tennessean. The first pollbook showed 148 voters. Morris was chosen the county-seat and has so remained. Its present population is 3,653. Another prosperous town is Gardner, with 1,100 inhabitants.

GULLIVER, John Putnam, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1819; graduated at Yale College, in 1840, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845, meanwhile serving two years as Principal of Randolph Academy. From 1845 to 1865 he was pastor of a church at Norwich, Conn., in 1865-68, of the New England Church, of Chicago, and, 1868-72, President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. The latter year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N. Y., remaining until 1878, when he was elected Professor of the "Relations of Christianity and Secular Science" at Andover, holding this position actively until 1891, and then, as Professor Emeritus, until his death, Jan. 25, 1894. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College and had been honored with the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

GURLEY, William F. E., State Geologist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., June 5, 1854; brought by his parents to Danville, Ill., in 1864, and educated in the public schools of that city and Cornell University, N. Y.; served as city engineer of Danville in 1885-87, and again in 1891-93. In July of the latter year he was appointed by Governor Altgeld State Geologist as successor to Prof. Joshua Lindahl.

HACKER, John S., pioneer and soldier of the Mexican War, was born at Owensburg, Ky., November, 1797; in early life removed to Missouri, where he was employed in the stock and produce trade with New Orleans. Having married in 1817, he settled at Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., where he kept a tavern for a number of years, and was also engaged some thirty years in mercantile business. It is said that he was unable to read until taught after marriage by his wife, who appears to have been a woman of intelligence and many graces. In 1824 he was elected Representative in the Fourth General Assembly and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving by re-election in 1838 until 1842, and being a supporter of the internal improvement scheme. In 1837 he voted for the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and, though differing from Abraham Lincoln politically, was one of his warm personal friends. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in the Missouri militia, and, in the Mexican War, as Captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers—Col. W. H. Bissell's. By service on the staff of Governor Duncan, he had already obtained the title of Colonel. He received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor from the first formal State Convention of the Democratic party in December, 1837, but the head of the ticket (Col. J. W. Stephenson) having withdrawn on account of charges connected with his administration of the Land Office at Dixon, Colonel Hacker also declined, and a new ticket was put in the field headed by Col. Thomas L. Carlin, which was elected in 1838. In 1849 Colonel Hacker made the overland journey to California, but returning with impaired health in 1852, located in Cairo, where he held the position of Surveyor of the Port for three years, when he was removed by President Buchanan on account of his friendship for Senator Douglas. He also served, from 1854 to '56, as Secretary of the Senate Committee on Territories under the Chairmanship of Senator Douglas, and, in 1856, as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington. In 1857 he returned to Jonesboro and spent the remainder of his life in practical retirement, dying at the home of his daughter, in Anna, May 18, 1878.

HADLEY, William F. L., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; grew up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, where he graduated in 1867. In 1871 he graduated from the Law Department of the

University of Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Edwardsville. He was elected to the State Senate from Madison County in 1886, serving four years, and was nominated for a second term, but declined; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and, in 1895, was nominated and elected, in the Eighteenth District, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frederick Remann, who had been elected in 1894, but died before taking his seat. Mr. Hadley was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but was prevented by protracted illness from making a canvass, and suffered a defeat. He is a son-in-law of the late Edward M. West, long a prominent business man of Edwardsville, and since his retirement from Congress, has devoted his attention to his profession and the banking business.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, a homeopathic hospital located in Chicago. It was first opened with twenty beds, in November, 1870, in a block of wooden buildings, the use of which was given rent free by Mr. J. Young Scammon, and was known as the Scammon Hospital. After the fire of October, 1871, Mr. Scammon deeded the property to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, and the hospital was placed on the list of public charities. It also received a donation of \$10,000 from the Relief and Aid Society, besides numerous private benefactions. In April, 1873, at the suggestion of Mr. Scammon, the name of the institution was changed to the Hahnemann Hospital, by which designation it has since been known. In 1893 the corner-stone of a new hospital was laid and the building completed in 1894. It is seven stories in height, with a capacity for 225 beds, and is equipped with all the improved appliances and facilities for the care and protection of the sick. It has also about sixty private rooms for paying patients.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago, chartered in 1834-35, but not organized until 1860, when temporary quarters were secured over a drug-store, and the first college term opened, with a teaching faculty numbering nine professors, besides clinical lecturers, demonstrators, etc. In 1866-67 the institution moved into larger quarters and, in 1870, the corner-stone of a new college building was laid. The six succeeding years were marked by internal dissension, ten of the professors withdrawing to establish a rival school. The faculty was curtailed in numbers and re-organized. In August,

1892, the corner-stone of a second building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the new structure occupying the site of the old, but being larger, better arranged and better equipped. Women were admitted as students in 1870-71 and co-education of the sexes has ever since continued an established feature of the institution. For more than thirty-five years a free dispensary has been in operation in connection with the college.

HAINES, John Charles, Mayor of Chicago and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 26, 1818; came to Chicago in 1835, and, for the next eleven years, was employed in various pursuits; served three terms (1848-54) in the City Council; was twice elected Water Commissioner (1853 and '56), and, in 1858, was chosen Mayor, serving two terms. He also served as Delegate from Cook County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected to the State Senate from the First District, serving in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. At the session of 1877 he received sixty-nine votes for the seat in the United States Senate to which Judge David Davis was afterwards elected. Mr. Haines was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, was interested in the old Chicago West Division Railway and President of the Savings Institute. During his later years he was a resident of Waukegan, dying there, July 4, 1896. — **Elijah Middlebrook** (Haines), brother of the preceding, lawyer, politician and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, 1822; came to Illinois in boyhood, locating first at Chicago, but, a year later, went to Lake County, where he resided until his death. His education, rudimentary, classical and professional, was self-acquired. He began to occupy and cultivate a farm for himself before attaining his majority; studied law, and, in 1851, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Waukegan; in 1860 opened an office in Chicago, still, however, making his home at Waukegan. In 1855 he published a compilation of the Illinois township laws, followed by a "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace." He made similar compilations of the township laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. By nature Mr. Haines was an agitator, and his career as a politician both checkered and unique. Originally a Democrat, he abandoned that organization upon the formation of the Republican party, and was elected by the latter to the Legislature from Lake County in 1858, '60 and '62. In 1867 he came into prominence as an anti-monopolist, and on this issue was elected to the Consti-

tutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1870 he was again chosen to the Legislature as an "independent," and, as such, re-elected in '74, '82, '84, '86 and '88, receiving the support, however, of the Democrats in a District normally Republican. He served as Speaker during the sessions of 1875 and '85, the party strength in each of these Assemblies being so equally divided that he either held, or was able to control, the balance of power. He was an adroit parliamentarian, but his decisions were the cause of much severe criticism, being regarded by both Democrats and Republicans as often arbitrary and unjust. The two sessions over which he presided were among the stormiest in the State's history. Died, at Waukegan, April 25, 1889.

HALE, Albert, pioneer clergyman, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799; after some years spent as a clerk in a country store at Wethersfield, completed a course in the theological department of Yale College, later serving as a home missionary, in Georgia; came to Illinois in 1831, doing home missionary work in Bond County, and, in 1833, was sent to Chicago, where his open candor, benignity and blameless conduct enabled him to exert a powerful influence over the drunken aborigines who constituted a large and menacing class of the population of what was then a frontier town. In 1839 he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Springfield, continuing that connection until 1865. From that time until his death, his life was largely devoted to missionary work among the extremely poor and the pariahs of society. Among these he wielded a large influence and always commanded genuine respect from all denominations. His forte was love rather than argument, and in this lay the secret of his success. Died, in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1891.

HALE, (Dr.) Edwin M., physician, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1829, commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and, in 1850, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College, at the end of the session locating at Jonesville, Mich. From 1855 he labored in the interest of a representation of homeopathy in the University of Michigan. When this was finally accomplished, he was offered the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, but was compelled to decline in consequence of having been elected to the same position in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1876 he made a visit to Europe, and, on his return, severed his connection with the Hahnemann and accepted a similar position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he remained

five years, when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. Dr. Hale was the author of several volumes held in high esteem by members of the profession, and maintained a high reputation for professional skill and benevolence of character. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of various home and foreign associations. Died, in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1899.

HALL, (Col.) Cyrus, soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ill., August 29, 1832—the son of a pioneer who came to Illinois about the time of its admission as a State. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Third Illinois Volunteers (Col. Foreman's regiment), during the Mexican War, and, in 1860, removed to Shelbyville to engage in hotel-keeping. The Civil War coming on, he raised the first company for the war in Shelby County, which was attached to the Fourteenth Illinois (Col. John M. Palmer's regiment); was promptly promoted from Captain to Major and finally to Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Palmer to Brigadier-General, succeeding to command of the regiment. The Fourteenth Regiment having been finally consolidated with the Fifteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was transferred, with the rank of Colonel, to the command of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, which he resigned in March, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in the field, in March, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Returning to Shelbyville, he engaged in the furniture trade, later was appointed Postmaster, serving some ten years and until his death, Sept. 6, 1878.

HALL, James, legislator, jurist, State Treasurer and author, was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1793; after serving in the War of 1812 and spending some time with Com. Stephen Decatur in the Mediterranean, in 1815, he studied law, beginning practice at Shawneetown, in 1820. He at once assumed prominence as a citizen, was appointed State's Attorney in 1821, and elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court in 1825. He was legislated out of office two years later and resumed private practice, making his home at Vandalia, where he was associated with Robert Blackwell in the publication of "The Illinois Intelligencer." The same year (1827) he was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer, continuing in office four years. Later he removed to Cincinnati, where he died, July 5, 1868. He conducted "The Western Monthly Magazine," the first periodical published in Illinois. Among his published volumes may be mentioned "Tales of

the Border," "Notes on the Western States," "Sketches of the West," "Romance of Western History," and "History of the Indian Tribes."

HAMER, Thomas, soldier and legislator, was born in Union County, Pa., June 1, 1818; came to Illinois in 1846 and began business as a merchant at Vermont, Fulton County; in 1862 assisted in recruiting the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel; was wounded in the battle of Stone River, returned to duty after partial recovery, but was finally compelled to retire on account of disability. Returning home he resumed business, but retired in 1878; was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1886 and to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected to the latter in 1892, making ten years of continuous service.

HAMILTON, a city in Hancock County, on the Mississippi River, opposite Keokuk, Iowa. It is on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, and the Keokuk branch of the Wabash Railway. Its position at the foot of the lower rapids insures abundant water power, which is extensively utilized for manufacturing purposes. An iron railroad bridge connects the Illinois city with Keokuk. It has a bank, two newspapers, several churches and a high school. The surrounding country is a prolific fruit-growing district. It has mineral springs, and a sanitarium is located here. Population (1890), 1,025; (1890), 1,301.

HAMILTON, John B., M.D., LL.D., surgeon, was born of a pioneer family in Jersey County, Ill., Dec. 1, 1847, his grandfather, Thomas M. Hamilton, having removed from Ohio in 1818 to Monroe County, Ill., where the father of the subject of this sketch was born. The latter (Elder Benjamin B. Hamilton) was for fifty years a Baptist preacher, chiefly in Greene County, and, from 1862 to '65, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. Young Hamilton, having received his literary education at home and with a classical teacher at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1863 began the study of medicine, and the following year attempted to enlist as a soldier, but was rejected on account of being a minor. In 1869 he graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago, and, for the next five years, was engaged in general practice. Then, having passed an examination before an Army Examining Board, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of First Lieutenant, serving successively at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Fort Colville, Washington, and in the Marine Hospital at Boston; in 1879 became Supervising Surgeon-General as successor to Gen. John M. Woodworth

and, during the yellow-fever epidemic in the South, a few years later, rendered efficient service in checking the spread of the disease by taking charge of the camp of refugees from Jacksonville and other stricken points. Resigning the position of Surgeon-General in 1891, he took charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicago and became Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College, besides holding other allied positions; was also editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In 1896 he resigned his position in the Medical Department of the United States Army, in 1897 was appointed Superintendent for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, but died, Dec. 24, 1898.

HAMILTON, John L., farmer and legislator, was born at Newry, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1829; emigrated to Jersey County, Ill., in 1851, where he began life working on a farm. Later, he followed the occupation of a farmer in Mason and Macoupin Counties, finally locating, in 1864, in Iroquois County, which has since been his home. After filling various local offices, in 1875 he was elected County Treasurer of Iroquois County as a Republican, and twice re-elected (1877 and '79), also, in 1880, being Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, being one of the "103" who stood by General Logan in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1885; was re-elected in 1886, and again returned to the same body in 1890 and '98.

HAMILTON, John Marshall, lawyer and ex-Governor, was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847; when 7 years of age, was brought to Illinois by his father, who settled on a farm in Marshall County. In 1864 (at the age of 17) he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers—a 100-day regiment. After being mustered out, he matriculated at the Wesleyan (Ohio) University, from which he graduated in 1868. For a year he taught school at Henry, and later became Professor of Languages at the Wesleyan (Ill.) University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been a successful practitioner at the bar. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from McLean County, and, in 1880, Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Shelby M. Cullom. On Feb. 6, 1883, he was inaugurated Governor, to succeed Governor Cullom, who had been chosen United States Senator. In 1884 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention at Peoria, but that body selected ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Richard J.

Oglesby to head the State ticket. Since then Governor Hamilton has been a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar.

HAMILTON, Richard Jones, pioneer lawyer, was born near Danville, Ky., August 31, 1799; studied law and, about 1820, came to Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., in company with Abner Field, afterwards State Treasurer; in 1821 was appointed cashier of the newly established Brauch State Bank at Brownsville, Jackson County, but, in 1831, removed to Chicago, Governor Reynolds having appointed him the first Probate Judge of Cook County. At the same time he also held the offices of Circuit and County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner of School lands—the sale of the Chicago school section being made under his administration. He was a Colonel of State militia and, in 1832, took an active part in raising volunteers for defense during the Black Hawk War; also was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment for the Mexican War (1847), but was defeated by Colonel Newby. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. Died, Dec. 26, 1860.

HAMILTON, William Stephen, pioneer—son of Alexander Hamilton, first United States Secretary of the Treasury—was born in New York City, August 4, 1797; spent three years (1814-17), at West Point; came west and located at an early day at Springfield, Ill.; was a deputy surveyor of public lands, elected Representative from Sangamon County, in the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26); in 1827 removed to the Lead Mine region and engaged in mining at "Hamilton's Diggings" (now Wiota) in southwest Wisconsin, and occasionally practiced law at Galena; was a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature of 1842-43, emigrated to California in 1849, and died in Sacramento, Oct. 9, 1850, where, some twenty years later, a monument was erected to his memory. Colonel Hamilton was an aid-de-camp of Governor Coles, who sent him forward to meet General La Fayette on his way from New Orleans, on occasion of La Fayette's visit to Illinois in 1825.

HAMILTON COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State; has an area of 440 square miles, and population (1890) of 17,800—named for Alexander Hamilton. It was organized in 1821, with McLeansboro as the county-seat. The surface of the county is rolling and the fertile soil well watered and drained by numerous creeks, flowing east and south into the Wabash, which constitutes its southeastern

boundary. Coal crops out at various points in the southwestern portion. Originally Hamilton County was a dense forest, and timber is still abundant and saw-mills numerous. Among the hard woods found are black and white oak, black walnut, ash and hickory. The softer woods are in unusual variety. Corn and tobacco are the principal crops, although considerable fruit is cultivated, besides oats, winter wheat and potatoes. Sorghum is also extensively produced. Among the pioneer settlers was a Mr. Auxier (for whom a water course was named), in 1815; Adam Crouch, the Biggerstaffs and T Stelle, in 1818, and W. T. Golson and Louis Baxter, in 1821. The most important town is McLeansboro, whose population in 1890 was 1,355.

HAMMOND, Charles Goodrich, Railway Manager, was born at Bolton, Conn., June 4, 1804, spent his youth in Chenango County, N. Y., where he became Principal of the Whitesboro Seminary (in which he was partially educated), and entered mercantile life at Canandaigua; in 1834 removed to Michigan, where he held various offices, including member of the Legislature and Auditor; in 1852 completed the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad (the first line from the East) to Chicago, and took up his residence in that city. In 1855 he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but soon resigned to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. Returning from Europe in 1869, he accepted the Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, but was compelled to resign by failing health, later becoming Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was Treasurer of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society after the fire of 1871, and one of the founders of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational); also President, for several years, of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Died, April 15, 1884.

HAMPSHIRE, a town of Kane County, on the Omaha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 51 miles west-northwest from Chicago. There are brick and tile works, a machine shop and a lock factory here; the dairy and stock interests are also large. The place has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 483; (1890), 696.

HANCOCK COUNTY, on the western border of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River; was organized in 1825 and named for John Hancock; has an area of 769 square miles; population (1890), 31,907. Its early settlers were chiefly from the Middle and Southern States,

among them being I. J. Waggen, for nearly sixty years a resident of Montebello Township. Black Hawk, the famous Indian Chief, is reputed to have been born within the limits of Camp Creek Township, in this county. Fort Edwards was erected on the present site of Warsaw, soon after the War of 1812, but was shortly afterwards evacuated. Abraham Lincoln, a cousin of the President of that name, was one of the early settlers. Among the earliest were John Day, Abraham Brewer, Jacob Compton, D. F. Parker, the Dixons, Mendenhalls, Logans, and Luther Whitney. James White, George Y. Cutler and Henry Nichols were the first Commissioners. In 1839 the Mormons crossed the Mississippi, after being expelled from Missouri, and founded the city of Nauvoo in this county. (See *Mormons, Nauvoo*.) Carthage and Appanose were surveyed and laid out in 1835 and 1836. A ferry across the Mississippi was established at Montebello (near the present site of Hamilton) in 1829, and another, two years later, near the site of old Fort Edwards. The county is crossed by six lines of railway, has a fine public school system, numerous thriving towns, and is among the wealthy counties of the State.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born at Warsaw, Mo., April 14, 1847; before he was one year old was taken back to Maryland, his parents' native State. He was educated at Portsmouth, Va., and was a student at the Virginia Collegiate Institute at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate army at the age of seventeen. When the war ended Handy found himself penniless. He was school-teacher and book-cannasser by turns, meantime writing some for a New York paper. Later he became a clerk in the office of "The Christian Observer" in Richmond. In 1867, by some clever reporting for "The Richmond Dispatch," he was able to secure a regular position on the local staff of that paper, quickly gaining a reputation as a successful reporter, and, in 1869, becoming city editor. From this time until 1887 his promotion was rapid, being employed at different times upon many of the most prominent and influential papers in the East, including "The New York Tribune," "Richmond Enquirer," and, in Philadelphia, upon "The Times," "The Press" and "Daily News." In 1893, at the request of Director-General Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Handy accepted the position of Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, preferring this to the Consul-Generalship to Egypt, tendered him about the same time by President

Harrison. Later, as a member of the National Commission to Europe, he did much to arouse the interest of foreign countries in the Exposition. For some time after the World's Fair, he was associate editor of "The Chicago Times-Herald." In 1897, having been appointed by President McKinley United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, he visited Paris. Upon his return to this country he found himself in very poor health, and went South in a vain attempt to regain his lost strength and vigor, but died, at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

HANKS, Dennis, pioneer, born in Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799; was a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln and, although ten years the senior of the latter, was his intimate friend in boyhood. Being of a sportive disposition, he often led the future President in boyish pranks. About 1818, he joined the Lincoln household in Spencer County, Ind., and finally married Sarah Johnston, the step-sister of Mr. Lincoln, the families removing to Macon County, Ill., together, in 1830. A year or so later, Mr. Hanks removed to Coles County, where he remained until some three years before his death, when he went to reside with a daughter at Paris, Edgar County. It has been claimed that he first taught the youthful Abraham to read and write, and this has secured for him the title of Mr. Lincoln's teacher. He has also been credited with having once saved Lincoln from death by drowning while crossing a swollen stream. Austin Gollaher, a school- and play-mate of Lincoln's, has also made the same claim for himself—the two stories presumably referring to the same event. After the riot at Charleston, Ill., in March, 1863, in which several persons were killed, Hanks made a visit to President Lincoln in Washington in the interest of some of the arrested rioters, and, although they were not immediately released, the fact that they were ordered returned to Charleston for trial and finally escaped punishment, has been attributed to Hanks' influence with the President. He died at Paris, Edgar County, Oct. 31, 1892, in the 94th year of his age, as the result of injuries received from being run over by a buggy while returning from an Emancipation-Day celebration, near that city, on the 22d day of September previous.

HANKS, John, pioneer, a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born near Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 9, 1802; joined the Lincolns in Spencer County, Ind., in 1822, and made his home with them two years; engaged in flat-boating, making numerous trips to New Orleans, in one of them

being accompanied by Abraham Lincoln, then about 19 years of age, who then had his feelings aroused against slavery by his first sight of a slave-mart. In 1828 Mr. Hanks removed to Macon County, Ill., locating about four miles west of Decatur, and it was partly through his influence that the Lincolns were induced to emigrate to the same locality in 1830. Hanks had cut enough logs to build the Lincolns a house when they arrived, and these were hauled by Abraham Lincoln to the site of the house, which was erected on the north bank of the Sangamon River, near the present site of Harristown. During the following summer he and Abraham Lincoln worked together splitting rails to fence a portion of the land taken up by the elder Lincoln—some of these rails being the ones displayed during the campaign of 1860. In 1831 Hanks and Lincoln worked together in the construction of a flat-boat on the Sangamon River, near Springfield, for a man named Offutt, which Lincoln took to New Orleans—Hanks only going as far as St. Louis, when he returned home. In 1832, Hanks served as a soldier of the Mexican War in the company commanded by Capt. I. C. Pugh, afterwards Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1850, when he went to California, where he spent three years, returning in 1853. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry (afterwards commanded by General Grant), but being already 59 years of age, was placed by Grant in charge of the baggage-train, in which capacity he remained two years, serving in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. While Grant was with the regiment, Hanks had charge of the staff team. Being disabled by rheumatism, he was finally discharged at Winchester, Tenn. He made three trips to California after the war. Died, July 1, 1891.

HANNIBAL & NAPLES RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

HANON, Martin, pioneer, was born near Nashville, Tenn., April, 1799; came with his father to Gallatin County, Illinois Territory, in 1812, and, in 1818, to what is now a portion of Christian County, being the first white settler in that region. Died, near Sharpsburg, Christian County, April 5, 1879.

HANOYER, a village in Jo Daviess County, on Apple River, 14 miles south-southeast of Galena. It has a flouring mill and a woolen factory, besides four churches and a graded school. The

Township (also called Hanover) extends to the Mississippi, and has a population of about 1,700. Population of the village (1880), 459; (1890), 743.

HARDIN, the county-seat of Calhoun County, situated in Hardin Township, on the west bank of the Illinois River, some 30 miles northwest of Alton. It has two churches, a graded school and two newspaper offices. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 311.

HARDIN, John J., lawyer, Congressman and soldier, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810. After graduating from Transylvania University and being admitted to the bar, he began practice at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830; for several years he was Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, later being elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served from 1836 to '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, his term expiring in 1845. During the later period of his professional career at Jacksonville he was the partner of David A. Smith, a prominent lawyer of that city, and had Richard Yates for a pupil. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was commissioned Colonel of the First Illinois Volunteers (June 30, 1846) and was killed on the second day of the battle of Buena Vista (Feb. 27, 1847) while leading the final charge. His remains were brought to Jacksonville and buried with distinguished honors in the cemetery there, his former pupil, Richard Yates, delivering the funeral oration.—**Gen. Martin D.** (Hardin), soldier, son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 26, 1837; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1859, and entered the service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, a few months later becoming full Second Lieutenant, and, in May, 1861, First Lieutenant. Being assigned to the command of volunteer troops, he passed through various grades until May, 1864, when he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious conduct at North River, Va., became Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 2, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General of the regular army in March, 1865, for service during the war, and was finally mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He continued in the regular service, however, until December 15, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Hardin lost an arm and suffered other wounds during the war. His home is in Chicago.

—**Ellen Hardin** (Walworth), author, daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1832, and educated at the Female Seminary in that place; was married about 1854

to Mansfield Tracy Walworth (son of Chancellor R. H. Walworth of New York). Her husband became an author of considerable repute, chiefly in the line of fiction, but was assassinated in 1873 by a son who was acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity. Mrs. Walworth is a leader of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has given much attention, of late years, to literary pursuits. Among her works are accounts of the Burgoyne Campaign and of the battle of Buena Vista—the latter contributed to "The Magazine of American History"; a "Life of Col. John J. Hardin and History of the Hardin Family," besides a number of patriotic and miscellaneous poems and essays. She served for several years as a member of the Board of Education, and was for six years principal of a young ladies' school at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARDIN COUNTY, situated on the southeast border of the State, and bounded on the east and south by the Ohio River. It has an area of 194 square miles, and was named for a county in Kentucky. The surface is broken by ridges and deep gorges, or ravines, and well timbered with oak, hickory, elm, maple, locust and cottonwood. Corn, wheat and oats are the staple agricultural products. The minerals found are iron, coal and lead, besides carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Elizabethtown is the county-seat. Population (1880), 6,024; (1890), 7,234.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier and Member of Congress, born in East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807; was educated chiefly at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., and, after practicing law for a time, in Oneida County, removed to Illinois, resuming practice and managing several farms for twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847 from Warren County, and of the lower branch of the Sixteenth General Assembly (1848-50). Between 1850 and 1860 he was engaged in railroad enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Colonel and, in less than a year, was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1866. He did much for the development of the western part of the State in the construction of railroads, the Peoria & Oquawka (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) being one of the lines constructed by him. He left a fortune of about \$2,000,000, and, before his death, endowed a professorship in Monmouth College. Died, July 19, 1874.

HARGRAVE, Willis, pioneer, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, settling near Carmi in White County; served in the Third Territorial Legislature (1817-18) and in the First General Assembly of the State (1818-20). His business-life in Illinois was devoted to farming and salt-manufacture.

HARLAN, James, statesman, was born in Clark County, Ill., August 25, 1820; graduated at Ashbury University, Ind.; was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa (1847), President of Iowa Wesleyan University (1853), United States Senator (1855-65), Secretary of the Interior (1865-66), but re-elected to the Senate the latter year, and, in 1869, chosen President of Iowa University. He was also a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; in 1873, after leaving the Senate, was editor of "The Washington Chronicle," and, from 1882 to 1885, presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims. A daughter of ex-Senator Harlan married Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, and (1889-93) United States Minister to England. Mr. Harlan's home is at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Died, Oct. 5, 1899.

HARLAN, Justin, jurist, was born in Ohio about 1801 and, at the age of 25, settled in Clark County, Ill.; served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and, in 1835, was appointed a Justice of the Circuit Court; was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and the following year was elected to the Circuit bench under the new Constitution, being re-elected in 1855. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Indian Agent, continuing in office until 1865; in 1872 was elected County Judge of Clark County. Died, while on a visit in Kentucky, in March, 1879.

HARLOW, George H., ex-Secretary of State, born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1830, removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1854, and engaged in business as a commission merchant; also served a term as Mayor of Pekin. For many years he took a prominent part in the history of the State. Early in the '60's he was one of seven to organize, at Pekin, the "Union League of America," a patriotic secret organization sworn to preserve the Union, working in harmony with the war party and against the "Sons of Liberty." In 1862 he enlisted, and was about to go to the front, when Governor Yates requested him to remain at home and continue his effective work in the Union League, saying that he could accomplish more for the cause in this way than in the field.

Accordingly Mr. Harlow continued to labor as an organizer, and the League became a powerful factor in State politics. In 1865 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, but soon after became Governor Oglesby's private secretary. For a time he also served as Inspector-General on the Governor's staff, and had charge of the troops as they were mustered out. During a portion of Mr. Rummel's term (1869-73) as Secretary of State, he served as Assistant Secretary, and, in 1872, was elected as successor to Secretary Rummel and re-elected in 1876. While in Springfield he acted as correspondent for several newspapers, and, for a year, was city editor of "The Illinois State Journal." In 1881 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he was engaged at different periods in the commission and real estate business, but has been retired of late years on account of ill health.

HARPER, William H., legislator and commission merchant, born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 4, 1845; was brought by his parents in boyhood to Woodford County, Ill., and served in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; took a course in a commercial college and engaged in the stock and grain-shipping business in Woodford County until 1868, when he entered upon the commission business in Chicago. From 1872 to '75 he served, by appointment of the Governor, as Chief of the Grain Inspection Department of the city of Chicago; in 1882 was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly and re-elected in 1884. During his first term in the Legislature, Mr. Harper introduced and secured the passage of the "High License Law," which has received his name. Of late years he has been engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago.

HARPER, William Rainey, clergyman and educator, was born at New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856; graduated at Muskingum College at the age of 14, delivering the Hebrew oration, this being one of the principal commencement honors at that institution. After three years' private study he took a post-graduate course in philology at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph.D., at the age of 19. For several years he was engaged in teaching, at Macon, Tenn., and Denison University, Ohio, meanwhile continuing his philological studies and devoting special attention to Hebrew. In 1879 he accepted the chair of Hebrew in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago. Here he laid the foundation of the "inductive method" of Hebraic study, which rapidly grew in favor. The school by correspondence was known as the

"American Institute of Hebrew," and increased so rapidly that, by 1885, it had enrolled 800 students, from all parts of the world, many leading professors co-operating. In 1886 he accepted the professorship of Semitic Language and Literature at Yale University, having in the previous year become Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and, in 1891, Principal of the entire Chautauqua system. During the winters of 1889-91, Dr. Harper delivered courses of lectures on the Bible in various cities and before several universities and colleges, having been, in 1889, made Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, although still filling his former chair. In 1891 he accepted an invitation to the Presidency of the then incipient new Chicago University, which has rapidly increased in wealth, extent and influence. (See *University of Chicago*.) He is also at present (1899) a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Dr. Harper is the author of numerous philological text-books, relating chiefly to Hebrew, but applying the "inductive method" to the study of Latin and Greek, and has also sought to improve the study of English along these same lines. In addition, he has edited two scientific periodicals, and published numerous monographs.

HARRIS, Thomas L., lawyer, soldier and Member of Congress, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 29, 1816; graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, studied law with Gov. Isaac Toucey, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1842, the same year removing to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill. Here, in 1845, he was elected School Commissioner, in 1846 raised a company for the Mexican War, joined the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's) and was elected Major. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, after the wounding of General Shields at the latter, taking command of the regiment in place of Colonel Baker, who had assumed command of the brigade. During his absence in the army (1846) he was chosen to the State Senate; in 1848 was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, but was defeated by Richard Yates in 1850; was re-elected in 1854, '56, and '58, but died Nov. 24, 1858, a few days after his fourth election and before completing his preceding term.

HARRIS, William Logan, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born near Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1817; was educated at Norwalk Seminary, licensed to preach in 1836 and soon after admitted to the Michigan Conference, being transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1840. In 1845-46 he was a

tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; then, after two years' pastoral work and some three years as Principal of Baldwin Seminary, in 1851 returned to the Wesleyan, filling the position first of Principal of the Academic Department and then a professorship; was Secretary of the General Conferences (1856-72) and, during 1860-72, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; in 1872 was elected Bishop, and visited the Methodist Mission stations in China, Japan and Europe; joined the Illinois Conference in 1874, remaining until his death, which occurred in New York, Sept. 2, 1887. Bishop Harris was a recognized authority on Methodist Church law, and published a small work entitled "Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and, in connection with Judge William J. Henry, of this State, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law," having special reference to the Methodist Church.

HARRISBURG, county-seat of Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 70 miles northeast of Cairo. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and fruit-growing, and valuable deposits of salt, coal and iron are found in the vicinity. The town has flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, carriage and other wood working establishments, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 934; (1890), 1,723.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, Congressman and Mayor of Chicago, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; at the age of 20 years graduated from Yale College and began reading law, but later engaged in farming. After spending two years in foreign travel, he entered the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and, after graduation, settled at Chicago, where he soon became an operator in real estate. In 1871 he was elected a Commissioner of Cook County, serving three years. In 1874 he again visited Europe, and, on his return, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, being re-elected in 1876. In 1879 he was chosen Mayor of Chicago, filling that office for four successive biennial terms, but was defeated for re-election in 1887 by his Republican competitor, John A. Roche. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1888, but failed of election. He thereafter made a trip around the world, and, on his return, published an entertaining account of his journey under the title, "A Race with the Sun." In 1891 he was an Independent Democratic candidate for the Chicago mayoralty, but was defeated by Hempstead Washburne, Republican. In 1893 he received the regular nomina-

tion of his party for the office, and was elected. In 1892, in connection with a few associates, he purchased the plant of "The Chicago Times," placing his sons in charge. He was a man of strong character and intense personality, making warm friends and bitter enemies; genial, generous and kindly, and accessible to any one at all times, at either his office or his home. Taking advantage of this latter trait, one Prendergast, on the night of Oct. 28, 1893—immediately following the closing exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition—gained admission to his residence, and, without the slightest provocation, shot him down in his library. He lived but a few hours. The assassin was subsequently tried, convicted and hung.

HARRISON, William Henry, first Governor of the Territory of Indiana (including the present State of Illinois), and ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Va., Feb. 9, 1773—the son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Va., and began the study of medicine but never finished it. On August 16, 1791, he was commissioned Ensign in the First United States Infantry, and at once joined his regiment at Fort Washington, Ohio. The following year he was commissioned Lieutenant, and appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Anthony Wayne, who officially complimented him for his gallantry in the battle of the Miami. In May, 1797, he was made Captain and placed in command of Fort Washington. While stationed here, he formed an attachment for Miss Anna Symmes, and the match being opposed by the lady's father, eloped with and married her. On June 1, 1798, he resigned his commission, but was immediately appointed by President Adams, Secretary of the Northwest Territory, under Governor St. Clair. This post he resigned in 1799, to take his seat in Congress as Territorial Delegate. While he was so serving, the Territory of Indiana was created out of a portion of the Northwest Territory, and Harrison was appointed its first Governor, being reappointed by Presidents Jefferson and Madison. This territory included the present States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor Harrison's administration was wise and efficient. His policy toward the Indians was conciliatory and statesmanlike, and he negotiated many important treaties with them. (See *Indian Treaties*.) The savages becoming unruly, however, he led a force against them, and, Nov. 7, 1811, won a decisive victory over Tecumseh and his brother, "The Prophet," at Tippecanoe, near

the present site of Lafayette, Ind. He took a prominent part in the War of 1812, being commissioned Major-General, and, by his victory at the battle of the Thames, in 1813, materially aided in giving the United States possession of the chain of lakes above Erie. For this service Congress awarded him a gold medal. In 1814 he resigned his commission, because of a disagreement with the Secretary of War, and, in 1816, was elected to Congress, serving until 1819. In the latter year he was chosen State Senator in Ohio, and, in 1822, was defeated for Congress because of his anti-slavery record. In 1824 he was a Presidential Elector on the Henry Clay ticket, and the same year was sent to the United States Senate. He resigned his seat in 1828 on being appointed Minister to the United States of Colombia,—holding the position for less than a year. Returning to the United States in 1829, he was elected County Clerk of Hamilton County, Ohio, serving twelve years. In 1836 he was defeated for the Presidency on the Whig ticket by Van Buren, but was triumphantly elected in 1840. Died, at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841, one month after his inauguration as President.

HARTZELL, William, Congressman, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, and, four years later (1844) to Texas. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, settling in Randolph County, which became his permanent home. He was brought up on a farm, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in June, 1859. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He was Representative in Congress for two terms, being elected as a Democrat, in 1874, and again in 1876.

HARVARD, an incorporated city in McHenry County, 63 miles northwest of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It was incorporated in 1891, and has electric lights, an artesian water system, two weekly newspapers and various manufacturing establishments, among them a flouring mill, a carriage-wheel factory and sewing machine works. The surrounding region is agricultural. Population (1880), 1,607; (1890), 1,967.

HASKELL, Harriet Newell, educator and third Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, was born at Waldboro, Lincoln County, Maine, Jan. 14, 1835; educated at Castleton Seminary, Vt., and Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., graduating from the latter in 1855. Later, she served as Principal of high schools in Maine and Boston until 1862, when she was called to the principalship of Castleton Seminary. She resigned this

position in 1867 to assume a similar one at Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., where she has since remained. The main building of this institution having been burned in November, 1889, it was rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan, largely through the earnest efforts of Miss Haskell. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.)

HATCH, Ozias Mather, Secretary of the State of Illinois (1857-'65), was born at Hillsborough Center, N. H., April 11, 1814, and removed to Griggsville, Ill., in 1836. In 1829 he began life as a clerk for a wholesale and retail grocer in Boston. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in store-keeping at Griggsville. In the latter year he was appointed Circuit Court Clerk of Pike County, holding the office seven years. In 1858 he again embarked in business at Meredosia, Ill. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. An earnest anti-slavery man, he was, in 1856, nominated by the newly organized Republican party for Secretary of State and elected, being re-elected in 1860, on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend and admirer. During the war he gave a zealous and effective support to Governor Yates' administration. In 1864 he declined a renomination and retired from political life. He was an original and active member of the Lincoln Monument Association from its organization in 1865 to his death, and, in company with Gov. R. J. Oglesby, made a canvass of Eastern cities to collect funds for statuary to be placed on the monument. After retiring from office he was interested to some extent in the banking business at Griggsville, and was influential in securing the construction of the branch of the Wabash Railway from Naples to Hannibal, Mo. He was, for over thirty-five years, a resident of Springfield, dying there, March 12, 1893.

HATFIELD, (Rev.) Robert Miller, clergyman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; in early life enjoyed only such educational advantages as could be obtained while living on a farm; later, was employed as a clerk at White Plains and in New York City, but, in 1841, was admitted to the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, during the next eleven years supplying churches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1852 he went to Brooklyn and occupied pulpits in that vicinity until 1865, when he assumed the pastorate of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, two years later going to the Centenary Church in the same city. He subse-

quently had charge of churches in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but, returning to Illinois in 1877, he occupied pulpits for the next nine years in Evanston and Chicago. In 1886 he went to Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which was his last regular charge, as, in 1889, he became Financial Agent of the Northwestern University at Evanston, of which he had been a Trustee from 1878. As a temporary supply for pulpits or as a speaker in popular assemblies, his services were in constant demand during this period. Dr. Hatfield served as a Delegate to the General Conferences of 1860, '64, '76, '80 and '84, and was a leader in some of the most important debates in those bodies. Died, at Evanston, March 31, 1891.

HATTON, Frank, journalist and Postmaster-General, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846; entered his father's newspaper office at Cadiz, as an apprentice, at 11 years of age, becoming foreman and local editor; in 1862, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, but, in 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio and commissioned Second Lieutenant—his service being chiefly in the Army of the Cumberland, but participating in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war he went to Iowa, whither his father had preceded him, and where he edited "The Mount Pleasant Journal" (1869-74); then removed to Burlington, where he secured a controlling interest in "The Hawkeye," which he brought to a point of great prosperity; was Postmaster of that city under President Grant, and, in 1881, became First Assistant Postmaster-General. On the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham in 1884, he was appointed successor to the latter, serving to the end of President Arthur's administration, being the youngest man who ever held a cabinet position, except Alexander Hamilton. From 1882 to 1884, Mr. Hatton managed "The National Republican" in Washington; in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of "The Evening Mail"; retired from the latter in 1887, and, purchasing the plant of "The National Republican" in Washington, commenced the publication of "The Washington Post," with which he was connected until his death, April 30, 1894.

HAVANA, the county-seat of Mason County, an incorporated city founded in 1827 on the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of Spoon River, and a point of junction for three railways. It is a shipping point for corn and osage orange hedge plants. An agricultural implement factory is

located here. The city has several churches, three public schools and three newspapers. Population (1880), 2,118; (1890), 2,525.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820; graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and taught in various institutions in Massachusetts and New York, meanwhile studying theology. In 1848 he entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the New York Conference; five years later accepted a professorship in Michigan University, but resigned in 1856 to become editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, for seven years—in that time serving two terms in the State Senate and a part of the time being an Overseer of Harvard University. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; in 1872 became Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, but resigned in 1874 to become Chancellor of Syracuse University, N.Y. In 1880 he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died, in Salem, Oregon, in August, 1881. Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility and power as an orator, wrote much for the periodical press and published several volumes on religious topics, besides a treatise on rhetoric.

HAVEN, Luther, educator, was born near Framingham, Mass., August 6, 1806. With a meager country-school education, at the age of 17 he began teaching, continuing in this occupation six or seven years, after which he spent three years in a more liberal course of study in a private academy at Ellington, Conn. He was next employed at Leicester Academy, first as a teacher, and, for eleven years, as Principal. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he removed to Chicago. After several years spent in manufacturing and real-estate business, in 1854 he became proprietor of "The Prairie Farmer," of which he remained in control until 1858. Mr. Haven took an active interest in public affairs, and was an untiring worker for the promotion of popular education. For ten years following 1853, he was officially connected with the Chicago Board of Education, being for four years its President. The comptrollership of the city was offered him in 1860, but declined. During the war he was a zealous supporter of the Union cause. In October, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector for the Port of Chicago, and Sub-Treasurer of the United States for the Department of the Northwest, serving in

this capacity during a part of President Johnson's administration. In 1866 he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, dying on March 6, of that year.

HAWK, Robert M. A., Congressman, was born in Hancock County, Ind., April 23, 1839; came to Carroll County, Ill., in boyhood, where he attended the common schools and later graduated from Eureka College. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned First Lieutenant, next promoted to a Captaincy and, finally, brevetted Major for soldierly conduct in the field. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk of Carroll County, and three times re-elected, serving from 1865 to 1879. The latter year he resigned, having been elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878. In 1880 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term, his successor being Robert R. Hitt, of Mount Morris, who was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy.

HAWLEY, John B., Congressman and First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 9, 1831; accompanied his parents to Illinois in childhood, residing in his early manhood at Carthage, Hancock County. At the age of 23 (1854) he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Rock Island. From 1856 to 1860 he was State's Attorney of Rock Island County. In 1861 he entered the Union army as Captain, but was so severely wounded at Fort Donelson (1862) that he was obliged to quit the service. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Rock Island, but one year afterward he was removed by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, being twice re-elected, and, in 1876, was Presidential Elector on the Hayes-Wheeler ticket. In the following year he was appointed by President Hayes First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, serving until 1880, when he resigned. During the last six years of his life he was Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Died, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, May 24, 1895.

HAY, John, author, diplomatist and Secretary of State, was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, of Scottish ancestry; graduated at Brown University, 1858, and studied law at Springfield, Ill., his father, in the meantime, having become a resident of Warsaw, Ill.; was admitted to practice in 1861, but immediately went to Washington as assistant private secretary of President Lincoln, acting part of the time as the President's aid-de-camp, also serving for some time under General

Hunter and Gilmore, with the rank of Major and Adjutant-General. After President Lincoln's assassination he served as Secretary of Legation at Paris and Madrid, and as Charge d'Affaires at Vienna; was also editor for a time of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, and a leading editorial writer on "The New York Tribune." Colonel Hay's more important literary works include "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads," and the ten-volume "History of the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. In 1875 he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, but, after retiring from "The New York Tribune," made Washington his home. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England, where, by his tact, good judgment and sound discretion manifested as a diplomatist and speaker on public occasions, he won a reputation as one of the most able and accomplished foreign representatives America has produced. His promotion to the position of Secretary of State on the retirement of Secretary William R. Day, at the close of the Spanish-American War, in September, 1898, followed naturally as a just tribute to the rank which he had won as a diplomatist, and was universally approved throughout the nation.

HAY, John B., ex-Congressman, was born at Belleville, Ill., Jan. 8, 1834; attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently he studied law, and won considerable local prominence in his profession, being for eight years State's Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. He served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and, in 1868, was elected a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1870.

HAY, Milton, lawyer and legislator, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 3, 1817; removed with his father's family to Springfield, Ill., in 1832; in 1838 became a student in the law office of Stuart & Lincoln; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice at Pittsfield, Pike County. In 1858 he returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan (afterwards his father-in-law), which ended by the retirement of the latter from practice in 1861. Others who were associated with him as partners, at a later date, were Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. John M. Palmer, Henry S. Greene and D. T. Littler. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and, as Chairman of the Committee on Revenue and member of the Judiciary Committee, was

prominent in shaping the Constitution of 1870. Again, as a member of the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1873-74), he assisted in revising and adapting the laws to the new order of things under the new Constitution. The estimate in which he was held by his associates is shown in the fact that he was a member of the Joint Committee of five appointed by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of the State, which was especially complimented for the manner in which it performed its work by concurrent resolution of the two houses. A conservative Republican in politics, gentle and unobtrusive in manner, and of calm, dispassionate judgment and unimpeachable integrity, no man was more frequently consulted by State executives on questions of great delicacy and public importance, during the last thirty years of his life, than Mr. Hay. In 1881 he retired from the active prosecution of his profession, devoting his time to the care of a handsome estate. Died, Sept. 15, 1893.

HAYES, Philip C., ex-Congressman, was born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 3, 1833. Before he was a year old his parents removed to La Salle County, Ill., where the first twenty years of his life were spent upon a farm. In 1860 he graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, being commissioned successively, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. After the war he engaged in journalism, becoming the publisher and senior editor of "The Morris Herald," a weekly periodical issued at Morris, Grundy County. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia which renominated Grant, and represented his district in Congress from 1877 to 1881. Later he became editor and part proprietor of "The Republican" at Joliet, Ill., but retired some years since.

HAYES, Samuel Suowden, lawyer and politician, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1820; settled at Shawneetown in 1838, and engaged in the drug business for two years; then began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1842, settling first at Mount Vernon and later at Carmi. He early took an interest in politics, stumping the southern counties for the Democratic party in 1843 and '44. In 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Commercial Convention and, in 1846, was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, being re-elected in '48. In 1847 he raised a company for service in the Mexican War, but, owing to its distance from the seat of government, its muster rolls were not

received until the quota of the State had been filled. The same year he was chosen a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for White County, and, in 1848, was a Democratic Presidential Elector. About 1852 he removed to Chicago, where he was afterwards City Solicitor and (1862-65) City Comptroller. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and an earnest worker for Douglas in the campaign which followed. While in favor of the Union, he was strongly opposed to the policy of the administration, particularly in its attitude on the question of slavery. His last public service was as a Delegate from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His talents as an orator, displayed both at the bar and before popular assemblies, were of a very high order.

HAYMARKET RIOT, THE, an anarchistic outbreak which occurred in Chicago on the evening of May 4, 1886. For several days prior, meetings of dissatisfied workmen had been addressed by orators who sought to inflame the worst passions of their hearers. The excitement (previously more or less under restraint) culminated on the date mentioned. Haymarket Square, in Chicago, is a broad, open space formed by the widening of West Randolph Street for an open-air produce-market. An immense concourse assembled there on the evening named; inflammatory speeches were made from a cart, which was used as a sort of improvised platform. During the earlier part of the meeting the Mayor (Carter H. Harrison) was present, but upon his withdrawal, the oratory became more impassioned and incendiary. Towards midnight, some one whose identity has never been thoroughly proved, threw a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the police, who, under command of Inspector John Bonfield, had ordered the dispersal of the crowd and were endeavoring to enforce the command. Simultaneously a score of men lay dead or bleeding in the street. The majority of the crowd fled, pursued by the officers. Numerous arrests followed during the night and the succeeding morning, and search was made in the office of the principal Anarchistic organ, which resulted in the discovery of considerable evidence of an incriminating character. A Grand Jury of Cook County found indictments for murder against eight of the suspected leaders, all of whom were convicted after a trial extending over several months, both the State and the defense being represented by some of the ablest counsel at the Chicago bar. Seven of the accused were con-

demned to death, and one (Oscar Neebe) was given twenty years' imprisonment. The death sentence of two—Samuel Fielden and Justus Schwab—was subsequently commuted by Governor Oglesby to life-imprisonment, but executive clemency was extended in 1893 by Governor Altgeld to all three of those serving terms in the penitentiary. Of those condemned to execution, one (Louis Lingg) committed suicide in the county-jail by exploding, between his teeth, a small dynamite bomb which he had surreptitiously obtained; the remaining four (August Spies, Albert D. Parsons, Louis Engel and Adolph Fischer) were hanged in the county-jail at Chicago, on November 14, 1887. The affair attracted wide attention, not only throughout the United States but in other countries also.

HAYNIE, Isham Nicolas, soldier and Adjutant-General, was born at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1824; came to Illinois in boyhood and received but little education at school, but worked on a farm to obtain means to study law, and was licensed to practice in 1846. Throughout the Mexican War he served as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Illinois Volunteers, but, on his return, resumed practice in 1849, and, in 1850, was elected to the Legislature from Marion County. He graduated from the Kentucky Law School in 1852 and, in 1856, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo. In 1860 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which he had assisted in organizing. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and was severely wounded at the latter. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress as a War Democrat, being defeated by W. J. Allen, and the same year was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He resumed practice at Cairo in 1864, and, in 1865, was appointed by Governor Oglesby Adjutant-General as successor to Adjutant-General Fuller, but died in office, at Springfield, November, 1868.

HAYWARD COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, at Fairfield, Wayne County; incorporated in 1886; is co-educational; had 160 pupils in 1898, with a faculty of nine instructors.

HEACOCK, Russell E., pioneer lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1770; having lost his father at 7 years of age, learned the carpenter's trade and came west early in life; in 1806 was studying law in Missouri, and, two years later, was licensed to practice in Indiana Territory, of which Illinois then formed a part, locating first

at Kaskaskia and afterwards at Jonesboro, in Union County; in 1823 went to Buffalo, N. Y., but returned west in 1827, arriving where Chicago now stands on July 4; in 1828 was living inside Fort Dearborn, but subsequently located several miles up the South Branch of the Chicago River, where he opened a small farm at a place which went by the name of "Heacock's Point." In 1831 he obtained a license to keep a tavern, in 1833 became a Justice of the Peace, and, in 1835, had a law office in the village of Chicago. He took a prominent part in the organization of Cook County, invested liberally in real estate, but lost it in the crash of 1837. He was disabled by paralysis in 1843 and died of cholera, June 28, 1849. —**Reuben E. (Heacock)**, a son of Mr. Heacock, was member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, from Cook County.

HEALTH, BOARD OF, a bureau of the State Government, created by act of May 25, 1877. It consists of seven members, named by the Governor, who hold office for seven years. It is charged with "general supervision of the interests connected with the health and life of the citizens of the State." All matters pertaining to quarantine fall within its purview, and in this respect it is invested with a power which, while discretionary, is well-nigh autocratic. The same standard holds good, although to a far less extent, as to its supervisory power over contagious diseases, of man or beast. The Board also has a modified control over medical practitioners, under the terms of the statute popularly known as the "Medical Practice Act." Through its powers thereunder, it has kept out or expelled from the State an army of irregular practitioners, and has done much toward raising the standard of professional qualification.

HEALY, George P. A., artist, was born in Boston, July 15, 1808, and early manifested a predilection for art, in which he was encouraged by the painter Scully. He struggled in the face of difficulties until 1836, when, having earned some money by his art, he went to Europe to study, spending two years in Paris and a like period in London. In 1855 he came to Chicago, contemplating a stay of three weeks, but remained until 1867. During this time he is said to have painted 575 portraits, many of them being likenesses of prominent citizens of Chicago and of the State. Many of his pictures, deposited in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society for safe-keeping, were destroyed by the fire of 1871. From 1869 to '91 his time was spent chiefly in Rome. During his several visits to Europe he

painted the portraits of a large number of royal personages, including Louis Phillippe of France, as also, in this country, the portraits of Presidents and other distinguished persons. One of his historical pictures was "Webster Replying to Hayne," in which 150 figures are introduced. A few years before his death, Mr. Healy donated a large number of his pictures to the Newberry Library of Chicago. He died in Chicago, June 24, 1894.

HEATON, William Weed, lawyer and jurist, was born at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., April 18, 1814. After completing his academic studies he engaged, for a short time, in teaching, but soon began the study of law, and, in 1838, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. In 1840 he removed to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-second Circuit, and occupied a seat upon the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred Dec. 26, 1877, while serving as a member of the Appellate Court for the First District.

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz, German patriot and soldier, was born at Baden, Germany, Sept. 28, 1811. He attained eminence in his native country as a lawyer and politician; was a member of the Baden Assembly of 1843 and a leader in the Diet of 1846-47, but, in 1848, was forced, with many of his compatriots, to find a refuge in the United States. In 1849 he settled as a farmer at Summerfield, in St. Clair County, Ill. He took a deep interest in politics and, being earnestly opposed to slavery, ultimately joined the Republican party, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1856 and '60. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was later transferred to the command of the Eighty-second. He was a brave soldier, and actively participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chancellorsville. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to his farm in St. Clair County. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1881.

HEDDING COLLEGE, an institution incorporated in 1875 and conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Abingdon, Knox County, Ill.; has a faculty of seventeen instructors, and reports (1895-96), 403 students, of whom 212 were male and 181 female. The branches taught include the sciences, the classics, music, fine arts, oratory and preparatory courses. The institution has funds and endowment amounting to \$55,000, and property valued at \$158,000.

HEMPSTEAD, Charles S., pioneer lawyer and first Mayor of Galena, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., Sept. 10, 1794—the son of Stephen Hempstead, a patriot of the Revolution. In 1809 he came west in company with a brother, descending the Ohio River in a canoe from Marietta to Shawneetown, and making his way across the "Illinois Country" on foot to Kaskaskia and finally to St. Louis, where he joined another brother (Edward), with whom he soon began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in both Missouri Territory and Illinois, he removed to St. Genevieve, where he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney by appointment of the Governor, but returned to St. Louis in 1818-19 and later became a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1829 Mr. Hempstead located at Galena, Ill., which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and where he was one of the earliest and best known lawyers. The late Minister E. B. Washburne became a clerk in Mr. Hempstead's law office in 1840, and, in 1845, a partner. Mr. Hempstead was one of the promoters of the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), serving upon the first Board of Directors; was elected the first Mayor of Galena in 1841, and, in the early days of the Civil War, was appointed by President Lincoln a Paymaster in the Army. Died, in Galena, Dec. 10, 1874.—**Edward** (Hempstead), an older brother of the preceding, already mentioned, came west in 1804, and, after holding various positions at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, under Gov. William Henry Harrison, located at St. Louis and became the first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory (1811-14). His death occurred as the result of an accident, August 10, 1817.—**Stephen** (Hempstead), another member of this historic family, was Governor of Iowa from 1850 to '54. Died, Feb. 16, 1883.

HENDERSON, Thomas J., ex-Congressman, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1824; came to Illinois in 1837, and was reared upon a farm, but received an academic education. In 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Stark County, and, in 1849, Clerk of the County Court of the same county, serving in that capacity for four years. Meanwhile he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855 and '56 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and State Senator from 1857 to '60. He entered the Union army, in 1862, as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and

served until the close of the war, being brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1865. He was a Republican Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Seventh Illinois District, serving continuously until March, 1895. His home is at Princeton.

HENDERSON, William H., politician and legislator, was born in Garrard County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1793. After serving in the War of 1812, he settled in Tennessee, where he held many positions of public trust, including that of State Senator. In 1836 he removed to Illinois, and, two years later, was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Bureau and Putnam Counties, being re-elected in 1840. In 1842 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, being defeated by John Moore. In 1845 he migrated to Iowa, where he died in 1864.

HENDERSON COUNTY, a county comprising 380 square miles of territory, located in the western square of the State and bordering on the Mississippi River. The first settlements were made about 1827-28^s at Yellow Banks, now Oquawka. Immigration was checked by the Black Hawk War, but revived after the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. The county was set off from Warren in 1841, with Oquawka as the county-seat. Population (1880), 10,722; (1890), 9,876. The soil is fertile, and underlaid by limestone. The surface is undulating, and well timbered.

HENNEPIN, the county-seat of Putnam County, situated on the left bank of the Illinois River, about twenty-eight miles below Ottawa. 100 miles southwest of Chicago, and three miles southeast of Bureau Junction. It has a court house, a bank, three churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper office. It is a prominent shipping point for produce by the river. The Hennepin Canal, now in process of construction from the Illinois River to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, leaves the Illinois about two miles above Hennepin. Population (1880), 623; (1890), 574.

HENNEPIN, Louis, a Franciscan (Recollect) friar and explorer, born at Ath, Belgium, about 1640. After several years of clerical service in Belgium and Holland, he was ordered (1675) by his ecclesiastical superiors to proceed to Canada. In 1679 he accompanied La Salle on his explorations of the great lakes and the upper Mississippi. Having reached the Illinois by way of Lake Michigan, early in the following year (1680), La Salle proceeded to construct a fort on the east

side of the Illinois River, a little below the present site of Peoria, which afterwards received the name of Fort Creve-Cœur. In February, 1680, Father Hennepin was dispatched by La Salle, with two companions, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, to explore the upper Mississippi. Ascending the latter stream, his party was captured by the Sioux and carried to the villages of that tribe among the Minnesota lakes, but finally rescued. During his captivity he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named. After his rescue Hennepin returned to Quebec, and thence sailed to France. There he published a work describing La Salle's first expedition and his own explorations. Although egotistical and necessarily incorrect, this work was a valuable contribution to history. Because of ecclesiastical insubordination he left France for Holland. In 1697 he published an extraordinary volume, in which he set forth claims as a discoverer which have been wholly discredited. His third and last work, published at Utrecht, in 1698, was entitled a "New Voyage in a Country Larger than Europe." It was a compilation describing La Salle's voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi. His three works have been translated into twenty-four different languages. He died, at Utrecht, between 1702 and 1705.

HENNEPIN CANAL. (See *Illinois & Mississippi Canal*.)

HENRY, a city in Marshall County, situated on the west bank of the Illinois River and on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 33 miles north-northeast of Peoria. There is a combination bridge, lock and dam across the river at this point. It has grain elevators, flour mills, a wind-mill factory, a national bank, eight churches and two newspapers, besides one monthly publication. It is also the seat of Marshall College, founded in 1855. Population (1880), 1,728; (1890), 1,512.

HENRY, James D., pioneer and soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1822, locating at Edwardsville, where, being of limited education, he labored as a mechanic during the day and attended school at night; engaged in merchandising, removed to Springfield in 1826, and was soon after elected Sheriff; served in the Winnebago War (1827) as Adjutant, and, in the Black Hawk War (1831-32) as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, finally being placed in command of a brigade at the battle of Wisconsin and the Bad Axe, his success in both winning for him great popularity. His exposures brought on disease of

the lungs, and, going South, he died at New Orleans, March 4, 1834.

HENRY COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties of Northern Illinois, near the western border of the State, having an area of 830 square miles,—named for Patrick Henry. The American pioneer of the region was Dr. Baker, who located in 1835 on what afterwards became the town of Colona. During the two years following several colonies from the eastern States settled at different points (Geneseo, Wethersfield, etc.). The act creating it was passed in 1825, though organization was not completed until 1837. The first county court was held at Dayton. Subsequent county-seats have been Richmond (1837); Geneseo (1840); Morristown (1842); and Cambridge (1843). Population (1870), 36,597; (1890), 33,338.

HERNDON, Archer G., one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the General Assembly of 1836-37, was born in Culpepper County, Va., Feb. 13, 1795; spent his youth in Green County, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., 1820, and to Sangamon in 1821, becoming a citizen of Springfield in 1825, where he engaged in mercantile business; served eight years in the State Senate (1834-42), and as Receiver of the Land Office 1842-49. Died, Jan. 3, 1867. Mr. Herndon was the father of William H. Herndon, the law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

HERNDON, William H., lawyer, was born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818; brought to Illinois by his father, Archer G. Herndon, in 1820, and to Sangamon County in 1821; entered Illinois College in 1836, but remained only one year on account of his father's hostility to the supposed abolition influences prevailing at that institution; spent several years as clerk in a store at Springfield, studied law two years with the firm of Lincoln & Logan (1842-44), was admitted to the bar and became the partner of Mr. Lincoln, so continuing until the election of the latter to the Presidency. Mr. Herndon was a radical opponent of slavery and labored zealously to promote the advancement of his distinguished partner. The offices he held were those of City Attorney, Mayor and Bank Commissioner under three Governors. Some years before his death he wrote, and, in conjunction with Jesse W. Weik, published a *Life of Abraham Lincoln* in three volumes—afterwards revised and issued in a two-volume edition by the Messrs. Appleton, New York. Died, near Springfield, March 18, 1891.

HERRINGTON, Augustus M., lawyer and politician, was born at or near Meadville, Pa., in 1823;

when ten years of age was brought by his father to Chicago, the family removing two years later (1835) to Geneva, Kane County, where the elder Herrington opened the first store. Augustus was admitted to the bar in 1844; obtained great prominence as a Democratic politician, serving as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1856, and as a delegate to Democratic National Conventions in 1860, '64, '68, '76 and '80, and was almost invariably a member of the State Conventions of his party during the same period. He also served for many years as Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Died, at Geneva, Kane County, August 14, 1883.—**James (Herrington)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Mercer County, Pa., June 6, 1824; came to Chicago in 1833, but, two years later, was taken by his parents to Geneva, Kane County. In 1843 he was apprenticed to the printing business on the old "Chicago Democrat" (John Wentworth, publisher), remaining until 1848, when he returned to Geneva, where he engaged in farming, being also connected for a year or two with a local paper. In 1849 he was elected County Clerk, remaining in office eight years; also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors, later serving continuously in the lower branch of the General Assembly from 1872 to 1886. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a frequent delegate to Democratic State Conventions. Died, July 7, 1890.—**James Herrington, Sr.**, father of the two preceding, was a Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48) for the District embracing the counties of Kane, McHenry, Boone and De Kalb.

HERTZ, Henry L., ex-State Treasurer, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1847; graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1866, and after pursuing the study of medicine for two years, emigrated to this country in 1869. After various experiences in selling sewing-machines, as bank-clerk, and as a farm-hand, in 1876 Mr. Hertz was employed in the Recorder's office of Cook County; in 1878 was record-writer in the Criminal Court Clerk's office; in 1884 was elected Coroner of Cook County, and re-elected in 1888. In 1892, as Republican candidate for State Treasurer, he was defeated, but, in 1896, again a candidate for the same office, was elected by a majority of 115,000, serving until 1899. He is now a resident of Chicago.

HESING, Antone Caspar, journalist and politician, was born in Prussia in 1823; left an orphan at the age of 15, he soon after emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore and going thence to Cin-

cinnati. From 1840 to 1842 he worked in a grocery store in Cincinnati, and later opened a small hotel. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, as a Republican. In 1863 he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," and in 1867 became sole proprietor. In 1871 he admitted his son, Washington Hesing, to a partnership, installing him as general manager. Died, in Chicago, March 31, 1895.—**Washington (Hesing)**, son of the preceding, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1849, educated at Chicago and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1870. After a year spent in study abroad, he returned to Chicago and began work upon "The Staats Zeitung," later becoming managing editor, and finally editor-in-chief. While yet a young man he was made a member of the Chicago Board of Education, but declined to serve a second term. In 1872 he entered actively into politics, making speeches in both English and German in support of General Grant's Presidential candidacy. Later he affiliated with the Democratic party, as did his father, and, in 1893, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Chicago mayoralty, being defeated by Carter H. Harrison. In December, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving four years. His administration was characterized by a high degree of efficiency and many improvements in the service were adopted, one of the most important being the introduction of postal cars on the street-railroads for the collection of mail matter. In April, 1897, he became an Independent candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee. Died, Dec. 18, 1897.

HEYWORTH, a village of McLean County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles south of Bloomington. The place has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 560; (1890), 566.

HIBBARD, Homer Nash, lawyer, was born at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., Nov. 7, 1824, his early life being spent upon a farm and in attendance upon the common schools. After a short term in an academy at Randolph, Vt., at the age of 18 he began the study of law at Rutland—also fitting himself for college with a private tutor. Later, having obtained means by teaching, he took a course in Castleton Academy and Vermont University, graduating from the latter in 1850. Then, having spent some years in teaching, he entered the Dane Law School at Harvard,

later continuing his studies at Burlington and finally, in the fall of 1853, removing to Chicago. Here he opened a law office in connection with his old classmate, the late Judge John A. Jameson, but early in the following year removed to Freeport, where he subsequently served as City Attorney, Master in Chancery and President of the City School Board. Returning to Chicago in 1860, he became a member of the law firm of Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard, and still later the head of the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble. In 1870 he was appointed by Judge Drummond Register in Bankruptcy for the Chicago District, serving during the life of the law. He was also, for some time, a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and Vice-President of the American Insurance Company. Died, Nov. 14, 1897.

HICKS, Stephen G., lawyer and soldier of three wars, was born in Jackson County, Ga., Feb. 22, 1807—the son of John Hicks, one of the seven soldiers killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Leaving the roof of a step-father at an early age, he found his way to Illinois, working for a time in the lead mines near Galena, and later at the carpenter's trade with an uncle; served as a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War, finally locating in Jefferson County, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Here he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly (1840) and re-elected successively to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Early in the Mexican War (1846) he recruited a company for the Third Regiment, of which he was chosen Captain, a year later becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth. At the beginning of the Civil War Colonel Hicks was practicing his profession at Salem, Marion County. He promptly raised a company which became a part of the Fortieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment saw active service in the campaign in Western Tennessee, including the battle of Shiloh, where Colonel Hicks was dangerously wounded through the lungs, only recovering after some months in hospital and at his home. He rejoined his regiment in July following, but found himself compelled to accept an honorable discharge, a few months later, on account of disability. Having finally recovered, he was restored to his old command, and served to the close of the war. In October, 1863, he was placed in command at Paducah, Ky., where he remained eighteen months, after which he was transferred to Columbus, Ky. While in command at Paducah, the place was desperately assaulted by the rebel

Colonel Forrest, but successfully defended, the rebel assailants sustaining a loss of some 1,200 killed and wounded. After the war Colonel Hicks returned to Salem, where he died, Dec. 14, 1869, and was buried, in accordance with his request, in the folds of the American flag. Born on Washington's birthday, it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the death of this brave soldier should have occurred on the anniversary of that of the "Father of His Country."

HIGBEE, Chauncey L., lawyer and Judge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821, and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1844. He early took an interest in politics, being elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1854, and two years later to the State Senate. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, and '79. In 1877, and again in '79, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court. Died, at Pittsfield, Dec. 7, 1884.

HIGGINS, Van Hollis, lawyer, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and received his early education at Auburn and Seneca Falls; came to Chicago in 1837 and, after spending some time as clerk in his brother's store, taught some months in Vermilion County; then went to St. Louis, where he spent a year or two as reporter on "The Missouri Argus," later engaging in commercial pursuits; in 1842 removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he read law and was admitted to the bar; in 1845, established himself in practice in Galena, served two years as City Attorney there, but returned to Chicago in 1852, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1858 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-first General Assembly; served several years as Judge of the Chicago City Court, and was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion. Judge Higgins was successful as a lawyer and business man, and was connected with a number of important business enterprises, especially in connection with real-estate operations; was also a member of several local societies of a professional, social and patriotic character. Died, at Darien, Wis., April 17, 1893.

HIGGINSON, Charles M., civil engineer and Assistant Railway President, was born in Chicago, July 11, 1846—the son of George M. Higginson, who located in Chicago about 1843 and engaged in the real-estate business; was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., and entered the engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in 1867, remaining until 1875. He then became the pur-

chasing agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, but, a year later, returned to Chicago, and soon after assumed the same position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, being transferred to the Auditorship of the latter road in 1879. Later, he became assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Line, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Riverside, Ill., May 6, 1899. Mr. Higginson was, for several years, President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

HIGH, James L., lawyer and author, was born at Belleville, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; in boyhood came to Wisconsin, and graduated at Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1864, also serving for a time as Adjutant of the Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; studied law at the Michigan University Law School and, in 1867, came to Chicago, where he began practice. He spent the winter of 1871-72 in Salt Lake City and, in the absence of the United States District Attorney, conducted the trial of certain Mormon leaders for connection with the celebrated Mountain Meadow Massacre, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Times," his letters being widely copied. Returning to Chicago he took a high rank in his profession. He was the author of several volumes, including treatises on "The Law of Injunctions as administered in the Courts of England and America," and "Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Mandamus, Quo Warranto and Prohibitions," which are accepted as high authority with the profession. In 1870 he published a revised edition of Lord Erskine's Works, including all his legal arguments, together with a memoir of his life. Died, Oct. 3, 1898.

HIGHLAND, a city in the southeastern part of Madison County, founded in 1836 and located on the Vandalia line, 32 miles east of St. Louis. Its manufacturing industries include a milk-condensing creamery, flour and planing mills, breweries, etc. It contains several churches and schools (among the latter being a Roman Catholic Seminary), a hospital, and has two newspapers—one German. The early settlers were Germans of the most thrifty and enterprising classes. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 1,960; (1890), 1,857; (1898), estimated, 2,400.

HIGHLAND PARK, an incorporated city of Lake County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles north-northwest of Chicago. It has a salubrious site on a bluff 100 feet above

Lake Michigan, and is a favorite residence and health resort. It has a large hotel, several churches, an academy, a ladies' seminary, and editions of two Waukegan papers are issued there. Population (1880), 1,154; (1890), 2,163.

HILDRUP, Jesse S., lawyer and legislator, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1833; at 15 removed to the State of New York and afterwards to Harrisburg, Pa.; in 1860 came to Belvidere, Ill., where he began the practice of law, also serving as Corporation Trustee and Township Supervisor, and, during the latter years of the war, as Deputy Provost Marshal. His first important elective office was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1870, but he was elected Representative in the General Assembly the same year, and again in 1872. While in the House he took a prominent part in the legislation which resulted in the organization of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Mr. Hildrup was also a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois from 1877 to 1881. During the last few years much of his time has been spent in California for the benefit of the health of some members of his family.

HILL, Charles Augustus, ex-Congressman, was born at Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., August 23, 1833. He acquired his early education by dint of hard labor, and much privation. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling in Will County, where, for several years, he taught school, as he had done while in New York. Meanwhile he read law, his last instructor being Hon. H. C. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Will County in 1860, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, participating in the battle of Antietam. Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First United States Regiment of Colored Troops, with which he remained until the close of the war, rising to the rank of Captain. In 1865 he returned to Joliet and to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the district comprising Will and Grundy Counties, but declined a renomination. In 1888 he was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth Illinois District, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by Lewis Steward, Democrat.

HILLSBORO, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Montgomery County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 67 miles northeast of St. Louis. Its manufactures are flour, brick and tile, carriages and harness,

furniture and woolen goods. It has a high school, banks and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding region is agricultural, though considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 2,858; (1890), 2,500.

HINCKLEY, a village of De Kalb County, on the Rockford Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles west of Aurora. It is a rich agricultural and dairying region; also has grain elevators and brick and tile works. Population (1890), 496.

HINRICHSSEN, William H., ex-Secretary of State and ex-Congressman, was born at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1850; educated at the University of Illinois, spent four years in the office of his father, who was stock-agent of the Wabash Railroad, and six years (1874-80) as Deputy Sheriff of Morgan County; then went into the newspaper business, editing the Jacksonville "Evening Courier," until 1886, after which he was connected with "The Quincy Herald," to 1890, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed his place on "The Courier." He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, and elected Secretary of State in 1892, serving until January, 1897. Mr. Hinrichsen has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee since 1890, and was Chairman of that body during 1894-96. In 1896 Mr. Hinrichsen was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Sixteenth District and was elected by over 6,000 majority, but failed to secure a renomination in 1898.

HINSDALE, a village in Du Page County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has four churches, a graded school, an academy and three weekly newspapers. It is a popular suburban residence for Chicago business men. Population (1880), 819; (1890), 1,584.

HITCHCOCK, Charles, lawyer, was born at Hanson, Plymouth County, Mass., April 4, 1837; studied at Dartmouth College and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, soon afterward establishing himself for the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, which was the only important public office that he held, though his capacity was recognized by his election to the Presidency of that body. Died, May 6, 1881.

HITCHCOCK, Luke, clergyman, was born April 13, 1813, at Lebanon, N. Y., entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834, and, after supplying various charges in

that State during the next five years, in 1839 came to Chicago, becoming one of the most influential factors in the Methodist denomination in Northern Illinois. Between that date and 1860 he was identified, as regular pastor or Presiding Elder, with churches at Dixon, Ottawa, Belvidere, Rockford, Mount Morris, St. Charles and Chicago (the old Clark Street church), with two years' service (1841-43) as agent of Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris—his itinerant labors being interrupted at two or three periods by ill-health, compelling him to assume a superannuated relation. From 1852 to '80, inclusive, he was a delegate every four years to the General Conference. In 1860 he was appointed Agent of the Western Book Concern, and, as the junior representative, was placed in charge of the depository at Chicago—in 1868 becoming the Senior Agent, and so remaining until 1880. His subsequent service included two terms as Presiding Elder for the Dixon and Chicago Districts; the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society; Superintendent of the Wesley Hospital (which he assisted to organize), his last position being that of Corresponding Secretary of the Superannuates' Relief Association. He was also influential in securing the establishment of a church paper in Chicago and the founding of the Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. Died, while on a visit to a daughter at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1898.

HITT, Daniel F., civil engineer and soldier, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 13, 1810—the son of a Methodist preacher who freed his slaves and removed to Urbana, Ohio, in 1814. In 1829 the son began the study of engineering and, removing to Illinois the following year, was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later being employed in surveying some sixteen years. Being stationed at Prairie du Chien at the time of the Black Hawk War (1832), he was attached to the Stephenson Rangers for a year, but at the end of that period resumed surveying and, having settled in La Salle County, became the first Surveyor of that county. In 1861 he joined Colonel Cushman, of Ottawa, in the organization of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the service in March, 1862, and commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment took part in various battles, including those of Shiloh, Corinth and La Grange, Tenn. In the latter Colonel Hitt received an injury by being thrown from his horse which compelled his resignation and from

which he never fully recovered. Returning to Ottawa, he continued to reside there until his death, May 11, 1899. Colonel Hitt was father of Andrew J. Hitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and uncle of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Republican party on the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in Grand Army circles.

HITT, Isaac R., real-estate operator, was born at Boonsboro, Md., June 2, 1828; in 1845 entered the freshman class at Asbury University, Ind., graduating in 1849. Then, removing to Ottawa, Ill., he was engaged for a time in farming, but, in 1852, entered into the forwarding and commission business at La Salle. Having meanwhile devoted some attention to real-estate law, in 1853 he began buying and selling real estate while continuing his farming operations, adding thereto coal-mining. In May, 1856, he was a delegate from La Salle County to the State Convention at Bloomington which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. Removing to Chicago in 1860, he engaged in the real-estate business there; in 1862 was appointed on a committee of citizens to look after the interests of wounded Illinois soldiers after the battle of Fort Donelson, in that capacity visiting hospitals at Cairo, Evansville, Paducah and Nashville. During the war he engaged to some extent in the business of prosecuting soldiers' claims. Mr. Hitt has been a member of both the Chicago and the National Academy of Sciences, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer on the Commission to lay out the park system of Chicago. Since 1871 he has resided at Evanston, where he aided in the erection of the Woman's College in connection with the Northwestern University. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor agent to prosecute the claims of the State for swamp lands within its limits, and has given much of his attention to that business since.

HITT, Robert Roberts, Congressman, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Ogle County. His education was acquired at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College), and at De Pauw University, Ind. In 1858 Mr. Hitt was one of the reporters who reported the celebrated debate of that year between Lincoln and Douglas. From December, 1874, until March, '81, he was connected with the United States embassy at Paris, serving as First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires ad

interim. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881, but resigned the post in 1882, having been elected to Congress from the Sixth Illinois District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. M. A. Hawk. By eight successive re-elections he has represented the District continuously since, his career being conspicuous for long service. In that time he has taken an important part in the deliberations of the House, serving as Chairman of many important committees, notably that on Foreign Affairs, of which he has been Chairman for several terms, and for which his diplomatic experience well qualifies him. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Committee to visit Hawaii and report upon a form of government for that portion of the newly acquired national domain. Mr. Hitt was strongly supported as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1895, and favorably considered for the position of Minister to England after the retirement of Secretary Day in 1898.

HOBART, Horace R., was born in Wisconsin in 1839; graduated at Beloit College and, after a brief experience in newspaper work, enlisted, in 1861, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and was assigned to duty as Battalion Quartermaster. Being wounded at Helena, Ark., he was compelled to resign, but afterwards served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Second Wisconsin District. In 1866 he re-entered newspaper work as reporter on "The Chicago Tribune," and later was associated, as city editor, with "The Chicago Evening Post" and "Evening Mail"; later was editor of "The Jacksonville Daily Journal" and "The Chicago Morning Courier," also being, for some years from 1869, Western Manager of the American Press Association. In 1876, Mr. Hobart became one of the editors of "The Railway Age" (Chicago), with which he remained until the close of the year 1898, when he retired to give his attention to real-estate matters.

HOFFMAN, Francis A., Lieutenant-Governor (1861-65), was born at Herford, Prussia, in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1839, reaching Chicago the same year. There he became a boot-black in a leading hotel, but within a month was teaching a small German school at Dunkley's Grove (now Addison), Du Page County, and later officiating as a Lutheran minister. In 1847 he represented that county in the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, entered the City Council. Later, he embarked in the real-estate business, and, in 1854, opened a banking house, but was

forced to assign in 1861. He early became a recognized anti-slavery leader and a contributor to the German press, and, in 1856, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first Republican State ticket with William H. Bissell, but was found ineligible by reason of his short residence in the United States, and withdrew, giving place to John Wood of Quincy. In 1860 he was again nominated, and having in the meantime become eligible, was elected. In 1864 he was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, and assisted in Mr. Lincoln's second election. He was at one time Foreign Land Commissioner for the Illinois Central Railroad, and acted as Consul at Chicago for several German States. For a number of years past Mr. Hoffman has been editor of an agricultural paper in Southern Wisconsin.

HOGAN, John, clergyman and early politician, was born in the city of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; brought in childhood to Baltimore, Md., and having been left an orphan at eight years of age, learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1826 he became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, coming west the same year, preached at various points in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In 1830 he was married to Miss Mary Mitchell West, of Belleville, Ill., and soon after, having retired from the itinerancy, engaged in mercantile business at Edwardsville and Alton. In 1836 he was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly from Madison County, two years later was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works and, being re-elected in 1840, was made President of the Board; in 1841 was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Dixon, where he remained until 1845. During the anti-slavery excitement which attended the assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, he was a resident of Alton and was regarded by the friends of Lovejoy as favoring the pro-slavery faction. After retiring from the Land Office at Dixon, he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In his early political life he was a Whig, but later co-operated with the Democratic party; in 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Postmaster of the city of St. Louis, serving until the accession of Lincoln in 1861; in 1864 was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving two years. He was also a delegate to the National Union (Democratic) Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. After his retirement from the Methodist itinerancy he continued to officiate as a "local" preacher and was esteemed

a speaker of unusual eloquence and ability. His death occurred, Feb. 5, 1892. He is author of several volumes, including "The Resources of Missouri," "Commerce and Manufactures of St. Louis," and a "History of Methodism."

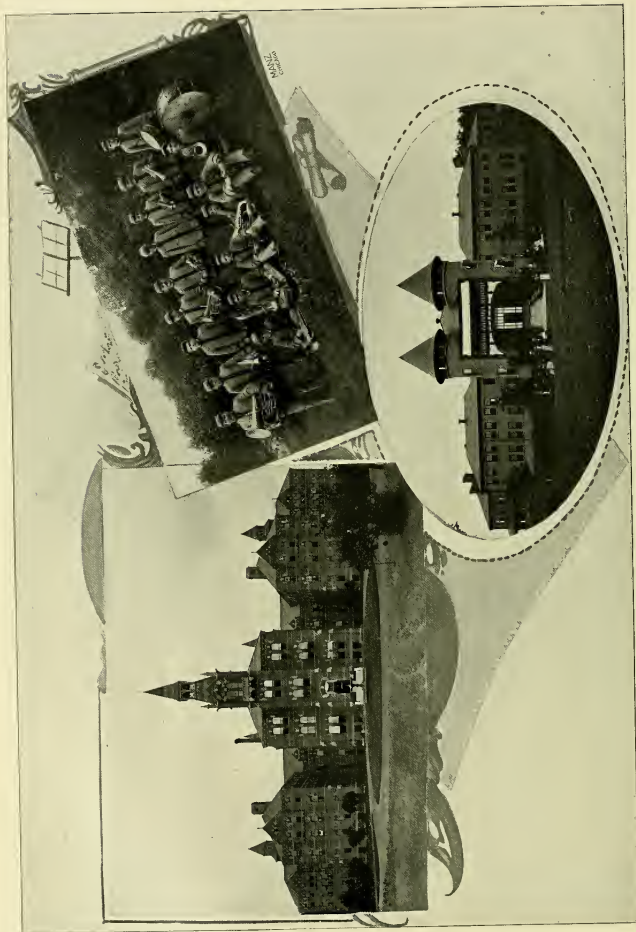
HOGUE, Joseph P., Congressman, was born in Ohio early in the century and came to Galena, Ill., in 1836, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. In 1842 he was elected Representative in Congress, as claimed at the time by the aid of the Mormon vote at Nauvoo, serving one term. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and became a Judge in that State, dying a few years since at the age of over 80 years. He is represented to have been a man of much ability and a graceful and eloquent orator. Mr. Hoge was a son-in-law of Thomas C. Browne, one of the Justices of the first Supreme Court of Illinois who held office until 1848.

HOLLISTER, (Dr.) John Hamilton, physician, was born at Riga, N. Y., in 1824; was brought to Romeo, Mich., by his parents in infancy, but his father having died, at the age of 17 went to Rochester, N. Y., to be educated, finally graduating in medicine at Berkshire College, Mass., in 1847, and beginning practice at Otisco, Mich. Two years later he removed to Grand Rapids and, in 1855, to Chicago, where he held, for a time, the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and, in 1856, became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, in which he has held various chairs. He also served as Surgeon of Mercy Hospital and was, for twenty years, Clinical Professor in the same institution; was President of the State Medical Society, and, for twenty years, its Treasurer. Other positions held by him have been those of Trustee of the American Medical Association and editor of its journal, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Chicago Congregational Club. He has also been prominent in Sunday School and church work in connection with the Armour Mission, with which he has been associated for many years.

HOME FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, (FEMALE). The establishment of this institution was authorized by act of June 22, 1893, which appropriated \$75,000 towards its erection and maintenance, not more than \$15,000 to be expended for a site. (See also *State Guardians for Girls*.) It is designed to receive girls between the ages of 10 and 16 committed thereto by any court of record upon conviction of a misdemeanor, the term of commitment not to be less than one year, or to exceed minority. Justices of the



HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS, GENEVA.



Main Building.

Custodial Building.

Asylum Band.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Peace, however, may send girls for a term not less than three months. The act of incorporation provides for a commutation of sentence to be earned by good conduct and a prolongation of the sentence by bad behavior. The Trustees are empowered, in their discretion, either to apprentice the girls or to adopt them out during their minority. Temporary quarters were furnished for the Home during the first two years of its existence in Chicago, but permanent buildings for the institution have been erected on the banks of Fox River, near Geneva, in Kane County.

HOMER, a town in Champaign County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles west-southwest from Danville and about 18 miles east-southeast from Champaign. It supports a flouring mill and a carriage factory; also has a bank, several churches, a seminary and two weekly papers. The region is chiefly agricultural. Population (1880), 924; (1890), 917.

HOMESTEAD LAWS. In general such laws have been defined to be "legislation enacted to secure, to some extent, the enjoyment of a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual, from liability to be sold for the payment of the debts of its owner, and by restricting his rights of free alienation." In Illinois, this exemption extends to the farm and dwelling thereon of every householder having a family, and occupied as a residence, whether owned or possessed under a lease, to the value of \$1,000. The exemption continues after death, for the benefit of decedent's wife or husband occupying the homestead, and also of the children, if any, until the youngest attain the age of 21 years. Husband and wife must join in releasing the exemption, but the property is always liable for improvements thereon.—In 1862 Congress passed an act known as the "Homestead Law" for the protection of the rights of settlers on public lands under certain restrictions as to active occupancy, under which most of that class of lands since taken for settlement have been purchased.

HOMEWOOD, a village of Cook County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 23 miles south of Chicago. Population, 500.

HOOLEY, Richard M., theatrical manager, was born in Ireland, April 13, 1822; at the age of 18 entered the theater as a musician and, four years later, came to America, soon after forming an association with E. P. Christy, the originator of negro minstrelsy entertainments which went under his name. In 1848 Mr. Hooley conducted

a company of minstrels through the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and to some of the chief cities on the continent; returned to America five years later, and subsequently managed houses in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, finally locating in Chicago in 1869, where he remained the rest of his life.—his theater becoming one of the most widely known and popular in the city. Died, Sept. 8, 1893.

HOOPESTON, a prosperous city in Vermilion County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, and the Bloomington Division of the Wabash Railway, 104 miles south of Chicago. It has grain elevators, brick and tile works, carriage and machine shops, and a canning factory, besides banks and one daily and two weekly newspapers. There are also a number of churches, a high school and a business college. Population (1880), 1,272; (1890), 1,911.

HOPKINS, Albert J., Congressman, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., August 15, 1846. After graduating from Hillsdale College, Mich., in 1870, he studied law and began practice at Aurora. He rapidly attained prominence at the bar, and, in 1872, was elected State's Attorney for Kane County, serving in that capacity for four years. He is an ardent Republican and high in the party's councils, having been Chairman of the State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880, and a Presidential Elector on the Blaine & Logan ticket in 1884. The same year he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fifth District (now the Eighth) and has been continuously re-elected ever since, receiving a clear majority in 1898 of more than 18,000 votes over two competitors. At present (1898) he is Chairman of the Select House Committee on Census and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In 1896 he was strongly supported for the Republican nomination for Governor.

HOUGHTON, Horace Hocking, pioneer printer and journalist, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 26, 1806, spent his youth on a farm, and at eighteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Woodstock Overseer"; on arriving at his majority became a journeyman printer and, in 1828, went to New York, spending some time in the employment of the Harper Brothers. After a brief season spent in Boston, he took charge of "The Statesman" at Castleton, Vt., but, in 1834, again went to New York, taking with him a device for throwing the printed sheet off the press, which was afterwards adopted on the

Adams and Hoe printing presses. His next move was to Marietta, Ohio, in 1834, thence by way of Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, working for a time in the office of the old "St. Louis Republican." He soon after went to Galena and engaged in lead-mining, but later became associated with Sylvester M. Bartlett in the management of "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," finally becoming sole proprietor. In 1842 he sold out the paper, but resumed his connection with it the following year, remaining until 1863, when he finally sold out. He afterwards spent some time on the Pacific slope, was for a time American Consul to the Sandwich Islands, but finally returned to Galena and, during the later years of his life, was Postmaster there, dying April 30, 1879.

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, soldier and lawyer, was born in Orange County, Vt., April 26, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and became successively Principal of high schools at Farmington, Mass., and Peoria, Ill. Later, he assisted in organizing the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, of which he was President from 1857 to 1861—being also President of the State Teachers' Association (1856), member of the State Board of Education, and, for some years, editor of "The Illinois Teacher." In August, 1861, he assisted in organizing, and was commissioned Colonel of, the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Normal" or "School-Masters' Regiment," from the fact that it was composed largely of teachers and young men from the State colleges. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and, a few months later, to brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Leaving the military service in May, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. Died, in Washington, Nov. 17, 1897.

HOWLAND, George, educator and author, was born (of Pilgrim ancestry) at Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. After graduating from Amherst College in 1850, he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools, and three years to a tutorship in his Alma Mater, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and French. He began the study of law, but, after a year's reading, he abandoned it, removing to Chicago, where he became Assistant Principal of the city's one high school, in 1858. He became its Principal in 1860, and, in 1880, was elected Superintendent of Chicago City Schools. This position he filled until August, 1891, when he resigned. He also served as Trustee of Amherst College for several years, and as a

member of the Illinois State Board of Education, being President of that body in 1883. As an author he was of some note; his work being chiefly on educational lines. He published a translation of the *Aeneid* adapted to the use of schools, besides translations of some of Horace's Odes and portions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He was also the author of an English grammar. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892.

HOYNE, Philip A., lawyer and United States Commissioner, was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1824; came to Chicago in 1841, and, after spending eleven years alternately in Galena and Chicago, finally located permanently in Chicago, in 1852; in 1853 was elected Clerk of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, retaining the position five years; was admitted to the bar in March, 1856, and appointed United States Commissioner the same year, remaining in office until his death, Nov. 3, 1894. Mr. Hoyne was an officer of the Chicago Pioneers and one of the founders of the Union League Club.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer and Indian trader, was born at Windsor, Vt., August 22, 1802. His early youth was passed in Canada, chiefly in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1818 he first visited Fort Dearborn, and for nine years traveled back and forth in the interest of his employers. In 1827, having embarked in business on his own account, he established several trading posts in Illinois, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1832. From this time forward he became identified with the history and development of the State. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk and Winnebago Wars, was enterprising and public-spirited, and did much to promote the early development of Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature from Vermilion County in 1832, and, in 1835, was appointed by Governor Duncan one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1886. From the time he became a citizen of Chicago, for fifty years, no man was more active or public-spirited in promoting its commercial development and general prosperity. He was identified with almost every branch of business upon which its growth as a commercial city depended, from that of an early Indian trader to that of a real-estate operator, being manager of one of the largest packing houses of his time, as well as promoter of early railroad enterprises. A zealous Republican, he was one of the most earnest supporters of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, was prominently identified with every local measure

for the maintenance of the Union cause, and, for a year, held a commission as Captain in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment."

HUGHITT, Marvin, Railway President, was born, August, 1837, and, in 1856, began his railroad experience on the Chicago & Alton Railway as Superintendent of Telegraph and Train-despatcher. In 1862 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Company in a similar capacity, still later occupying the positions of Assistant Superintendent and General Superintendent, remaining in the latter from 1865 to 1870, when he resigned to become Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1872 he became associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in connection with which he has held the positions of Superintendent, General Manager, Second Vice-President and President—the last of which (1899) he still occupies.

HULETT, Alta M., lawyer, was born near Rockford, Ill., June 4, 1854; early learned telegraphy and became a successful operator, but subsequently engaged in teaching and the study of law. In 1872, having passed the required examination, she applied for admission to the bar, but was rejected on account of sex. She then, in conjunction with Mrs. Bradwell and others, interested herself in securing the passage of an act by the Legislature giving women the right that had been denied her, which having been accomplished, she went to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and began practice. Died, in California, March 27, 1877.

HUNT, Daniel D., legislator, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1835, came to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1857, and has since been engaged in hotel, mercantile and farming business. He was elected as a Republican Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, re-elected in 1894, and again in 1898—giving him a continuous service in one or the other branch of the General Assembly of sixteen years. During the session of 1895, Senator Hunt was especially active in the legislation which resulted in the location of the Northern Illinois Normal Institute at De Kalb.

HUNT, George, lawyer, and ex-Attorney-General, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841; having lost both parents in childhood, came, with an uncle, to Edgar County, Ill., in 1855. In July, 1861, at the age of 20, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, re-enlisting as a veteran

in 1864, and rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After the close of the war, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Paris, Edgar County, soon acquired a large practice. He was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket in 1876, and again in 1880. In 1884 he received the Republican nomination for Attorney-General, and was renominated in 1888, being elected both times and serving eight years. Among the important questions with which General Hunt had to deal during his two terms were the celebrated "anarchist cases" of 1887 and of 1890-92. In the former the condemned Chicago anarchists applied through their counsel to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Illinois to compel the latter to grant them a new trial, which was refused. The case, on the part of the State, was conducted by General Hunt, while Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Roger A. Pryor of New York, and Messrs. W. P. Black and Solomon of Chicago appeared for the plaintiffs. Again, in 1890, Fielden and Schwab, who had been condemned to life imprisonment, attempted to secure their release—the former by an application similar to that of 1887, and the latter by appeal from a decision of Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court refusing a writ of habeas corpus. The final hearing of these cases was had before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1892, General Butler again appearing as leading counsel for the plaintiffs—but with the same result as in 1887. General Hunt's management of these cases won for him much deserved commendation both at home and abroad.

HUNTER, Andrew J., was born in Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831, and removed in infancy by his parents, to Edgar County, this State. His early education was received in the common schools and at Edgar Academy. He commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but, after three years spent in that profession, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He has since been actively engaged in practice at Paris, Edgar County. From 1864 to 1868 he represented that county in the State Senate, and, in 1870, led the Democratic forlorn hope in the Fifteenth Congressional District against General Jesse H. Moore, and rendered a like service to his party in 1882, when Joseph G. Cannon was his Republican antagonist. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Edgar County Court, and, in 1890, was re-elected, but resigned this office in 1892, having been elected Congressman for the State—

at-large on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District again in 1896, and was again elected, receiving a majority of 1,200 over Hon. Benson Wood, his Republican opponent and immediate predecessor.

HUNTER, (Gen.) David, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry with the rank of Second Lieutenant, becoming First Lieutenant in 1828 and Captain of Dragoons in 1833. During this period he twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, but, in 1836, resigned his commission and engaged in business in Chicago. Re-entering the service as Paymaster in 1842, he was Chief Paymaster of General Wool's command in the Mexican War, and was afterwards stationed at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis and on the frontier. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he accompanied when the latter set out for Washington in February, 1861, but was disabled at Buffalo, having his collar-bone dislocated by the crowd. He was appointed Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, May 14, 1861, three days later commissioned Brigadier-General and, in August, made Major-General. In the Manassas campaign he commanded the main column of McDowell's army and was severely wounded at Bull Run; served under Fremont in Missouri and succeeded him in command in November, 1861, remaining until March, 1862. Being transferred to the Department of the South in May following, he issued an order declaring the persons held as slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina free, which order was revoked by President Lincoln ten days later. On account of the steps taken by him for the organization of colored troops, Jefferson Davis issued an order declaring him, in case of capture, subject to execution as a felon. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the West, and, in 1865, served on various courts-martial, being President of the commission that tried Mr. Lincoln's assassins; was brevetted Major-General in March, 1865, retired from active service July, 1866, and died in Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. General Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent citizen of Chicago.

HURD, Harvey B., lawyer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 24, 1827. At the age of 15 he walked to Bridgeport, where he began life as office-boy in "The Bridgeport Standard," a journal of pronounced Whig proclivities. In 1844 he came to Illinois, entering Jubilee College,

but, after a brief attendance, came to Chicago in 1846. There he found temporary employment as a compositor, later commencing the study of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1848. A portion of the present city of Evanston is built upon a 248-acre tract owned and subdivided by Mr. Hurd and his partner. Always in sympathy with the old school and most radical type of Abolitionists, he took a deep interest in the Kansas-Missouri troubles of 1856, and became a member of the "National Kansas Committee" appointed by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, of which body he was a member. He was chosen Secretary of the executive committee, and it is not too much to say that, largely through his earnest and poorly requited labors, Kansas was finally admitted into the Union as a free State. It was mainly through his efforts that seed for planting was gratuitously distributed among the free-soil settlers. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Commission to revise the statutes of Illinois, a large part of the work devolving upon him in consequence of the withdrawal of his colleagues. The revision was completed in 1874, in conjunction with a Joint Committee of Revision of both Houses appointed by the Legislature of 1873. While no statutory revision has been ordered by subsequent Legislatures, Mr. Hurd has carried on the same character of work on independent lines, issuing new editions of the statutes from time to time, which are regarded as standard works by the bar. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party for a seat on the Supreme bench, but was defeated by the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey. For several years he filled a chair in the faculty of the Union College of Law. His home is in Evanston.

HURLBUT, Stephen A., soldier, Congressman and Foreign Minister, was born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815, received a thorough liberal education, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Soon afterwards he removed to Illinois, making his home at Belvidere. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, in 1848 was an unsuccessful candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, but, on the organization of the Republican party in 1856, promptly identified himself with that party and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly as a Republican in 1858 and again in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion he served with distinction from May, 1861, to July, 1865. He entered the service as Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourth Division of Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing; was made a Major-General in Septem-



STATE CAPITOL.

ber, 1862, and later assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and subsequently to the command of the Department of the Gulf (1864-65). After the close of the war he served another term in the General Assembly (1867), was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1869, was appointed by President Grant Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, serving until 1872. The latter year he was elected Representative to Congress, and re-elected two years later. In 1876 he was a candidate for re-election as an independent Republican, but was defeated by William Lathrop, the regular nominee. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident to Peru, and died at Lima, March 27, 1882.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1730, died in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 23, 1789. He was the first Government Surveyor, frequently called the "Geographer"; was also an

officer of the Sixtieth Royal (British) regiment, and assistant engineer under Bouquet. At the outbreak of the Revolution, while stationed at Fort Chartres, he resigned his commission because of his sympathy with the patriots. Three years later he was charged with being in treasonable correspondence with Franklin, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He is said to have devised the present system of Government surveys in this country, and his services in carrying it into effect were certainly of great value. He was the author of several valuable works, the best known being a "Topographical Description of Virginia."

HUTSONVILLE, a village of Crawford County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and the Wabash River, 34 miles south of Paris. The district is agricultural. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 582.

ILLINOIS.

(GENERAL HISTORY.)

ILLINOIS is the twenty-first State of the Federal Union in the order of its admission, the twentieth in present area and the third in point of population. A concise history of the region, of which it constituted the central portion at an early period, will be found in the following pages:

The greater part of the territory now comprised within the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began, or the geographical division known as the "Territory of the Northwest" had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theater of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archaeologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than

that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

THE "ILLINOIS COUNTRY."—What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants, for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and La Salle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows: "The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south."

From this it would appear that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former, was not considered a part of the "Illinois Country," and

this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers, except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The “Country” appears to have derived its name from Inini, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying “the men,” euphemized by the French into Illini with the suffix *ois*, signifying “tribe.” The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as “a perfect man” (Haines on “Indian Names”), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.—It is this region which gave the name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the “Illinois Country” by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the “Dark and Bloody Ground.” Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of 36° 59' and 42° 30' north latitude, and the meridian of 10° 30' and 14° of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its estimated length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which

comprise about three-fourths of the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one-half times that of all New England (Maine being excepted), and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequaled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

STREAMS AND NAVIGATION.—Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation, apart from the lake and by natural water courses, is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads.

The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

TOPOGRAPHY.—In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached near Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—1,257 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson and Union Counties to a height of over 900 feet. The eastern end of this spur, in the northeast corner of Pope County, reaches an elevation of 1,046 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack-berry, cottonwood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts) and some others. Most of the native growths of woods common to the south were found along the streams farther north, except the cypress, beech, pecan and a few others.

PRAIRIES.—A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State, which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there appears little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original

cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually recurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence, and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued, and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

ANIMALS, ETC.—From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf, and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, as well as for their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter, and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety

miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the State.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been 48° in the northern part of the State and 56° in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from 25° in the north to 34° in the south, and the summer mean from 67° in the north to 78° in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below 20° below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from 95° to 102°. The average difference in temperature between the northern and southern portions of the State is about 10°, and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks. Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone.

CONTEST FOR OCCUPATION.—Three powers early became contestants for the supremacy on the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming possession on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534-35, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America; and, while she early established her colonies in Mexico, the West Indies and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her competitors. The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small, though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and the French were zealous

in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy, and, by their kindness, succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea; and, while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World, and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.—The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and, for nearly a century, they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and, in 1763, she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions, from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan—then

called by the French, "Lac des Illinois"—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French "Sault Ste. Marie"), and, in 1658, two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as "La Pointe" on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sioux Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wis., now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French "Michillimacinae"). It is also claimed that the French traveler, Radisson, during the year of 1658-59, reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin, between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the "Illinois Country," though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five voyageurs, with a meager stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration southward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi, which they discovered on June 17. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Rio de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably enter-

tained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which, from the description, is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. (See *Piasa Bird, The Legend of*.) Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the mouth of the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akaenseas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico," and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they entered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September. (See *Joliet and Marquette*.)

The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghenies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, antedating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is La Salle's biographer, Pierre Margry, who bases his statement on alleged conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers, of a later date, addressed to the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a

liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which, with a company of thirty-four persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "Griffon") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores, and, loading the Griffon with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on Nov. 1, 1679, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the Griffon never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend, Ind., now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the headwaters of the Kankakee, which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on Jan. 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village. With the exception of the cabin built for Mar-

quette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1674-75, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name "Creve-Cœur—"Broken Heart"—which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the Griffon. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort Creve-Cœur mutinied, and, having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next three years (1681-83) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony, in the

days of its greatest prosperity, was not less than 20,000. Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but, in 1702, it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*; *Tonty*; *Hennepin*, and *Starved Rock*.)

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of the Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour through Illinois in 1688-89, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, while the St. Joseph, from which portage was had into the Kankakee, seems to have been a part of the route first used by La Salle.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.—When the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankeshaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miamis in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamarocas and Michigamies—the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. (See *Illinois Indians*.) There seems to have been

a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miamis and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault Ste. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the south-east. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1731, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miamis, who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them, much reduced in numbers, gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were

reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate, and, on his return, was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the south.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679-80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort Creve-Cœur, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias, opposite "The Rock," on occasion of his first visit, in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675, when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc.; at least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous propagandist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it

the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and, although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez, who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699-1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois Oct. 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Pinet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Caquias"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis. This was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village—the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being. This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement

at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.

PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.—As may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom," between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became, for a time, the most populous locality in the Mississippi Valley and the center of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi. Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine, were transported in keel-boats or batteaus to New Orleans; rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually—one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of "New France," but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris, in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia, to the northern boundaries of the British colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to

which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars. (See *French and Indian Wars*.)

In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated John Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27 of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble," leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duque Boishabrant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort. (See *Fort Chartres*.)

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves, besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip, a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the District of Illinois,

was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. (See *French Governors*.)

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition fitted out by the English Government, under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748-49, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, was given up to Spain.

Thus the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until Oct. 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from Vincennes to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror—surrendered it to Capt.

Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.—The delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but, being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt. Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois Country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped death. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Croghan being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany him, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination. The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres, Oct. 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevieve, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Cade, during the previous year, and which now received

what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, Dec. 4, by Maj. Robert Farmer. Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army, and, having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the British. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were about Kaskaskia and 450 in the vicinity of Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or "Paincourt," as it was called—Captain Pittman said: "There are about forty private houses and as many families." Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by "a French garrison" consisting of "a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant, one Corporal and twenty men."

ACTION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—The first official notice taken of the "Illinois Country" by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent.

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.—During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark,

a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and, in December of the same year, he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and, on Jan. 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him \$6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt, he succeeded in recruiting three companies, who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24. Reaching the island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters, who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac, June 29, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the sixth day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia River, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town, while the other seized the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. This is supposed to have been what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French Government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward by the British as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but, according to Pittman, this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.

Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, proving recalcitrant, was

placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and, although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was, on Feb. 24, 1779, recaptured by Colonel Clark, together with a body of prisoners but little smaller than the attacking force, and \$50,000 worth of property. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers.*)

UNDER GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River into a county to be called "Illinois," (see *Illinois County*), and empowering the Governor to appoint a "County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-Chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois County" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became ex-officio its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," Dec. 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely inferior to those of a State Executive. (See *Todd, Col. John.*)

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g par interim, etc."—but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as Commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts

ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the 'Illinois Country' for the seven years from 1783 to 1790."

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition, 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinaw under command of Capt. Patrick St. Clair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis, May 26, but Col. George Rogers Clark, having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "Country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST FORT ST. JOSEPH.—An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair, from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St.

Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners, and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and, raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days, the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.—At the very outset of its existence, the new Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians, and it was under a claim of the former character, as well as by right of conquest, that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her Delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies

which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. The only claims of this character affecting lands in Illinois were those of Virginia covering the southern part of the State, and Connecticut and Massachusetts applying to the northern portion. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government—as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a Delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not, at that time, adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787 (being then Minister to France), and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance; yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. (See *Ordinance of 1787.*)

NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on Feb. 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons,

James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The County of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. (See *St. Clair County*.) He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, at Cahokia, as the county-seat, although both Cahokia and Kaskaskia had been named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair. Out of the disposition of the local authorities to retain the official records at Cahokia, and consequent disagreement over the county-seat question, at least in part, grew the order of 1795 organizing the second county (Randolph), and Kaskaskia became its county-seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at both county-seats. On Nov. 4, 1791, occurred the defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under command of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property—an event which had an unfavorable effect upon conditions throughout the Northwest Territory generally. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat. This resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western Country. (See *Wayne, (Gen.) Anthony*.)

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.—In 1798, the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the Delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar

from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

OHIO AND INDIANA TERRITORIES.—By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter embracing the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois. The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished." (See *Indian Treaties*; also, *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, Sept. 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on

the subject. Out of 400 votes cast, the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81 and Randolph 61. The former gave a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, showing a net negative majority of 18. The adoption of the proposition was due, therefore, to the affirmative vote in the other counties. There were in the Territory at this time six counties; one of these (Wayne) was in Michigan, which was set off, in 1805, as a separate Territory. At the election of Delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held Jan. 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr., and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr., was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law Feb. 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois, as a separate political division, begins. While its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair

and Monroe Counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century, and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Badgley headed a colony of 154 from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (first Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (first Governor), John Hay, John Messinger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history. (See biographical sketches of these early settlers under their respective names.)

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards, Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.) Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin H. Doyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few

months, when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden—the well-known United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the Civil War—but by him declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe, resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, by Gen. William Henry Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its center about New Madrid, Mo., occurred in December of this year, and was quite violent in some portions of Southern Illinois. (See *Earthquake of 1811.*)

WAR OF 1812.—During the following year the second war with England began, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803-04, a fort had been built near the mouth of Chicago River on the south side, on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. (See *Fort Dearborn.*) In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August, Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see fit. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the conditions subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the 14th of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised, but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agreement. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:—

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie Chief, who had been on terms of friendship with the whites,

appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered (by Captain Wells) that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis (who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort) did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments' consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Ronan. (Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.) He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young

red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retreating garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning." (See *Fort Dearborn*; also *War of 1812*.)

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the lake shore about the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago. After the destruction of the fort, the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE WAR.—The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the Fall of 1812; the first of these, under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Partridge," who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and, taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria

was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—By act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade—i. e., empowered to elect a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and, in October, an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard of Randolph County; William Biggs of St. Clair; Samuel Judy of Madison; Thomas Ferguson of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot of Gallatin. Representatives—George Fisher of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short of St. Clair; William Jones of Madison; Philip Traummel and Alexander Wilson of Gallatin, and John Grammar of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary; and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, Nov. 14. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the Second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814, and White in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. Of these all but the three last-named were organized previous to the passage by Congress of the enabling act authorizing the Territory of Illinois to organize a State government. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

EARLY TOWNS.—Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake, as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new

village established on the present site of Peoria soon after, which was maintained until 1812, when it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton, in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel and Vienna also belonged to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1833, as "a village of Pike County."

ADMISSION AS A STATE.—The preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of 42° 30' from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated. (See *Northern Boundary Question*; also *Pope, Nathaniel*.)

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the Enabling Act requiring the appropriation of five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation. (See *Education*; *Railroads*, and *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.)

The Enabling Act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken

that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population, afterwards given, being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of Delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6 to 8, 1818 (extending through three days), thirty-three Delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The Convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors, August 26. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. (See *Constitutional Conventions*, especially *Convention of 1818*.) Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sheriffs, Coroners and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held Sept. 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature, chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, Oct. 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place Dec. 3. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from Jan. 4 to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by

the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former drawing the short term and serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson. (See *State Officers, United States Senators, and Judiciary.*)

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of 24 years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character: "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors called upon him for what they wanted; he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day, when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated. Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble-hearted and large-minded, if unpolished and uncouth." (See *Menard, Pierre.*)

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA.—At the second session of the General Assembly, five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and, in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon, at a cost of \$25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterwards became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. (See *State Capitols.*)

During the session of the Second General

Assembly, which met at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830. (See *State Bank.*)

INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The second State election, which occurred in August, 1822, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate-Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Ill., taking with him his ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pa., was made in two flat-boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene, as described by himself, was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family 160 acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor—both Phillips and Browne being friendly to "the institution," which had had a virtual existence in the "Illinois Country" from the time Renault brought 500

slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before. Although the Constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into the State," this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from without, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles' plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P. Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876. (See *Coles, Edward*; also *Cook, Daniel Pope*.)

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met Dec. 2, 1822. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterwards a prominent Presbyterian minister and the father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary, and Henry S. Dodge, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer, and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office. (See *Lockwood, Samuel Drake*.)

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the electors at the next

election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and, having come up in the House (Feb. 11, 1823), it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw at the beginning of the session, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen two and a half months previously, and Shaw was seated in his place; though, in order to do this, some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, "The Edwardsville Spectator," edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed to Vandalia; "The Illinois Gazette," at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator Elias Kent Kane, and "The Republican," at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterwards United States Senator), favored the Convention. The latter paper was established for the especial purpose of supporting the Convention scheme and was promptly discontinued on the defeat of the measure. (See *Newspapers, Early*.) Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds, of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term (\$4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1824, resulting in 4,973 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever en-

countered previous to the War of the Rebellion. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of his term, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of \$2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there, July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized. (See *Coles, Edward*.)

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to usurp the position after the Governor's return. The ambitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting event of the year 1825, was the visit of General La Fayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital. (See *La Fayette, Visit of*.)

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire, Dec. 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of \$12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed \$5,000.

EDWARDS' ADMINISTRATION.—The State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the

first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and, after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated. His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land-owner as well as slave-holder and the proprietor of stores and mills, which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.)

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "Old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was that, in the Legislature of 1823, he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois & Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the saline lands in Galatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The first

Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne—the last-named the father of Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, and father-in-law of the late Senator Lyman Trumbull.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—BLACK HAWK WAR.—The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Reynolds, John*.)

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce 1,500 regular troops, the final result being the driving of 400 Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle, which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through Northern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it. (See *Black Hawk War*.) Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it was remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterwards became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterwards became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterwards head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds, who at that time occupied the

gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterwards United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's law preceptor and partner, and later a Member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who, in after years, occupied prominent positions as members of Congress, the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry Dodge and others.

Under the census of 1830, Illinois became entitled to three Representatives in Congress instead of one, by whom it had been represented from the date of its admission as a State. Lieutenant-Governor Casey, having been elected to the Twenty-third Congress for the Second District under the new apportionment, on March 1, 1833, tendered his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, and was succeeded by William L. D. Ewing, Temporary President of the Senate. (See *Apportionment, Congressional; Casey, Zadoc, and Representatives in Congress*.) Within two weeks of the close of his term (Nov. 17, 1834), Governor Reynolds followed the example of his associate in office by resigning the Governorship to accept the seat in Congress for the First (or Southern) District, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Slade, the incumbent in office, in July previous. This opened the way for a new promotion of acting Lieutenant-Governor Ewing, who thus had the distinction of occupying the gubernatorial office for the brief space of two weeks. (See *Reynolds, John, and Slade, Charles*.)

Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally, in 1843, being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in that office three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State. (See *Ewing, William Lee Davidson*.)

DUNCAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August, 1834, over four competitors—William

Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. (See *Duncan, Joseph.*)

His administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; Orville H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future cabinet officer; Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards; Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan; Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of the various works undertaken, was over \$11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852, the debt (principal and interest) thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly \$17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*; also *State Debt.*)

CAPITAL REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD.—At the session of the General Assembly of 1836-37, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, besides donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine," consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate; and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

THE MURDER OF LOVEJOY.—An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality, but for which his administration had no direct responsibility; to-wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being "The St. Louis Observer." The outspoken

hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of "The Alton Observer" was issued, Sept. 8, 1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured, it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of Nov. 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary, Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building, when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterwards cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Miss., while the latter, having been captured by Comanche Indians in Texas, was burned alive. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish*; also *Alton Riots.*)

CARLIN SUCCEEDS TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), who was the Whig candidate.

The successful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was Stinson H. Andersou of Jefferson County. (See *Carlin, (Gov.) Thomas; Anderson, Stinson H.*)

Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of Orville H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839. The corner-stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was \$130,000, but \$240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

FIELD-McCLERNAND CONTEST.—An exciting event connected with Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Constitution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of quo warranto. The Judge of a Circuit Court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the Supreme Court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the Supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

SUPREME COURT REVOLUTIONIZED.—Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State,

and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but, after a bitter struggle, it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional Judges were elected, viz.: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterwards Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

FORD ELECTED GOVERNOR.—Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. Adam W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterwards State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Ford, Thomas; Snyder, Adam W.*, and *Moore, John.*)

EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.—The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at \$15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and, by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to "celestial marriage," and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not

of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons, by the Legislature, of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnapping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the 23d of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27 a band of 150 disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor, another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those whom he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was, no doubt, very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero. (See *Mormons; Smith, Joseph.*)

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which

he met from his own party. (See *Ford, Thomas.*)

MEXICAN WAR.—A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration, in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity, and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Forman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and his death on the battlefield of Buena Vista was universally deplored. (See *Hardin, John J.*) Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 182 wounded, 12 dying of their wounds. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburg Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others. (See *Mexican War.*)

FRENCH'S ADMINISTRATION—MASSACRE REBELLION.—Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State—especially by a band of self-

styled "regulators" in Pope and Massac Counties—the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Semple.

NEW CONVENTION MOVEMENT. — Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844-45 adopted a resolution for resubmission, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of 35,326 in a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained ninety-nine counties, with an aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was \$92,206,493, while the State debt was \$16,661,795—or more than eighteen per cent of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847. — The election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois, was held April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all shades of the opposition. The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after a session of nearly three months, adjourning August 31. The Constitution was submitted to

a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848. (See *Constitutions*; also *Constitutional Convention of 1847*.)

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these was the practical limitation of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the per diem of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being \$1,500; Supreme Court Judges, \$1,200 each; Circuit Judges, \$1,000; State Auditor, \$1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, \$800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens above the age of 21 years, which excluded (except as to residents of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution) a class of unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of \$50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years, except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor alone was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five

in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States—especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitution was, in some of its features, more in harmony with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

ELECTIONS OF 1848.—Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution, three other State elections were held in 1848, viz.: (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurtry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor; Horace S. Cooley, of Adams, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor; and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurtry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 56,800 votes, to 53,047 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democracy or Free-Soil party. Thus, for the first time in the history of the State after 1824, the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results in the election of Congressmen this year were the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District, and that of Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat), from

the Springfield District. Both Baker and Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War, which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time—including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District—were Democrats. The Judges elected to the Supreme bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo; Sidney Breese, who had been the United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October, following, the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session. Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Although this was rescinded at the next regular session, on the ground that the points at issue had been settled in the Compromise measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois toward opposition to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Two important measures which passed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law, and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been claimed for William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Ill., as early as 1835, although a special charter

for a road over a part of this line had been passed by the Legislature in 1834. W. K. Ackerman, in his "Historical Sketch" of the Illinois Central Railroad, awards the credit of originating this enterprise to Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Legislature of 1832, of which he was a member, and Speaker of the House at the time. He afterwards became President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, organized under an act passed at the session of 1836, which provided for the construction of a line from Cairo to Peru, Ill., but resigned the next year on the surrender by the road of its charter. The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction, by Senator Breese, of a bill in March, 1843; but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May, and the House in September, following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the main line and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the Illinois Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

ELECTION OF 1852.—Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb, Whig, and 8,800 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Kerner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these

offices, respectively, were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and late Counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker. (See *Webb, Edwin B.; Knowlton, Dexter A.; Koerner, Gustavus; Starne, Alexander; Moore, John; Morrison, James L. D.; Morris, Buckner S.; Arenz, Francis A.; Blodgett Henry W.*)

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBT BEGINS.—The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to \$16,724,177, of which \$7,359,822 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and, in the next four years, the debt was reduced by the sum of \$4,564,840, leaving the amount outstanding, Jan. 1, 1857, \$12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.—During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before, by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress, during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the

State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats), and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, though they afterwards reversed their position under partisan pressure and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January, following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result. (See *Matteson, Joel A.; Trumbull, Lyman, and Lincoln, Abraham.*)

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—On Feb. 22, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated, when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lin-

coln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of Hoffman's ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor; James H. Miller for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention, and Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL.—With the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, Jan. 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal abuse in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois. (See *Bissell, William H.*)

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next

few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties—Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. (See *Lincoln and Douglas Debates*.)

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859), came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been \$223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real-estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized \$238,000 out of \$255,000 then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating \$165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.)

An attempt was made during Bissell's administration to secure the refunding (at par and in violation of an existing law) of one hundred and fourteen \$1,000 bonds hypothecated with Macalister & Stebbins of New York in 1841, and for which the State had received an insignificant consideration. The error was discovered when new bonds for the principal had been issued, but the process was immediately stopped and the new bonds surrendered—the claimants being limited by law to 28.64 cents on the dollar. This subject is treated at length elsewhere in this volume. (See *Macalister & Stebbins Bonds*.) Governor Bissell's administration was otherwise uneventful, although the State continued to prosper under it as it had not done since the "internal improvement craze" of 1837 had resulted in imposing such a burden of debt upon it. At the time of his election Governor Bissell was an invalid in consequence of an injury to his spine, from which he never recovered. He died in office, March 18, 1860, a little over two months

after having entered upon the last year of his term of office, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who served out the unexpired term. (See *Bissell, William H.*; also *Wood, John*.)

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.—The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor, William Butler for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of fifty-seven. In Illinois he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading opponent. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican), 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat), 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge-Democrat), 2,049; Stuart (American), 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, Washington Bushnell, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, N. M. Broadwell, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Cullom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.—Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington, began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years.* On Jan. 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on Feb. 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on Feb. 11, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed; the firing on Fort Sumter on the twelfth of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21), Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies numbering 593 men, was en route for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the eighteenth of April, fifty companies had been tendered, while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years. (See *War of the Rebellion*.)

Among the many who visited the State Capitol in the early months of war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of

introduction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a Captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned, a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time. (See *Grant, Ulysses S.*)

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry; at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at Jackson, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West; and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in Virginia. Of all the States of the Union, Illinois alone, up to Feb. 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, according to the records of the War Department, was 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent, which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas

and Nevada, each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry (numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), 17 regiments of cavalry and 2 regiments of artillery, besides 9 independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois furnished 11 full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClelland, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; 20 Brevet Major-Generals; 24 Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. (See sketches of these officers under their respective names.) Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds, appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott of the Nineteenth; Col. Thomas D. Williams of the Twenty-fifth, and Col. F. A. Harrington of the Twenty-seventh—all killed at Stone River; Col. John W. S. Alexander of the Twenty-first; Col. Daniel Gilmer of the Thirty-eighth; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall of the Eighty-ninth; Col. Timothy O'Meara of the Ninetieth, and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman of the Thirteenth, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the Thirty-second, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis of the Forty-sixth, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman of the One Hundred and Third, at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon, at Kennesaw; Col. John A. Bross, at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Appington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. (Biographical sketches of many of these officers will be found under the proper heads elsewhere in this volume.) It would be a grateful task to record here the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, were this within the design and scope of the present work. One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge,

La., in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the Seventh under command of Col. Edward Prince.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1862.—An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, which met at Springfield, Jan. 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field, who were permitted, as a matter of policy, to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

DEATH OF DOUGLAS.—A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser. (See *Douglas, Stephen A.*)

LEGISLATURE OF 1863.—Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, they failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;"

charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn;" appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States, and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress, with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.—At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days, without being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense; but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public-spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period. (See *Twenty-Third General Assembly*.)

PEACE CONVENTIONS.—Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year, at Springfield on June 17, and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass-meeting was also held at Springfield on Sept. 3, which was addressed by distinguished speakers, including both Republicans and War-Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy, and especially his Emancipation Proclamation, in a characteristically logical manner.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864.—The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of George B. McClellan for President by the Democratic Convention held at Chicago, August 29, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been renominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY.—For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's total vote in the electoral college was 212, to 21 for McClellan.

LEGISLATURE OF 1865.—The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865, and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." During his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known

him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union can never be overestimated. (See *Yates, Richard*.)

OGLESBY'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the Circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first among those of all the States to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of Feb. 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of forty-six days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discreditable. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*)

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termination. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubileans came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theater, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men, and tender,

patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal calamity. If the nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

THE FUNERAL.—Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers' Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets," and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

ELECTION OF 1866.—The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.

ELECTION OF 1868.—The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer. Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty;

Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott, State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21, nominating Gen. U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from 8 States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

PALMER'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Palmer's administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. (See *Palmer, John M.*) Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and, although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of \$450,000, at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to \$3,000,000. A second appropriation of \$650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to \$3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of \$531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded \$4,000,000. (See *State Houses.*)

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, Dec. 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The Convention terminated its labors, May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people, July 2, and went into effect, August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois & Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each district. (See *Constitutional Convention of 1869-70*; also *Constitution of 1870.*)

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer, and Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LEGISLATURE OF 1871.—The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions,

spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering, in all, a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held Oct. 4.

CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.—The calamitous fire at Chicago, Oct. 8-9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at 250, and of property at \$187,927,000. Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, Oct. 13, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of reimbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, amounting to \$2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best intentions. (See *Fire of 1871* under title *Chicago*.)

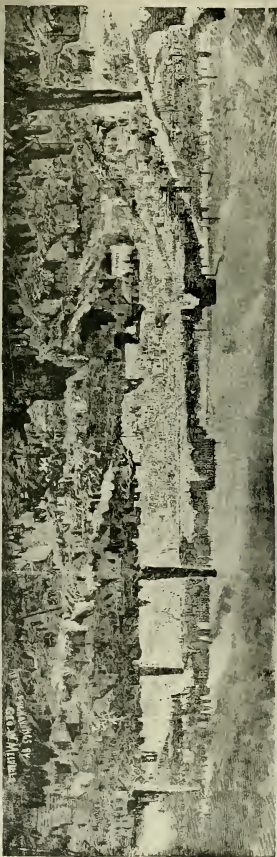
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.—The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor Oglesby again became the standard-bearer

of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson (Republican) Electors in Illinois received 241,944 votes, to 184,938 for Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Connor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*) Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. (See *Beveridge, John L.*)

REPUBLICAN REVERSE OF 1874.—The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a protracted contest, E. M. Haines—who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent"—was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination, April 15, after having enacted very few laws of any importance. (See *Twenty-ninth General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.—Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for



1. Water Works. 2. Wells Street Bridge. 3. Clark Street Bridge. 4. Mouth of Chicago River. 5. Old St. James Church. 6. Grant Union R. R. Depot. 7. Randolph Street. 8. Clark Street. 9. Sherman House. 10. LaSalle Street. 11. Court House. 12. Post Office. 13. Franklin Street. 14. Washington Street. 15. Madison Street. 16. Pacific Hotel. 17. Block N. & R. I. Depot. 18. Lake Street.

THE HEART OF CHICAGO IN RUINS—PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BURNED DISTRICT, LOOKING EASTWARD TOWARD THE LAKE.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and James K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The new State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the United States Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President pro tempore of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President, in 1884. (See *Davis, David*.)

STRIKE OF 1877.—The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centers of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly-organized National Guard was called out and rendered efficient service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt, and has been generally commended as eminently wise and discreet.

ELECTION OF 1878.—Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer, and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress, and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature, in January following, John A. Logan was elected to the

United States Senate as successor to Gen. R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session. (See *Smith, John Corson; Slade, James P.*; also *Thirty-first General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.—The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by the friends of General Grant to secure his nomination for the Presidency for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was nominated for re-election; John M. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert for Auditor; Edward Rutz (for a third term) for Treasurer, and James McCartney for Attorney-General. (See *Dement, Henry D.; Swigert, Charles P.; Rutz, Edward, and McCartney, James*.) Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated, with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

ELECTION OF 1882.—At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the

House. In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term. (See *Cullom, Shelby M.; Hamilton, John M.; Collins, Loren C., and Raab, Henry.*)

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1884.—In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine, on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less intense than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plurality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were Richard J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Jacob Gross, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000. Both Dement and Swigert were elected for a second time, while Gross and Hunt were chosen for first terms. (See *Gross, Jacob, and Hunt, George.*)

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.—An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat

Rudolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. The gain of a Republican member in place of a Democrat in the House was brought about by the election of Captain William H. Weaver Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats, being taken by surprise, suffered a defeat. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House, and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest. (See *Logan, John A.*)

OGLESBY'S THIRD TERM.—The only disturbing events during Governor Oglesby's third term were strikes among the quarymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employes at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter. (See *Tanner, John R.; Edwards, Richard.*)

In the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. (See *Farwell, Charles B.*)

FIFER ELECTED GOVERNOR.—The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates for Governor. (See *Fifer, Joseph W.*) Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20-25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. (See *Gresham, Walter Q.*) Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican Electors a plurality of 22,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were Lyman B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. (See *Ray, Lyman B.; Pearson, Isaac N.; Pavey, Charles W.; and Becker, Charles.*) The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature—the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in July, 1890, the first steps in the preliminary legislation looking to the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, were taken. (See *World's Columbian Exposition.*)

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT OF 1890.—The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and Legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847 and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 34,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on

joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer United States Senator, as successor to C. B. Farwell. The election took place on March 11, resulting, on the 154th ballot, in 103 votes for Palmer to 100 for Cicero J. Lindley (Republican) and one for A. J. Streeter. (See *Palmer, John M.*)

ELECTIONS OF 1892.—At the elections of 1892 the Republicans of Illinois sustained their first defeat on both State and National issues since 1856. The Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield, April 27, and that of the Republicans of May 4. The Democrats put in nomination John P. Altgeld for Governor; Joseph B. Gill for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hinrichsen for Secretary of State; Rufus N. Ramsay for State Treasurer; David Gore for Auditor; Maurice T. Moloney for Attorney-General, with John C. Black and Andrew J. Hunter for Congressmen-at-large and three candidates for Trustees of the University of Illinois. The candidates on the Republican ticket were: For Governor, Joseph W. Fifer; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman B. Ray; Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson; Auditor, Charles W. Pavey; Attorney-General, George W. Prince; State Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; Congressmen-at-large, George S. Willits and Richard Yates, with three University Trustees. The first four were all incumbents nominated to succeed themselves. The Republican National Convention held its session at Minneapolis June 7-10, nominating President Harrison for re-election, while that of the Democrats met in Chicago, on June 21, remaining in session until June 24, for the third time choosing, as its standard-bearer, Grover Cleveland, with Adlai T. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., as his running-mate for Vice-President. The Prohibition and People's Party also had complete National and State tickets in the field. The State campaign was conducted with great vigor on both sides, the Democrats, under the leadership of Altgeld, making an especially bitter contest upon some features of the compulsory school law, and gaining many votes from the ranks of the German-Republicans. The result in the State showed a plurality for Cleveland of 26,993 votes out of a total 873,646—the combined Prohibition and People's Party vote amounting to 48,077. The votes for the respective heads of the State tickets were: Altgeld (Dem.), 425,498; Fifer (Rep.), 402,659; Link (Pro.), 25,628; Barnett (Peo.), 20,108—plurality for Altgeld, 22,808. The vote for Fifer was the high-

est given to any Republican candidate on either the National or the State ticket, leading that of President Harrison by nearly 3,400, while the vote for Altgeld, though falling behind that of Cleveland, led the votes of all his associates on the Democratic State ticket with the single exception of Ramsay, the Democratic Candidate for Treasurer. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State chosen at this time, eleven were Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter the two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stood twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

The administration of Governor Fifer—the last in a long and unbroken line under Republican Governors—closed with the financial and industrial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was the first private soldier of the Civil War to be elected to the Governorship, though the result of the next two elections have shown that he was not to be the last—both of his successors belonging to the same class. Governor Altgeld was the first foreign-born citizen of the State to be elected Governor, though the State has had four Lieutenant-Governors of foreign birth, viz.: Pierre Menard, a French Canadian; John Moore, an Englishman, and Gustavus Koerner and Francis A. Hoffman, both Germans.

ALTGELD'S ADMINISTRATION. — The Thirty-eighth General Assembly began its session, Jan. 4, 1893, the Democrats having a majority in each House. (See *Thirty-eighth General Assembly*.) The inauguration of the State officers occurred on January 10. The most important events connected with Governor Altgeld's administration were the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the strike of railway employes in 1894. Both of these have been treated in detail under their proper heads. (See *World's Columbian Exposition*, and *Labor Troubles*.) A serious disaster befell the State in the destruction by fire, on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, of a portion of the buildings connected with the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, involving a loss to the State of nearly \$200,000, and subjecting the inmates and officers of the institution to great risk and no small amount of suffering, although no lives were lost. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which met a few days after the fire, made an appropriation of \$171,970 for the restoration of the buildings destroyed, and work was begun immediately.

The defalcation of Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer of the University of Illinois, which came to light near the close of Governor Altgeld's term, involved the State in heavy loss (the exact amount of which is not even yet fully known), and operated unfortunately for the credit of the retiring administration, in view of the adoption of a policy which made the Governor more directly responsible for the management of the State institutions than that pursued by most of his predecessors. The Governor's course in connection with the strike of 1894 was also severely criticised in some quarters, especially as it brought him in opposition to the policy of the National administration, and exposed him to the charge of sympathizing with the strikers at a time when they were regarded as acting in open violation of law.

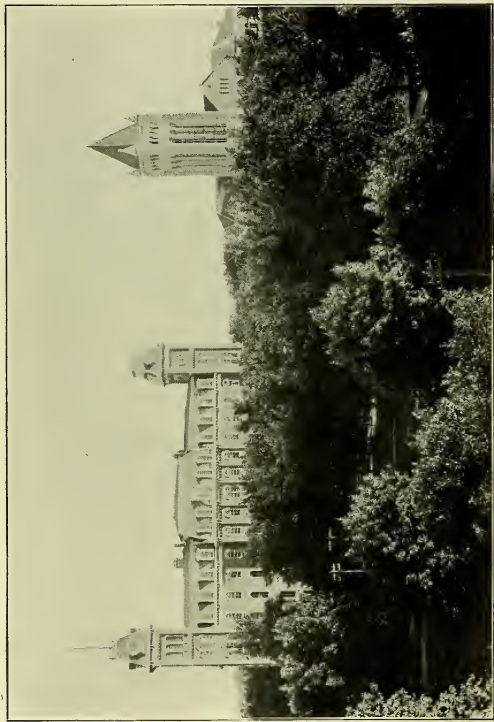
ELECTION OF 1894.—The election of 1894 showed as surprising a reaction against the Democratic party, as that of 1892 had been in an opposite direction. The two State offices to be vacated this year—State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction—were filled by the election of Republicans by unprecedented majorities. The plurality for Henry Wulff for State Treasurer, was 133,437, and that in favor of Samuel M. Inglis for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, scarcely 10,000 less. Of twenty-two Representatives in Congress, all but two returned as elected were Republicans, and these two were unseated as the result of contests. The Legislature stood thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats in the Senate, and eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-one Democrats in the House.

One of the most important acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, at the following session, was the enactment of a law fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 for each regular session, with five dollars per day and mileage for called, or extra, sessions. This Legislature also passed acts making appropriations for the erection of buildings for the use of the State Fair, which had been permanently located at Springfield; for the establishment of two additional hospitals for the insane, one near Rock Island and the other (for incurables) near Peoria; for the Northern and Eastern Illinois Normal Schools, and for a Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR.—In consequence of the absorption of public attention—especially among the industrial and manufacturing classes—by the World's Columbian Exposition, the holding of the Annual Fair of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for 1895 was



ENGINEERING HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



VIEW FROM ENGINEERING HALL, (Looking South), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

omitted for the first time since the Civil War. The initial steps were taken by the Board at its annual meeting in Springfield, in January of that year, looking to the permanent location of the Fair; and, at a meeting of the Board held in Chicago, in October following, formal specifications were adopted prescribing the conditions to be met in securing the prize. These were sent to cities intending to compete for the location as the basis of proposals to be submitted by them. Responses were received from the cities of Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria and Springfield, at the annual meeting in January, 1894, with the result that, on the eighth ballot, the bid of Springfield was accepted and the Fair permanently located at that place by a vote of eleven for Springfield to ten divided between five other points. The Springfield proposal provided for conveyance to the State Board of Agriculture of 155 acres of land—embracing the old Sangamon County Fair Grounds immediately north of the city—besides a cash contribution of \$50,000 voted by the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors for the erection of permanent buildings. Other contributions increased the estimated value of the donations from Sangamon County (including the land) to \$139,800, not including the pledge of the city of Springfield to pave two streets to the gates of the Fair Grounds and furnish water free, besides an agreement on the part of the electric light company to furnish light for two years free of charge. The construction of buildings was begun the same year, and the first Fair held on the site in September following. Additional buildings have been erected and other improvements introduced each year, until the grounds are now regarded as among the best equipped for exhibition purposes in the United States. In the meantime, the increasing success of the Fair from year to year has demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken by the Board of Agriculture in the matter of location.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.—The political campaign of 1896 was one of almost unprecedented activity in Illinois, as well as remarkable for the variety and character of the issues involved and the number of party candidates in the field. As usual, the Democratic and the Republican parties were the chief factors in the contest, although there was a wide diversity of sentiment in each, which tended to the introduction of new issues and the organization of parties on new lines. The Republicans took the lead in organizing for the canvass, holding their State Convention at Springfield on April 29 and 30, while the Demo-

crats followed, at Peoria, on June 23. The former put in nomination John R. Tanner for Governor; William A. Northcott for Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Rose for Secretary of State; James S. McCullough for Auditor; Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and Edward C. Akin for Attorney-General, with Mary Turner Carriel, Thomas J. Smyth and Francis M. McKay for University Trustees. The ticket put in nomination by the Democracy for State officers embraced John P. Altgeld for re-election to the Governorship; for Lieutenant-Governor, Monroe C. Crawford; Secretary of State, Finis E. Downing; Auditor, Andrew L. Maxwell; Attorney-General, George A. Trude, with three candidates for Trustees.

The National Republican Convention met at St. Louis on June 16, and, after a three days' session, put in nomination William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President; while their Democratic opponents, following a policy which had been maintained almost continuously by one or the other party since 1860, set in motion its party machinery in Chicago—holding its National Convention in that city, July 7-11, when, for the first time in the history of the nation, a native of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency in the person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, with Arthur Sewall, a ship-builder of Maine, for the second place on the ticket. The main issues, as enunciated in the platforms of the respective parties, were industrial and financial, as shown by the prominence given to the tariff and monetary questions in each. This was the natural result of the business depression which had prevailed since 1893. While the Republican platform adhered to the traditional position of the party on the tariff issue, and declared in favor of maintaining the gold standard as the basis of the monetary system of the country, that of the Democracy took a new departure by declaring unreservedly for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1;" and this became the leading issue of the campaign. The fact that Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who had been favored by the Populists as a candidate for Vice President, and was afterwards formally nominated by a convention of that party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, was ignored by the Chicago Convention, led to much friction between the Populist and Democratic wings of the party. At the same time a very considerable body—in influence and political prestige, if not in numbers—in the ranks of the old-line Democratic party, refused to accept the doctrine of the free-silver

section on the monetary question, and, adopting the name of "Gold Democrats," put in nomination a ticket composed of John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Besides these, the Prohibitionists, Nationalists, Socialist-Labor Party and "Middle-of-the-Road" (or "straight-out") Populists, had more or less complete tickets in the field, making a total of seven sets of candidates appealing for the votes of the people on issues assumed to be of National importance.

The fact that the two great parties—Democratic and Republican—established their principal headquarters for the prosecution of the campaign in Chicago, had the effect to make that city and the State of Illinois the center of political activity for the nation. Demonstrations of an imposing character were held by both parties. At the November election the Republicans carried the day by a plurality, in Illinois, of 141,517 for their national ticket out of a total of 1,090,869 votes, while the leading candidates on the State ticket received the following pluralities: John R. Tanner (for Governor), 113,381; Northcott (for Lieutenant-Governor), 137,354; Rose (for Secretary of State), 136,611; McCullough (for Auditor), 138,013; Hertz (for Treasurer), 116,064; Akin (for Attorney-General), 132,650. The Republicans also elected seventeen Representatives in Congress to three Democrats and two People's Party men. The total vote cast, in this campaign, for the "Gold Democratic" candidate for Governor was 8,100.

GOV. TANNER'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Fortieth General Assembly met Jan. 6, 1897, consisting of eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists in the House, and thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist in the Senate. The Republicans finally gained one member in each house by contests. Edward C. Curtis, of Kankakee County, was chosen Speaker of the House and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate, with a full set of Republican officers in the subordinate positions. The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on the 11th, the inaugural address of Governor Tanner taking strong ground in favor of maintaining the issues indorsed by the people at the late election. On Jan. 20, William E. Mason, of Chicago, was elected United States Senator, as the successor of Senator Palmer, whose term was about to expire. Mr. Mason received the full Republican strength (125 votes) in the two Houses, to the 77 Democratic votes cast for John P. Altgeld. (See *Fortieth General Assembly*.)

Among the principal measures enacted by the Fortieth General Assembly at its regular session were: The "Torrens Land Title System," regulating the conveyance and registration of land titles (which see); the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts into one and locating the Supreme Court at Springfield, and the Allen Street-Railroad Law, empowering City Councils and other corporate authorities of cities to grant street railway franchises for a period of fifty years. On Dec. 7, 1897, the Legislature met in special session under a call of the Governor, naming five subjects upon which legislation was suggested. Of these only two were acted upon affirmatively, viz.: a law prescribing the manner of conducting the election of delegates to nominating political conventions, and a new revenue law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes. The main feature of the latter act is the requirement that property shall be entered upon the books of the assessor at its cash value, subject to revision by a Board of Review, the basis of valuation for purposes of taxation being one-fifth of this amount.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The most notable event in the history of Illinois during the year 1898 was the Spanish-American War, and the part Illinois played in it. In this contest Illinoisans manifested the same eagerness to serve their country as did their fathers and fellow-citizens in the War of the Rebellion, a third of a century ago. The first call for volunteers was responded to with alacrity by the men composing the Illinois National Guard, seven regiments of infantry, from the First to Seventh inclusive, besides one regiment of Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery—in all about 9,000 men—being mustered in between May 7 and May 21. Although only one of these—the First, under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago—saw practical service in Cuba before the surrender at Santiago, others in camps of instruction in the South stood ready to respond to the demand for their service in the field. Under the second call for troops two other regiments—the Eighth and the Ninth—were organized and the former (composed of Afro-Americans officered by men of their own race) relieved the First Illinois on guard duty at Santiago after the surrender. A body of engineers from Company E of the Second United States Engineers, recruited in Chicago, were among the first to see service in Cuba, while many Illinoisans belonging to the Naval Reserve were assigned to duty on United States war vessels, and rendered most valuable service in the

naval engagements in Cuban waters. The Third Regiment (Col. Fred. Bennett) also took part in the movement for the occupation of Porto Rico. The several regiments on their return for muster-out, after the conclusion of terms of peace with Spain, received most enthusiastic ovations from their fellow-citizens at home. Besides the regiments mentioned, several Provisional Regiments were organized and stood ready to respond to the call of the Government for their services had the emergency required. (See *War, The Spanish American.*)

LABOR DISTURBANCES.—The principal labor disturbances in the State, under Governor Tanner's administration, occurred during the coal-miners' strike of 1897, and the lock-out at the Pana and Virden mines in 1898. The attempt to introduce colored laborers from the South to operate these mines led to violence between the adherents of the "Miners' Union" and the mine-owners and operators, and their employes, at these points, during which it was necessary to call out the National Guard, and a number of lives were sacrificed on both sides.

A flood in the Ohio, during the spring of 1898, caused the breaking of the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., on the 3d day of April, in consequence of which a large proportion of the city was flooded, many homes and business houses wrecked or greatly injured, and much other property destroyed. The most serious disaster, however, was the loss of some twenty-five lives, for the most part of women and children who, being surprised in their homes, were unable to escape. Aid was promptly furnished by the State Government in the form of tents to shelter the survivors and rations to feed them; and contributions of money and provisions from the citizens of the State, collected by relief organizations during the next two or three months, were needed to moderate the suffering. (See *Inundations, Remarkable.*)

CAMPAIGN OF 1898.—The political campaign of 1898 was a quiet one, at least nominally conducted on the same general issues as that of 1896, although the gradual return of business prosperity had greatly modified the intensity of interest with which some of the economic questions of the preceding campaign had been regarded. The only State officers to be elected were a State-Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three State University Trustees—the total vote cast for the former being 878,622 against 1,090,869 for President in 1896. Of the former, Floyd K. Whittemore (Republican candidate for State Treasurer) received 448,940 to 405,490 for

M. F. Dunlap (Democrat), with 24,192 divided between three other candidates; while Alfred Bayliss (Republican) received a plurality of 68,899 over his Democratic competitor, with 23,190 votes cast for three others. The Republican candidates for University Trustees were, of course, elected. The Republicans lost heavily in their representation in Congress, though electing thirteen out of twenty-two members of the Fifty-sixth Congress, leaving nine to their Democratic opponents, who were practically consolidated in this campaign with the Populists.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Forty-first General Assembly met, Jan. 4, 1899, and adjourned, April 14, after a session of 101 days, with one exception (that of 1875), the shortest regular session in the history of the State Government since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The House of Representatives consisted of eighty-one Republicans to seventy-one Democrats and one Prohibitionist; and the Senate, of thirty-four Republicans to sixteen Democrats and one Populist—giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of twenty-six. Of 176 bills which passed both Houses, received the approval of the Governor and became laws, some of the more important were the following: Amending the State Arbitration Law by extending its scope and the general powers of the Board; creating the office of State Architect at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, to furnish plans and specifications for public buildings and supervise the construction and care of the same; authorizing the consolidation of the territory of cities under township organization, and consisting of five or more Congressional townships, into one township; empowering each Justice of the Supreme Court to employ a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be paid by the State; amending the State Revenue Law of 1898; authorizing the establishment and maintenance of parental or truant schools; and empowering the State to establish Free Employment Offices, in the proportion of one to each city of 50,000 inhabitants, or three in cities of 1,000,000 and over. An act was also passed requiring the Secretary of State, when an amendment of the State Constitution is to be voted upon by the electors at any general election, to prepare a statement setting forth the provisions of the same and furnish copies thereof to each County Clerk, whose duty it is to have said copies published and posted at the places of voting for the information of voters. One of the most important acts of this Legislature was the repeal, by a practically unanimous vote, of the Street-

railway Franchise Law of the previous session, the provisions of which, empowering City Councils to grant street-railway franchises extending over a period of fifty years, had been severely criticised by a portion of the press and excited intense hostility, especially in some of the larger cities of the State. Although in force nearly two years, not a single corporation had succeeded in obtaining a franchise under it.

A RETROSPECT AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.—The history of Illinois has been traced concisely and in outline from the earliest period to the present time. Previous to the visit of Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, as unknown as Central Africa, for a century it continued the hunting ground of savages and the home of wild animals common to the plains and forests of the Mississippi Valley. The region brought under the influence of civilization, such as then existed, comprised a small area, scarcely larger than two ordinarily sized counties of the present day. Thirteen years of nominal British control (1765-78) saw little change, except the exodus of a part of the old French population, who preferred Spanish to British rule.

The period of development began with the occupation of Illinois by Clark in 1778. That saw the "Illinois County," created for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio, expanded into five States, with an area of 250,000 square miles and a population, in 1890, of 13,500,000. In 1880 the population of the State equaled that of the Thirteen Colonies at the close of the Revolution. The eleventh State in the Union in this respect in 1850, in 1890 it had advanced to third rank. With its unsurpassed fertility of soil, its inexhaustible supplies of fuel for manufacturing purposes, its system of railroads, surpassing in extent that of any other State, there is little risk in predicting that the next forty years will see it advanced to second, if not first rank, in both wealth and population.

But if the development of Illinois on material lines has been marvelous, its contributions to the Nation in philanthropists and educators, soldiers and statesmen, have rendered it conspicuous. A long list of these might be mentioned, but two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been, by common consent, assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the Nation than any others since the days of Washington. These are, Ulysses S. Grant, the Organizer of Victory for the Union arms and Conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the Preserver of the Republic, and its Martyred President.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Important Events in Illinois History.

- 1673.—Joliet and Marquette reach Illinois from Green Bay by way of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
 1674-5.—Marquette makes a second visit to Illinois and spends the winter on the present site of Chicago.
 1680.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois to Peoria Lake.
 1681.—Tonty begins the erection of Fort St. Louis on "Starved Rock" in La Salle County.
 1682.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the latter, and take possession (April 9, 1682) in the name of the King of France.
 1700.—First permanent French settlement in Illinois and Mission of St. Sulpice established at Cahokia.
 1700.—Kaskaskia Indians remove from the Upper Illinois and locate near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. French settlement established here the same year becomes the town of Kaskaskia and future capital of Illinois.
 1718.—The first Fort Chartres, erected near Kaskaskia.
 1718.—Fort St. Louis, on the Upper Illinois, burned by Indians.
 1754.—Fort Chartres rebuilt and strengthened.
 1765.—The Illinois county surrendered by the French to the British under the treaty of 1763.
 1778.—(Jan. 4) Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of an expedition organized under authority of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, arrives at Kaskaskia. The occupation of Illinois by the American troops follows.
 1778.—Illinois County created by Act of the Virginia House of Delegates, for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio River.
 1787.—Congress adopts the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
 1788.—General Arthur St. Clair appointed Governor of Northwest Territory.
 1790.—St. Clair County organized.
 1795.—Randolph County organized.
 1800.—Northwest Territory divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories, Illinois being embraced in the latter.
 1809.—Illinois Territory set off from Indiana, and Ninian Edwards appointed Governor.
 1818.—(Dec. 3) Illinois admitted as a State.
 1820.—State capital removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.
 1822-24.—Unsuccessful attempt to make Illinois a slave State.
 1825.—(April 30) General La Fayette visits Kaskaskia.
 1832.—Black Hawk War.
 1839.—(July 1) Springfield becomes the third capital of the State under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1837.
 1848.—The second Constitution adopted.
 1860.—Abraham Lincoln is elected President.
 1861.—War of the Rebellion begins.
 1863.—(Jan. 1) Lincoln issues his final Proclamation of Emancipation.
 1864.—Lincoln's second election to the Presidency.
 1865.—(April 14) Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington.
 1865.—(May 4) President Lincoln's funeral in Springfield.
 1865.—The War of the Rebellion ends.
 1868.—Gen. U. S. Grant elected to the Presidency.
 1870.—The third State Constitution adopted.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

At Each Decennial Census from 1810 to 1890.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| 1810 (23)..... | 12,282 | 1860 (41)..... | 1,711,951 |
| 1820 (34)..... | 55,162 | 1870 (43)..... | 2,538,891 |
| 1830 (39)..... | 157,145 | 1880 (45)..... | 3,477,371 |
| 1840 (44)..... | 476,183 | 1890 (47)..... | 3,826,351 |
| 1850 (51)..... | 851,470 | 1899 (est.)..... | 4,500,000 |

NOTE.—Figures in parenthesis indicate the rank of the State in order of population.

ILLINOIS CITIES

Having a Population of 10,000 and Over (1890).

| Name. | Population. | Name. | Population. |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Chicago..... | 1,099,850 | Belleville..... | 15,361 |
| Chicago (1898)..... | 1,851,588 | Galesburg..... | 15,264 |
| Peoria..... | 41,024 | East St. Louis..... | 15,169 |
| Quincy..... | 31,494 | Rock Island..... | 13,634 |
| Springfield..... | 24,963 | Jacksonville..... | 12,935 |
| Rockford..... | 23,584 | Moline..... | 12,600 |
| Joliet..... | 22,394 | Danville..... | 11,394 |
| Bloomington..... | 20,494 | Streator..... | 11,114 |
| Aurora..... | 19,688 | Carro..... | 10,324 |
| Elgin..... | 17,623 | Alexandria..... | 10,294 |
| Decatur..... | 16,541 | Freeport..... | 10,189 |

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ILES, Elijah, pioneer merchant, was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796; received the rudiments of an education in two winters' schooling, and began his business career by purchasing 100 head of yearling cattle upon which, after herding them three years in the valleys of Eastern Kentucky, he realized a profit of nearly \$3,000. In 1818 he went to St. Louis, then a French village of 2,500 inhabitants, and, after spending three years as clerk in a frontier store at "Old Franklin," on the Missouri River, nearly opposite the present town of Boonville, in 1821 made a horseback tour through Central Illinois, finally locating at Springfield, which had just been selected by a board of Commissioners as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County. Here he soon brought a stock of goods by keel-boat from St. Louis and opened the first store in the new town. Two years later (1823), in conjunction with Pascal P. Enos, Daniel P. Cook and Thomas Cox, he entered a section of land comprised within the present area of the city of Springfield, which later became the permanent county-seat and finally the State capital. Mr. Iles became the first postmaster of Springfield, and, in 1826, was elected State Senator, served as Major in the Winnebago War (1827), enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), but was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1830 he sold his store to John Williams, who had been his clerk, and, in 1838-39, built the "American House," which afterwards became the temporary stopping-place of many of Illinois' most famous statesmen. He invested largely in valuable farming lands, and, at his death, left a large estate. Died, Sept. 4, 1883.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, an institution founded under an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1895, making an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings with capacity for the accommodation of 200 patients. The institution was located by the Trustees at Bartonville, a suburb of the city of Peoria, and the erection of buildings begun in 1896. Later these were found to be located on ground which had been undermined in excavating for coal, and their removal to a different location was undertaken in 1898. The institution is intended to relieve the other hospitals for the Insane by the reception of patients deemed incurable.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, a waterway connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, and forming a connecting link in the water-route between the St. Lawrence and the

Gulf of Mexico. Its summit level is about 580 feet above tide water. Its point of beginning is at the South Branch of the Chicago River, about five miles from the lake. Thence it flows some eight miles to the valley of the Des Plaines, following the valley to the mouth of the Kankakee (forty-two miles), thence to its southwestern terminus at La Salle, the head of navigation on the Illinois. Between these points the canal has four feeders—the Calumet, Des Plaines, Du Page and Kankakee. It passes through Lockport, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, receiving accessions from the waters of the Fox River at the latter point. The canal proper is 96 miles long, and it has five feeders whose aggregate length is twenty-five miles, forty feet wide and four feet deep, with four aqueducts and seven dams. The difference in level between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River at La Salle is one hundred and forty-five feet. To permit the ascent of vessels, there are seventeen locks, ranging from three and one half to twelve and one-half feet in lift, their dimensions being 110x18 feet, and admitting the passage of boats carrying 150 tons. At Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Ottawa and La Salle are large basins, three of which supply power to factories. To increase the water supply, rendered necessary by the high summit level, pumping works were erected at Bridgeport, having two thirty-eight foot independent wheels, each capable of delivering (through buckets of ten feet length or width) 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute. These pumping works were erected in 1848, at a cost of \$15,000, and were in almost continuous use until 1870. It was soon found that these machines might be utilized for the benefit of Chicago, by forcing the sewage of the Chicago River to the summit level of the canal, and allowing its place to be filled by pure water from the lake. This pumping, however, cost a large sum, and to obviate this expense \$2,955,340 was expended by Chicago in deepening the canal between 1865 and 1871, so that the sewage of the south division of the city might be carried through the canal to the Des Plaines. This sum was returned to the City by the State after the great fire of 1871. (As to further measures for carrying off Chicago sewage, see *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

In connection with the canal three locks and dams have been built on the Illinois River,—one at Henry, about twenty-eight miles below La Salle; one at the mouth of Copperas Creek, about sixty miles below Henry; and another at La Grange. The object of these works (the first

two being practically an extension of the canal) is to furnish slack-water navigation throughout the year. The cost of that at Henry (\$400,000) was defrayed by direct appropriation from the State treasury. Copperas Creek dam cost \$410,831, of which amount the United States Government paid \$62,360. The General Government also constructed a dam at La Grange and appropriated funds for the building of another at Kampsville Landing, with a view to making the river thoroughly navigable the year round. The beneficial results expected from these works have not been realized and their demolition is advocated.

HISTORY.—The early missionaries and fur-traders first directed attention to the nearness of the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The project of the construction of a canal was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1808, and, in 1811, a bill on the subject was introduced in Congress in connection with the Erie and other canal enterprises. In 1822 Congress granted the right of way across the public lands "for the route of a canal connecting the Illinois River with the south bend of Lake Michigan," which was followed five years later by a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in its construction, which was to be undertaken by the State of Illinois. The earliest surveys contemplated a channel 100 miles long, and the original estimates of cost varied between \$639,000 and \$716,000. Later surveys and estimates (1833) placed the cost of a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep at \$4,040,000. In 1836 another Board of Commissioners was created and surveys were made looking to the construction of a waterway sixty feet wide at the surface, thirty-six feet at bottom, and six feet in depth. Work was begun in June of that year; was suspended in 1841; and renewed in 1846, when a canal loan of \$1,000,000 was negotiated. The channel was opened for navigation in April, 1848, by which time the total outlay had reached \$6,170,226. By 1871, Illinois had liquidated its entire indebtedness on account of the canal and the latter reverted to the State. The total cost up to 1879—including amount refunded to Chicago—was \$9,513,831, while the sum returned to the State from earnings, sale of canal lands, etc., amounted to \$8,819,731. In 1882 an offer was made to cede the canal to the United States upon condition that it should be enlarged and extended to the Mississippi, was repeated in 1887, but has been declined.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL (generally known as "Hennepin Canal"), a projected

navigable water-way in course of construction (1899) by the General Government, designed to connect the Upper Illinois with the Mississippi River. Its object is to furnish a continuous navigable water-channel from Lake Michigan, at or near Chicago, by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (or the Sanitary Drainage Canal) and the Illinois River, to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ROUTE.—The canal, at its eastern end, leaves the Illinois River one and three-fourths miles above the city of Hennepin, where the river makes the great bend to the south. Ascending the Bureau Creek valley, the route passes over the dividing ridge between the Illinois River and the Mississippi to Rock River at the mouth of Green River; thence by slack-water down Rock River, and around the lower rapids in that stream at Milan, to the Mississippi. The estimated length of the main channel between its eastern and western termini is seventy-five miles—the distance having been reduced by changes in the route after the first survey. To this is to be added a "feeder" extending from the vicinity of Sheffield, on the summit-level (twenty-eight miles west of the starting point on the Illinois), north to Rock Falls on Rock River opposite the city of Sterling in Whiteside County, for the purpose of obtaining an adequate supply of water for the main canal on its highest level. The length of this feeder is twenty-nine miles and, as its dimensions are the same as those of the main channel, it will be navigable for vessels of the same class as the latter. A dam to be constructed at Sterling, to turn water into the feeder, will furnish slack-water navigation on Rock River to Dixon, practically lengthening the entire route to that extent.

HISTORY.—The subject of such a work began to be actively agitated as early as 1871, and, under authority of various acts of Congress, preliminary surveys began to be made by Government engineers that year. In 1890 detailed plans and estimates, based upon these preliminary surveys, were submitted to Congress in accordance with the river and harbor act of August, 1888. This report became the basis of an appropriation in the river and harbor act of Sept. 19, 1890, for carrying the work into practical execution. Actual work was begun on the western end of the canal in July, 1892, and at the eastern end in the spring of 1894. Since then it has been prosecuted as continuously as the appropriations made by Congress from year to year would permit. According to the report of Major Marshall, Chief of

Engineers in charge of the work, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the construction of the canal around the lower rapids of Rock River (four and one-half miles), with three locks, three swing bridges, two dams, besides various buildings, was completed and that portion of the canal opened to navigation on April 17, 1895. In the early part of 1899, the bulk of the excavation and masonry on the eastern section was practically completed, the feeder line under contract, and five out of the eighteen bridges required to be constructed in place; and it was estimated that the whole line, with locks, bridges, culverts and aqueducts, will be completed within two years, at the farthest, by 1902.

DIMENSIONS, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, COST, ETC.—As already stated, the length of the main line is seventy-five miles, of which twenty-eight miles (the eastern section) is east of the junction of the feeder, and forty-seven miles (the western section) west of that point—making, with the twenty-nine miles of feeder, a total of one hundred and four miles, or seven miles longer than the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The rise from the Illinois River datum to the summit-level on the eastern section is accomplished by twenty-one locks with a lift of six to fourteen feet each, to reach an altitude of 196 feet; while the descent of ninety-three feet to the low-water level of the Mississippi on the western end is accomplished through ten locks, varying from six to fourteen feet each. The width of the canal, at the water surface, is eighty feet, with a depth below the surface-line of seven feet. The banks are riprapped with stone the entire length of the canal. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, between the quoins, by thirty-five feet in width, admitting the passage of vessels of one hundred and forty feet in length and thirty-two feet beam and each capable of carrying six hundred tons of freight.

The bulk of the masonry employed in the construction of locks, as well as abutments for bridges and aqueducts, is solid concrete manufactured in place, while the lock-gates and aqueducts proper are of steel—the use of these materials resulting in a large saving in the first cost as to the former, and securing greater solidity and permanence in all. The concrete work, already completed, is found to have withstood the effects of ice even more successfully than natural stone. The smaller culverts are of iron piping and the framework of all the bridges of steel.

The earlier estimates placed the entire cost of

construction of the canal, locks, bridges, buildings, etc., at \$5,068,000 for the main channel and \$1,858,000 for the Rock River feeder—a total of \$6,926,000. This has been reduced, however, by changes in the route and unexpected saving in the material employed for masonry work. The total expenditure, as shown by official reports, up to June 30, 1898, was \$1,748,905.13. The amount expended up to March 1, 1899, approximated \$2,500,000, while the amount necessary to complete the work (exclusive of an unexpended balance) was estimated, in round numbers, at \$3,500,000.

The completion of this work, it is estimated, will result in a saving of over 400 miles in water transportation between Chicago and the western terminus of the canal. In order to make the canal available to its full capacity between lake points and the Mississippi, the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, both as to width and depth of channel, will be an indispensable necessity; and it is anticipated that an effort will be made to secure action in this direction by the Illinois Legislature at its next session. Another expedient likely to receive strong support will be, to induce the General Government to accept the tender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and, by the enlargement of the latter through its whole length—or, from Lockport to the Illinois River at La Salle, with the utilization of the Chicago Drainage Canal—furnish a national water-way between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and other vessels of at least 600 tons burthen.

ILLINOIS BAND, THE, an association consisting of seven young men, then students in Yale College, who, in the winter of 1828-29, entered into a mutual compact to devote their lives to the promotion of Christian education in the West, especially in Illinois. It was composed of Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Mason Grosvenor, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Julian M. Sturtevant and Asa Turner. All of these came to Illinois at an early day, and one of the first results of their efforts was the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1829, with which all became associated as members of the first Board of Trustees, several of them so remaining to the close of their lives, while most of them were connected with the institution for a considerable period, either as members of the faculty or financial agents—Dr. Sturtevant having been President for thirty-two years and an instructor or professor fifty-six years. (See Baldwin, Theron; Brooks, John F.; and Sturtevant, Julian M.)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, a corporation controlling the principal line of railroad extending through the entire length of the State from north to south, besides numerous side branches acquired by lease during the past few years. The main lines are made up of three general divisions, extending from Chicago to Cairo, Ill. (364.73 miles); from Centralia to Dubuque, Iowa, (340.77 miles), and from Cairo to New Orleans, La. (547.79 miles)—making a total of 1,253.29 miles of main line, of which 705.5 miles are in Illinois. Besides this the company controls, through lease and stock ownership, a large number of lateral branches which are operated by the company, making the total mileage officially reported up to June 30, 1898, 3,130.21 miles.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois Central Railroad is not only one of the lines earliest projected in the history of the State, but has been most intimately connected with its development. The project of a road starting from the mouth of the Ohio and extending northward through the State is said to have been suggested by Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins as early as 1832; was advocated by the late Judge Sidney Breese and others in 1835 under the name of the Wabash & Mississippi Railroad, and took the form of a charter granted by the Legislature in January, 1836, to the first "Illinois Central Railroad Company," to construct a road from Cairo to a point near the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nothing was done under this act, although an organization was effected, with Governor Jenkins as President of the Company. The Company surrendered its charter the next year and the work was undertaken by the State, under the internal improvement act of 1837, and considerable money expended without completing any portion of the line. The State having abandoned the enterprise, the Legislature, in 1843, incorporated the "Great Western Railway Company" under what came to be known as the "Holbrook charter," to be organized under the auspices of the Cairo City & Canal Company, the line to connect the termini named in the charter of 1836, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington. Considerable money was expended under this charter, but the scheme again failed of completion, and the act was repealed in 1845. A charter under the same name, with some modification as to organization, was renewed in 1849.—In January, 1850, Senator Douglas introduced a bill in the United States Senate making a grant to the State of Illinois of alternate sections of land along the line of a

proposed road extending from Cairo to Duluth in the northwest corner of the State, with a branch to Chicago, which bill passed the Senate in May of the same year and the House in September, and became the basis of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as it exists to-day. Previous to the passage of this act, however, the Cairo City & Canal Company had been induced to execute a full surrender to the State of its rights and privileges under the "Holbrook charter." This was followed in February, 1851, by the act of the Legislature incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and assigning thereto (under specified conditions) the grant of lands received from the General Government. This grant covered alternate sections within six miles of the line, or the equivalent thereof (when such lands were not vacant), to be placed on lands within fifteen miles of the line. The number of acres thus assigned to the Company was 2,595,000, (about 3,840 acres per mile), which were conveyed to Trustees as security for the performance of the work. An engineering party, organized at Chicago, May 21, 1851, began the preliminary survey of the Chicago branch, and before the end of the year the whole line was surveyed and staked out. The first contract for grading was let on March 15, 1852, being for that portion between Chicago and Kensington (then known as Calumet), 14 miles. This was opened for traffic, May 24, 1852, and over it the Michigan Central, which had been in course of construction from the east, obtained trackage rights to enter Chicago. Later, contracts were let for other sections, some of them in June, and the last on Oct. 14, 1852. In May, 1853, the section from La Salle to Bloomington (61 miles) was completed and opened for business, a temporary bridge being constructed over the Illinois near La Salle, and cars hauled to the top of the bluff with chains and cable by means of a stationary engine. In July, 1854, the Chicago Division was put in operation to Urbana, 128 miles; the main line from Cairo to La Salle (301 miles), completed Jan. 8, 1855, and the line from La Salle to Duluth (now East Dubuque), 146.73 miles, on June 12, 1855—the entire road (705.5 miles) being completed, Sept. 27, 1856.—(FINANCIAL STATEMENT.) The share capital of the road was originally fixed at \$17,000,000, but previous to 1869 it had been increased to \$25,500,000, and during 1873-74 to \$29,000,000. The present capitalization (1898) is \$163,352,593, of which \$52,500,000 is in stock, \$52,680,925 in bonds, and \$51,367,000 in miscellaneous obligations. The total cost of the road

in Illinois, as shown by a report made in 1889, was \$35,110,609. By the terms of its charter the corporation is exempt from taxation, but in lieu thereof is required to pay into the State treasury, semi-annually, seven per cent upon the gross earnings of the line in Illinois. The sum thus paid into the State treasury from Oct. 31, 1855, when the first payment of \$29,751.59 was made, up to and including Oct. 31, 1898, aggregated \$17,315,193.24. The last payment (October, 1898), amounted to \$334,527.01. The largest payment in the history of the road was that of October, 1893, amounting, for the preceding six months, to \$450,176.34. The net income of the main line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$12,299,021, and the total expenditures within the State \$12,831,161.—(LEASED LINES.) The first addition to the Illinois Central System was made in 1867 in the acquisition, by lease, of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, extending from Dubuque to Sioux Falls, Iowa. Since then it has extended its Iowa connections, by the construction of new lines and the acquisition or extension of others. The most important addition to the line outside of the State of Illinois was an arrangement effected, in 1872, with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central Railroads—with which it previously had traffic connections—giving it control of a line from Jackson, Tenn., to New Orleans, La. At first, connection was had between the Illinois Central at Cairo and the Southern Divisions of the system, by means of transfer steamers, but subsequently the gap was filled in and the through line opened to traffic in December, 1873. In 1874 the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central roads were consolidated under the title of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but the new corporation defaulted on its interest in 1876. The Illinois Central, which was the owner of a majority of the bonds of the constituent lines which went to make up the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, then acquired ownership of the whole line by foreclosure proceedings in 1877, and it was reorganized, on Jan. 1, 1878, under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, and placed in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Central Company.—(ILLINOIS BRANCHES.) The more important branches of the Illinois Central within the State include: (1) The Springfield Division from Chicago to Springfield (111.47 miles), chartered in 1867, and opened in 1871 as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad; passed into the hands of a receiver in 1873, sold under foreclosure in 1876,

and leased, in 1878, for fifty years, to the Illinois Central Railroad: (2) The Rantoul Division from Leroy to the Indiana State line (66.21 miles in Illinois), chartered in 1876 as the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, built as a narrow-gauge line and operated in 1881; afterwards changed to standard-gauge, and controlled by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific until May, 1884, when it passed into the hands of a receiver; in December of the same year taken in charge by the bondholders; in 1885 again placed in the hands of a receiver, and, in October, 1886, sold to the Illinois Central: (3) The Chicago, Havana & Western Railroad, from Havana to Champaign, with a branch from Whiteheath to Decatur (total, 131.62 miles), constructed as the western extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and opened in 1873; sold under foreclosure in 1879 and organized as the Champaign, Havana & Western; in 1880 purchased by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; in 1884 taken possession of by the mortgage trustees and, in September, 1886, sold under foreclosure to the Illinois Central Railroad: (4) The Freeport Division, from Chicago by way of Freeport to Madison, Wis. (140 miles in Illinois), constructed under a charter granted to the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad (which see), opened for traffic in 1888, and transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in January, 1889: (5) The Kankakee & Southwestern (131.26 miles), constructed from Kankakee to Bloomington under the charters of the Kankakee & Western and the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroads; acquired by the Illinois Central in 1878, begun in 1880, and extended to Bloomington in 1883; and (6) The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (which see under its old name). Other Illinois branch lines of less importance embrace the Blue Island; the Chicago & Texas; the Mound City; the South Chicago; the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern, and the St. Charles Air-Line, which furnishes an entrance to the City of Chicago over an elevated track. The total length of these Illinois branches in 1898 was 919.72 miles, with the main lines making the total mileage of the company within the State 1,624.22 miles. For several years up to 1895 the Illinois Central had a connection with St. Louis over the line of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis from Effingham, but this is now secured by way of the Springfield Division and the main line to Pana, whence its trains pass over the old Indianapolis & St. Louis—now the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Between June 30, 1897 and April 30, 1898, branch lines in the Southern States (chiefly in Kentucky

and Tennessee), to the extent of 670 miles, were added to the Illinois Central System. The Cairo Bridge, constructed across the Ohio River near its mouth, at a cost of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of connecting the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Illinois Central System, and one of the most stupendous structures of its kind in the world, belongs wholly to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. (See *Cairo Bridge*.)

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, an institution of learning at Jacksonville, Ill., which was the first to graduate a collegiate class in the history of the State. It had its origin in a movement inaugurated about 1827 or 1828 to secure the location, at some point in Illinois, of a seminary or college which would give the youth of the State the opportunity of acquiring a higher education. Some of the most influential factors in this movement were already citizens of Jacksonville, or contemplated becoming such. In January, 1828, the outline of a plan for such an institution was drawn up by Rev. John M. Ellis, a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, as a basis for soliciting subscriptions for the organization of a stock-company to carry the enterprise into execution. The plan, as then proposed, contemplated provision for a department of female education, at least until a separate institution could be furnished—which, if not a forerunner of the co-educational system now so much in vogue, at least foreshadowed the establishment of the Jacksonville Female Seminary, which soon followed the founding of the college. A few months after these preliminary steps were taken, Mr. Ellis was brought into communication with a group of young men at Yale College (see "*Illinois Band*") who had entered into a compact to devote their lives to the cause of educational and missionary work in the West, and out of the union of these two forces, soon afterwards effected, grew Illinois College. The organization of the "Illinois" or "Yale Band," was formally consummated in February, 1829, and before the close of the year a fund of \$10,000 for the purpose of laying the foundation of the proposed institution in Illinois had been pledged by friends of education in the East, a beginning had been made in the erection of buildings on the present site of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in December of the same year, the work of instruction of a preparatory class had been begun by Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, who had taken the place of "avant-courier" of the movement. A year later (1831) Rev. Edward Beecher, the oldest son of the inde-

fatigable Lyman Beecher, and brother of Henry Ward—already then well known as a leader in the ranks of those opposed to slavery—had become identified with the new enterprise and assumed the position of its first President. Such was the prejudice against "Yankees" in Illinois at that time, and the jealousy of theological influence in education, that it was not until 1835 that the friends of the institution were able to secure a charter from the Legislature. An ineffectual attempt had been made in 1830, and when it was finally granted, it was in the form of an "omnibus bill" including three other institutions, but with restrictions as to the amount of real estate that might be held, and prohibiting the organization of theological departments, both of which were subsequently repealed. (See *Early Colleges*.) The same year the college graduated its first class, consisting of two members—Richard Yates, afterwards War Governor and United States Senator, and Rev. Jonathan Spillman, the composer of "Sweet Afton." Limited as was this first output of alumni, it was politically and morally strong. In 1843 a medical department was established, but it was abandoned five years later for want of adequate support. Dr. Beecher retired from the Presidency in 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Sturtevant, who continued in that capacity until 1876 (thirty-two years), when he became Professor Emeritus, remaining until 1885—his connection with the institution covering a period of fifty-six years. Others who have occupied the position of President include Rufus C. Crampton (acting), 1876-82; Rev. Edward A. Tanner, 1882-92; and Dr. John E. Bradley, the incumbent from 1892 to 1899. Among the earliest and influential friends of the institution, besides Judge Lockwood already mentioned, may be enumerated such names as Gov. Joseph Duncan, Thomas Mather, Winthrop S. Gilman, Frederick Collins and William H. Brown (of Chicago), all of whom were members of the early Board of Trustees. It was found necessary to maintain a preparatory department for many years to fit pupils for the college classes proper, and, in 1866, Whipple Academy was established and provided with a separate building for this purpose. The standard of admission to the college course has been gradually advanced, keeping abreast, in this respect, of other American colleges. At present the institution has a faculty of 15 members and an endowment of some \$150,000, with a library (1898) numbering over 15,000 volumes and property valued at \$360,000. Degrees are conferred in both classical and scientific

courses in the college proper. The list of alumni embraces some 750 names, including many who have been prominent in State and National affairs.

ILLINOIS COUNTY, the name given to the first civil organization of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, after its conquest by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778. This was done by act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October of the same year, which, among other things, provided as follows: "The citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county which shall be called Illinois County; and the Governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the Council, may appoint a County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-chief of the county during pleasure, who shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion. And all civil offices to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens of their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the County-Lieutenant or Commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by said County-Lieutenant." As the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of Colonel Clark's conquest, then claimed jurisdiction over the entire region west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, Illinois County nominally embraced the territory comprised within the limits of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, though the settlements were limited to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, Vincennes (in the present State of Indiana) and Detroit. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, the first Lieutenant-Commandant under this act, holding office two years. Out of Illinois County were subsequently organized the following counties by "order" of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, after his assumption of the duties of Governor, following the passage, by Congress, of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, viz.:

| NAME | COUNTY-SEAT | DATE OF ORGANIZATION |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Washington | Marietta | July 27, 1788 |
| Hamilton | Cincinnati | Jan. 4, 1790 |
| | Oakhokia | |
| St. Clair | Prairie du Rocher | April 27, 1790 |
| | Kaskaskia | |
| Knox | Fort St. Vincennes | June 20, 1790 |
| Randolph | Kaskaskia | Oct. 5, 1795 |

Washington, originally comprising the State of Ohio, was reduced, on the organization of Hamilton County, to the eastern portion, Hamilton

County embracing the west, with Cincinnati (originally called "Losantiville," near old Fort Washington) as the county-seat. St. Clair, the third county organized out of this territory, at first had virtually three county-seats, but divisions and jealousies among the people and officials in reference to the place of deposit for the records, resulted in the issue, five years later, of an order creating the new county of Randolph, the second in the "Illinois Country"—these (St. Clair and Randolph) constituting the two counties into which it was divided at the date of organization of Illinois Territory. Out of these events grew the title of "Mother of Counties" given to Illinois County as the original of all the counties in the five States northwest of the Ohio, while St. Clair County inherited the title as to the State of Illinois. (See *Illinois*; also *St. Clair*, *Arthur*, and *Todd*, (Col.) *John*.)

ILLINOIS FARMERS' RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, a flourishing institution for the education of women, located at Jacksonville and incorporated in 1847. While essentially unsectarian in teaching, it is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Its first charter was granted to the "Illinois Conference Female Academy" in 1847, but four years later the charter was amended and the name changed to the present cognomen. The cost of building and meager support in early years brought on bankruptcy. The friends of the institution rallied to its support, however, and the purchasers at the foreclosure sale (all of whom were friends of Methodist education) donated the property to what was technically a new institution. A second charter was obtained from the State in 1863, and the restrictions imposed upon the grant were such as to prevent alienation of title, by either conveyance or mortgage. While the college has only a small endowment fund (\$2,000) it owns \$60,000 worth of real property, besides \$9,000 invested in apparatus and library. Preparatory and collegiate departments are maintained, both classical and scientific courses being established in the latter. Instruction is also given in fine arts, elocution and music. The faculty (1898) numbers 15, and there are about 170 students.

ILLINOIS FEMALE REFORM SCHOOL. (See *Home for Female Offenders*.)

ILLINOIS INDIANS, a confederation belonging to the Algonquin family and embracing five tribes, viz.: the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchagamies, Peorias and Tamaroas. They early occu-

pied Illinois, with adjacent portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. The name is derived from Illini, "man," the Indian plural "ek" being changed by the French to "ois." They were intensely warlike, being almost constantly in conflict with the Winnebagoes, the Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes. They were migratory and depended for subsistence largely on the summer and winter hunts. They dwelt in rudely constructed cabins, each accommodating about eight families. They were always faithful allies of the French, whom they heartily welcomed in 1673. French missionaries labored earnestly among them—notably Fathers Marquette, Allouez and Gravier—who reduced their language to grammatical rules. Their most distinguished Chief was Chicagou, who was sent to France, where he was welcomed with the honors accorded to a foreign prince. In their wars with the Foxes, from 1712 to 1719, they suffered severely, their numbers being reduced to 3,000 souls. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskian in 1765, was avenged by the lake tribes in a war of extermination. After taking part with the Miamis in a war against the United States, they participated in the treaties of Greenville and Vincennes, and were gradually removed farther and farther toward the West, the small remnant of about 175 being at present (1896) on the Quapaw reservation in Indian Territory. (See also *Cahokias; Foxes; Iroquois; Kaskaskias; Mitchagamies; Peorias; Tamaroas; and Winnebagoes.*)

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, located at Jacksonville. The institution had its inception in a school for the blind, opened in that town in 1847, by Samuel Bacon, who was himself blind. The State Institution was created by act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 13, 1849, which was introduced by Richard Yates, then a Representative, and was first opened in a rented house, early in 1850, under the temporary supervision of Mr. Bacon. Soon afterward twenty-two acres of ground were purchased in the eastern part of the city and the erection of permanent buildings commenced. By January, 1854, they were ready for use, but fifteen years later were destroyed by fire. Work on a new building was begun without unnecessary delay and the same was completed by 1874. Numerous additions of wings and shops have since been made, and the institution, in its buildings and appointments, is now one of the most complete in the country. Instruction (as far as practicable) is given in rudimentary English branches, and in such mechanical trades and

avocations as may best qualify the inmates to become self-supporting upon their return to active life.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, an institution established in the city of Chicago under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the destitute children of deceased members of the Order. The total receipts of the institution, during the year 1895, were \$29,204.98, and the expenditures, \$27,258.70. The number of beneficiaries in the Home, Dec. 31, 1895, was 61. The Institution owns real estate valued at \$75,000.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

ILLINOIS RIVER, the most important stream within the State; has a length of about 500 miles, of which about 345 are navigable. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers at a point in Grundy County, some 45 miles southwest of Chicago. Its course is west, then southwest, and finally south, until it empties into the Mississippi about 20 miles north of the mouth of the Missouri. The Illinois & Michigan Canal connects its waters with Lake Michigan. Marquette and Joliet ascended the stream in 1673 and were probably its first white visitants. Later (1679-82) it was explored by La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and others.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

ILLINOIS SANITARY COMMISSION, a voluntary organization formed pursuant to a suggestion of Governor Yates, shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson (1862). Its object was the relief of soldiers in actual service, whether on the march, in camp, or in hospitals. State Agents were appointed for the distribution of relief, for which purpose large sums were collected and distributed. The work of the Commission was later formally recognized by the Legislature in the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "Military State Agents," who should receive compensation from the State treasury. Many of these "agents" were selected from the ranks of the workers in the Sanitary Commission, and a great impetus was thereby imparted to its voluntary work. Auxiliary associations were formed all over the State, and funds were readily obtained, a considerable proportion of which was derived from "Sanitary Fairs."

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS, an institution for the training of dependent boys, organized under the act of March 28, 1895, which was in

effect a re-enactment of the statute approved in 1883 and amended in 1885. Its legally defined object is to provide a home and proper training for such boys as may be committed to its charge. Commitments are made by the County Courts of Cook and contiguous counties. The school is located at Glenwood, in the county of Cook, and was first opened for the reception of inmates in 1888. Its revenues are derived, in part, from voluntary contributions, and in part from payments by the counties sending boys to the institution, which payments are fixed by law at ten dollars per month for each boy, during the time he is actually an inmate. In 1898 nearly one-half of the entire income came from the former source, but the surplus remaining in the treasury at the end of any fiscal year is never large. The school is under the inspectional control of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, as though it were an institution founded and maintained by the State. The educational curriculum closely follows that of the ordinary grammar schools, pupils being trained in eight grades, substantially along the lines established in the public schools. In addition, a military drill is taught, with a view to developing physical strength, command of limbs, and a graceful, manly carriage. Since the Home was organized there have been received (down to 1899), 2,333 boys. The industrial training given the inmates is both agricultural and mechanical,—the institution owning a good, fairly-sized farm, and operating well equipped industrial shops for the education of pupils. A fair proportion of the boys devote themselves to learning trades, and not a few develop into excellent workmen. One of the purposes of the school is to secure homes for those thought likely to prove creditable members of respectable households. During the eleven years of its existence nearly 2,200 boys have been placed in homes, and usually with the most satisfactory results. The legal safeguards thrown around the ward are of a comprehensive and binding sort, so far as regards the parties who take the children for either adoption or apprenticeship—the welfare of the ward always being the object primarily aimed at. Adoption is preferred to institutional life by the administration, and the result usually justifies their judgment. Many of the pupils are returned to their families or friends, after a mild course of correctional treatment. The system of government adopted is analogous to that of the "cottage plan" employed in many reformatory institutions throughout the country. An "administration building" stands

in the center of a group of structures, each of which has its own individual name:—Clancy Hall, Wallace, Plymouth, Beecher, Pope, Windsor, Lincoln, Sunnyside and Sheridan. While never a suppliant for benefactions, the Home has always attracted the attention of philanthropists who are interested in the care of society's waifs. The average annual number of inmates is about 275.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Church in Illinois, south of Chicago; incorporated in 1853 and located at Bloomington. It is co-educational, has a faculty of 34 instructors, and reports 1,106 students in 1896—458 male and 648 female. Besides the usual literary and scientific departments, instruction is given in theology, music and oratory. It also has preparatory and business courses. It has a library of 6,000 volumes and reports funds and endowment aggregating \$187,999, and property to the value of \$880,999.

ILLINOIS & INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHERN IOWA RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (consolidated) *Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

ILLIOPOLIS, a village in Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles east of Springfield. It occupies a position nearly in the geographical center of the State and is in the heart of what is generally termed the corn belt of Central Illinois. It has banks, several churches, a graded school and three newspapers. Population (1880), 686; (1890), 689.

INDIAN MOUNDS. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of The*.)

INDIAN TREATIES. The various treaties made by the General Government with the Indians, which affected Illinois, may be summarized as follows: Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795—ceded 11,808,409 acres of land for the sum of \$210,000; negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Delawares, Ottawas, Miamis, Wyandots, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Kaskaskias, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Eel River Indians: First Treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803—ceded 2,038,400 acres in consideration of \$4,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Miamis, Pottawato-

mies, and Shawnees: First Treaty of Vincennes, August 13, 1803—ceded 8,911,850 acres for \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Mitchagamies. First Treaty of St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804—ceded 14,803,520 acres in consideration of \$22,234; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Sacs and Foxes: Second Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805—ceded 2,676,150 acres for \$4,100; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Piankeshaws: Second Treaty of Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809—ceded 2,900,000 acres; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Eel River, Miamis, Pottawatomies and Weas: Third Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809—ceded 138,240 acres for \$27,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Kickapoos: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1816—ceded 1,418,400 acres in consideration of \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Edwards, William Clark and A. Chouteau with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: Treaty of Edwardsville, Sept. 30, 1818—ceded 6,865,280 acres for \$6,400; negotiated by Governor Edwards and A. Chouteau with the Illinois and Peorias: Treaty of St. Mary's, Oct. 2, 1818—ceded 11,000,000 acres for \$33,000; negotiated by Gen. Lewis Cass and others with the Weas: Treaty of Fort Harrison, Aug. 30, 1819—negotiated by Benjamin Parke with the Kickapoos of the Vermilion, ceding 3,173,120 acres for \$23,000; Treaty of St. Joseph, Sept. 20, 1828—ceded 990,720 acres in consideration of \$189,795; negotiated by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard with the Pottawatomies: Treaty of Prairie du Chien, Jan. 2, 1830—ceded 4,160,000 acres for \$390,601; negotiated by Pierre Menard and others with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: First Treaty of Chicago, Oct. 20, 1832—ceded 1,536,000 acres for \$460,348; negotiated with the Pottawatomies of the Prairie: Treaty of Tippecanoe, Oct. 27, 1832—by it the Pottawatomies of Indiana ceded 737,000 acres, in consideration of \$406,121: Second Treaty of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1833—by it the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies ceded 5,104,960 acres for \$7,624,289: Treaties of Fort Armstrong and Prairie du Chien, negotiated 1829 and '32—by which the Winnebagoes ceded 10,346,000 acres in exchange for \$5,195,252: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1832—the Kaskaskias and Peorias ceding 1,900 acres in consideration of \$153,780. (See also *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

INDIAN TRIBES. (See *Algonquins; Illinois Indians; Kaskaskias; Kickapoos; Miamis; Outagamies; Piankeshaws; Pottawatomies; Sacs and Foxes; Weas; Winnebagoes*.)

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. The entire length of line is 152.5 miles, of which 75.75 miles (with yard-tracks and sidings amounting to 886 miles) lie within Illinois. It extends from Decatur almost due east to the Indiana State line, and has a single track of standard gauge, with a right of way of 100 feet. The rails are of steel, well adapted to the traffic, and the ballasting is of gravel, earth and cinders. The bridges (chiefly of wood) are of standard design and well maintained. The amount of capital stock outstanding (1898) is \$1,824,000, or 11,998 per mile; total capitalization (including stock and all indebtedness) 3,733,983. The total earnings and income in Illinois, \$240,850. (HISTORY.) The first organization of this road embraced two companies—the Indiana & Illinois and the Illinois & Indiana—which were consolidated, in 1853, under the name of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1875 the latter was sold under foreclosure and organized as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway Company, at which time the section from Decatur to Montezuma, Ind., was opened. It was completed to Indianapolis in 1880. In 1882 it was leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and operated to 1885, when it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and reorganized under the name of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. Again, in 1889, default was made and the property, after being operated by trustees, was sold in 1894 to two companies called the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company (in Indiana) and the Decatur & Eastern Railway Company (in Illinois). These were consolidated in July, 1895, under the present name (Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company). In December, 1895, the entire capital stock was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and the line is now operated as a part of that system.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD. This line extends from Streator Junction 1.8 miles south of Streator, on the line of the Streator Division of the Wabash Railroad, easterly to the Indiana State Line. The total length of the line is 151.78 miles, of which 69.61 miles are in Illinois. Between Streator Junction and Streator, the line is owned by the Wabash Company, but this company pays rental for trackage facilities. About 75 per cent of the ties are of white-oak, the remainder being of cedar; the rails are 56-lb.

steel, and the ballasting is of broken stone, gravel, sand, cinders and earth. A policy of permanent improvements has been adopted, and is being carried forward. The principal traffic is the transportation of freight. The outstanding capital stock (June 30, 1898) was \$3,597,800; bonded debt, \$1,800,000; total capitalization, \$5,517,739; total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898, \$413,967; total expenditures in the State, \$303,344.—(HISTORY.) This road was chartered Dec. 27, 1881, and organized by the consolidation of three roads of the same name (Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, respectively), opened to Moline, Ill., in 1882, and through its entire length, Sept. 15, 1883.

INDIANA & ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*; also *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, a State Institution designed to furnish the means of employment to dependent blind persons of both sexes, established under authority of an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893. The institution is located at Douglas Park Boulevard and West Nineteenth Street, in the city of Chicago. It includes a four-story factory with steam-plant attached, besides a four-story building for residence purposes. It was opened in 1894, and, in December, 1897, had 62 inmates, of whom 12 were females. The Fortieth General Assembly appropriated \$13,900 for repairs, appliances, library, etc., and \$8,000 per annum for ordinary expenses.

INGERSOLL, Ebon C., Congressman, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1831. His first remove was to Paducah, Ky., where he completed his education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; removing this time to Illinois and settling in Gallatin County, in 1842. In 1856 he was elected to represent Gallatin County

in the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1862 was the Republican candidate for Congress for the State-at-large, but defeated by J. C. Allen; and, in 1864, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Owen Lovejoy, deceased, as Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, his term expiring, March 4, 1871. He was a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was, for some years, associated with him in the practice of law at Peoria, his home. Died, in Washington, May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and soldier, was born at Dresden, Oneida County, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father, a Congregational clergyman of pronounced liberal tendencies, removed to the West in 1843, and Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. After being admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Shawneetown, in partnership with his brother Ebon, afterwards a Congressman from Illinois. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and, in 1860, Robert G. was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which had been mustered in in December, 1861, and, in 1864, identified himself with the Republican party. In February, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby the first Attorney-General of the State under the new law enacted that year. As a lawyer and orator he won great distinction. He nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the Republican Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati, in a speech that attracted wide attention by its eloquence. Other oratorical efforts which added greatly to his fame include "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis, his eulogy at his brother Ebon's grave, and his memorial address on occasion of the death of Roscoe Conkling. For some twenty years he was the most popular stump orator in the West, and his services in political campaigns were in constant request throughout the Union. To the country at large, in his later years, he was known as an uncompromising assailant of revealed religion, by both voice and pen. Among his best-known publications are "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884); "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882). Colonel Ingersoll's home for some twenty years, in the later part of his life, was in the city of New York. Died, suddenly, from heart disease, at his summer home at Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899.

INGLIS, Samuel M., Superintendent of Public Instruction, born at Marietta, Pa., August 15, 1838; received his early education in Ohio and, in 1856, came to Illinois, graduating with first honors from the Mendota Collegiate Institute in 1861. The following year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, but, having been discharged for disability, his place was filled by a brother, who was killed at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1865 he took charge of an Academy at Hillsboro, meanwhile studying law with the late Judge E. Y. Rice; in 1868 he assumed the superintendency of the public schools at Greenville, Bond County, remaining until 1883, when he became Professor of Mathematics in the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, being transferred, three years later, to the chair of Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution. In 1894 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, receiving a plurality at the November election of 123,593 votes over his Democratic opponent. Died, suddenly, at Kenosha, Wis., June 1, 1898.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT POLICY, a name given to a scheme or plan of internal improvement adopted by the Tenth General Assembly (1837), in compliance with a general wish of the people voiced at many public gatherings. It contemplated the construction of an extensive system of public works, chiefly in lines of railroad which were not demanded by the commerce or business of the State at the time, but which, it was believed, would induce immigration and materially aid in the development of the State's latent resources. The plan adopted provided for the construction of such works by the State, and contemplated State ownership and management of all the lines of traffic thus constructed. The bill passed the Legislature in February, 1837, but was disapproved by the Executive and the Council of Revision, on the ground that such enterprises might be more successfully undertaken and conducted by individuals or private corporations. It was, however, subsequently passed over the veto and became a law, the disastrous effects of whose enactment were felt for many years. The total amount appropriated by the act was \$10,200,000, of which \$400,000 was devoted to the improvement of waterways; \$250,000 to the improvement of the "Great Western Mail Route"; \$9,350,000 to the construction of railroads, and \$200,000 was given outright to counties not favored by the location of railroads or other improvements within their borders. In addition, the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of canal

lands and the issuance of \$500,000 in canal bonds were authorized, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, \$500,000 of this amount to be expended in 1838. Work began at once. Routes were surveyed and contracts for construction let, and an era of reckless speculation began. Large sums were rapidly expended and nearly \$6,500,000 quickly added to the State debt. The system was soon demonstrated to be a failure and was abandoned for lack of funds, some of the "improvements" already made being sold to private parties at a heavy loss. This scheme furnished the basis of the State debt under which Illinois labored for many years, and which, at its maximum, reached nearly \$17,000,000. (See *Macallister & Stebbins Bonds; State Debt; Tenth General Assembly; Eleventh General Assembly.*)

INUNDATIONS, REMARKABLE. The most remarkable freshets (or floods) in Illinois history have been those occurring in the Mississippi River; though, of course, the smaller tributaries of that stream have been subject to similar conditions. Probably the best account of early floods has been furnished by Gov. John Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois,"—he having been a witness of a number of them. The first of which any historical record has been preserved, occurred in 1770. At that time the only white settlements within the present limits of the State were in the American Bottom in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and there the most serious results were produced. Governor Reynolds says the flood of that year (1770) made considerable encroachments on the east bank of the river adjacent to Fort Chartres, which had originally been erected by the French in 1718 at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the main channel. The stream continued to advance in this direction until 1773, when the whole bottom was again inundated, and the west wall of the fort, having been undermined, fell into the river. The next extraordinary freshet was in 1784, when the American Bottom was again submerged and the residents of Kaskaskia and the neighboring villages were forced to seek a refuge on the bluffs—some of the people of Cahokia being driven to St. Louis, then a small French village on Spanish soil. The most remarkable flood of the present century occurred in May and June, 1844, as the result of extraordinary rains preceded by heavy winter snows in the Rocky Mountains and rapid spring thaws. At this time the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, was inundated from bluff to bluff, and large steamers passed over the sub-

merged lands, gathering up cattle and other kinds of property and rescuing the imperiled owners. Some of the villages affected by this flood—as Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—have never fully recovered from the disaster. Another considerable flood occurred in 1826, but it was inferior to those of 1784 and 1844. A notable flood occurred in 1851, when the Mississippi, though not so high opposite St. Louis as in 1844, is said to have been several feet higher at Quincy than in the previous year—the difference being due to the fact that the larger portion of the flood of 1844 came from the Missouri River, its effects being most noticeable below the mouth of that stream. Again, in 1868, a flood did considerable damage on the Upper Mississippi, reaching the highest point since 1851. Floods of a more or less serious character also occurred in 1876, 1880 and again in 1893. Although not so high as some of those previously named, the loss was proportionately greater owing to the larger area of improved lands. The flood of 1893 did a great deal of damage at East St. Louis to buildings and railroads, and in the destruction of other classes of property.—Floods in the Ohio River have been frequent and very disastrous, especially in the upper portions of that stream—usually resulting from sudden thaws and ice gorges in the early spring. With one exception, the highest flood in the Ohio, during the present century, was that of February, 1832, when the water at Cincinnati reached an altitude of sixty-four feet three inches. The recorded altitudes of others of more recent occurrence have been as follows: Dec. 17, 1847—sixty-three feet seven inches; 1862—fifty-seven feet four inches; 1882—fifty-eight feet seven inches. The highest point reached at New Albany, Ind., in 1883, was seventy-three feet—or four feet higher than the flood of 1832. The greatest altitude reached in historic times, at Cincinnati, was in 1884—the recorded height being three-quarters of an inch in excess of seventy-one feet. Owing to the smaller area of cultivated lands and other improvements in the Ohio River bottoms within the State of Illinois, the loss has been comparatively smaller than on the Mississippi, although Cairo has suffered from both streams. The most serious disasters in Illinois territory from overflow of the Ohio, occurred in connection with the flood of 1883, at Shawneetown, when, out of six hundred houses, all but twenty-eight were flooded to the second story and water ran to a depth of fifteen feet in the main street. A levee, which had been constructed for the protection of the city at great

expense, was almost entirely destroyed, and an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the Legislature to indemnify the corporation. On April 3, 1898, the Ohio River broke through the levee at Shawneetown, inundating the whole city and causing the loss of twenty-five lives. Much suffering was caused among the people driven from their homes and deprived of the means of subsistence, and it was found necessary to send them tents from Springfield and supplies of food by the State Government and by private contributions from the various cities of the State. The inundation continued for some two or three weeks.—Some destructive floods have occurred in the Chicago River—the most remarkable, since the settlement of the city of Chicago, being that of March 12, 1849. This was the result of an ice-gorge in the Des Plaines River, turning the waters of that stream across “the divide” into Mud Lake, and thence, by way of the South Branch, into the Chicago River. The accumulation of waters in the latter broke up the ice, which, forming into packs and gorges, deluged the region between the two rivers. When the superabundant mass of waters and ice in the Chicago River began to flow towards the lake, it bore before it not only the accumulated pack-ice, but the vessels which had been tied up at the wharves and other points along the banks for the winter. A contemporaneous history of the event says that there were scattered along the stream at the time, four steamers, six propellers, two sloops, twenty-four brigs and fifty-seven canal boats. Those in the upper part of the stream, being hemmed in by surrounding ice, soon became a part of the moving mass; chains and hawsers were snapped as if they had been whip-cord, and the whole borne lakeward in indescribable confusion. The bridges at Madison, Randolph and Wells Streets gave way in succession before the immense mass, adding, as it moved along, to the general wreck by falling spars, crushed keels and crashing bridge timbers. “Opposite Kinzie wharf,” says the record, “the river was choked with sailing-craft of every description, piled together in inextricable confusion.” While those vessels near the mouth of the river escaped into the lake with comparatively little damage, a large number of those higher up the stream were caught in the gorge and either badly injured or totally wrecked. The loss to the city, from the destruction of bridges, was estimated at \$20,000, and to vessels at \$88,000—a large sum for that time. The wreck of bridges compelled a return to the primitive system of ferries or extemporized bridges made

of boats, to furnish means of communication between the several divisions of the city—a condition of affairs which lasted for several months. —Floods about the same time did considerable damage on the Illinois, Fox and Rock Rivers, their waters being higher than in 1838 or 1833, which were memorable flood years on these interior streams. On the former, the village of Peru was partially destroyed, while the bridges on Rock River were all swept away. A flood in the Illinois River, in the spring of 1855, resulted in serious damage to bridges and other property in the vicinity of Ottawa, and there were extensive inundations of the bottom lands along that stream in 1859 and subsequent years.—In February, 1857, a second flood in the Chicago River, similar to that of 1849, caused considerable damage, but was less destructive than that of the earlier date, as the bridges were more substantially constructed.—One of the most extensive floods, in recent times, occurred in the Mississippi River during the latter part of the month of April and early in May, 1897. The value of property destroyed on the lower Mississippi was estimated at many millions of dollars, and many lives were lost. At Warsaw, Ill., the water reached a height of nineteen feet four inches above low-water mark on April 24, and, at Quincy, nearly nineteen feet on the 28th, while the river, at points between these two cities, was from ten to fifteen miles wide. Some 25,000 acres of farming lands between Quincy and Warsaw were flooded and the growing crops destroyed. At Alton the height reached by the water was twenty-two feet, but in consequence of the strength of the levees protecting the American Bottom, the farmers in that region suffered less than on some previous years.

IPAUA, a town in Fulton County, on one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles west-southwest of Lewistown, and some 44 miles north of Jacksonville. The county abounds in coal, and coal-mining, as well as agriculture, is a leading industry in the surrounding country. Other industries are flour manufacture and the manufacture of woolen goods. A bank, three churches and a weekly newspaper are also located here. Population (1880), 675; (1890), 667.

IRON MANUFACTURES. The manufacture of iron, both pig and castings, direct from the furnace, has steadily increased in this State. In 1880, Illinois ranked seventh in the list of States producing manufactured iron, while, in 1890, it had risen to fourth place, Pennsylvania (which

produces nearly fifty per cent of the total product of the country) retaining the lead, with Ohio and Alabama following. In 1890 Illinois had fifteen complete furnace stacks (as against ten in 1880), turning out 674,506 tons, or seven per cent of the entire output. Since then four additional furnaces have been completed, but no figures are at hand to show the increase in production. During the decade between 1880 and 1890, the percentage of increase in output was 616.53. The fuel used is chiefly the native bituminous coal, which is abundant and cheap. Of this, 674,506 tons were used; of anthracite coal, only 38,618 tons. Of the total output of pig-iron in the State, during 1890, 616,659 tons were of Bessemer. Charcoal pig is not made in Illinois.

IRON MOUNTAIN, CHESTER & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

IROQUOIS COUNTY, a large county on the eastern border of the State; area, 1,120 square miles; population (1890), 35,167. In 1830 two pioneer settlements mere made almost simultaneously,—one at Bunkum (now Concord) and the other at Milford. Among those taking up homes at the former were Gurdon S. Hubbard, Benjamin Fry, and Messrs. Cartwright, Thomas, Newcomb, and Miller. At Milford located Robert Hill, Samuel Rush, Messrs. Miles, Pickell and Parker, besides the Cox, Moore and Stanley families. Iroquois County was set off from Vermillion and organized in 1833,—named from the Iroquois Indians, or Iroquois River, which flows through it. The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies did not remove west of the Mississippi until 1836-37, but were always friendly. The seat of government was first located at Montgomery, whence it was removed to Middleport, and finally to Watseka. The county is well timbered and the soil underlaid by both coal and building stone. Clay suitable for brick making and the manufacture of crockery is also found. The Iroquois River and the Sugar, Spring and Beaver Creeks thoroughly drain the county. An abundance of pure, cold water may be found anywhere by boring to the depth of from thirty to eighty feet, a fact which encourages grazing and the manufacture of dairy products. The soil is rich, and well adapted to fruit growing. The principal towns are Gilman (population 1,112), Watseka (2,017), and Milford (957).

IROQUOIS RIVER, (sometimes called Pickamink), rises in Western Indiana and runs westward to Watseka, Ill.: thence it flows northward through Iroquois and part of Kankakee

Counties, entering the Kankakee River some five miles southeast of Kankakee. It is nearly 120 miles long.

IRVING, a village in Montgomery County, on the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles east-northeast of Alton, and seventeen miles east by north of Litchfield. It has five churches, flouring and saw mills, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 559; (1890), 630.

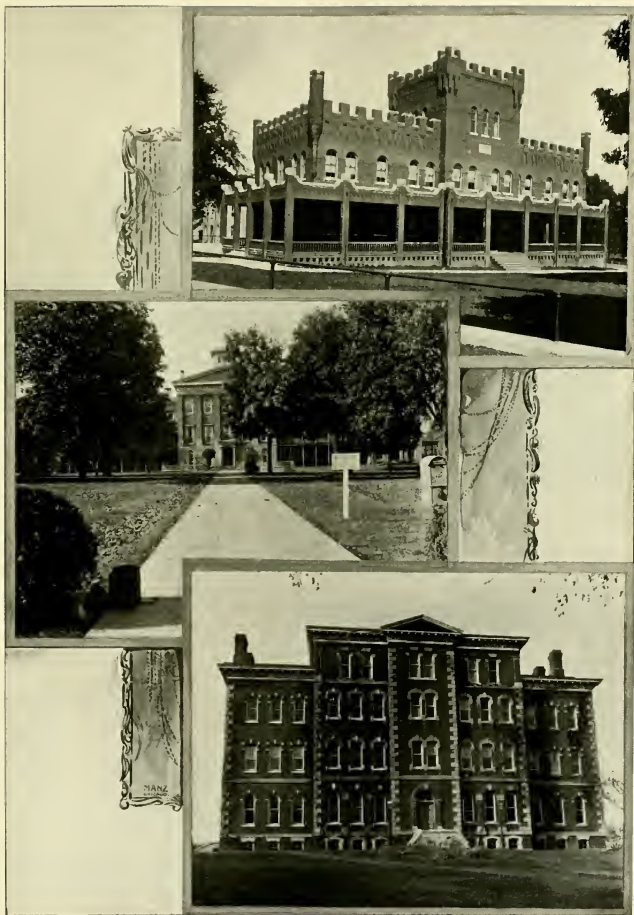
ISHAM, Edward S., lawyer, was born at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1836; educated at Lawrence Academy and Williams College, Mass., taking his degree at the latter in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vt., in 1858, coming to Chicago the same year. Mr. Isham was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1864-66) and, in 1881, his name was prominently considered for a position on the Supreme bench of the United States. He is the senior member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, which has had the management of some of the most important cases coming before the Chicago courts.

JACKSON, Huntington Wolcott, lawyer, born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 1841, being descended on the maternal side from Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Princeton College, leaving the latter at the close of his junior year to enter the army, and taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, a part of the time being on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Newton, and, later, with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. Returning to civil life in 1865, he entered Harvard Law School for one term, then spent a year in Europe, on his return resuming his legal studies at Newark, N. J.; came to Chicago in 1867, and the following year was admitted to the bar; has served as Supervisor of South Chicago, as President of the Chicago Bar Association, and (by appointment of the Comptroller of the Currency) as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago. Under the will of the late John Crerar he became one of the executors of his estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Library.

JACKSON COUNTY, organized in 1816, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson; area, 580 square miles; population (1890), 27,809. It lies in the southwest portion of the State, the Mississippi River forming its principal western

boundary. The bottom lands along the river are wonderfully fertile, but liable to overflow. It is crossed by a range of hills regarded as a branch of the Ozark range. Toward the east the soil is warm, and well adapted to fruit-growing. One of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the State crops out at various points, varying in depth from a few inches to four or five hundred feet below the surface. Valuable timber and good building stone are found and there are numerous saline springs. Wheat, tobacco and fruit are principal crops. Early pioneers, with the date of their arrival, were as follows: 1814, W. Boon; 1815, Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor); 1817, Oliver Cross, Mrs. William Kimmel, S. Lewis, E. Harrold, George Butcher and W. Eakin; 1818, the Bysleys, Mark Bradley, James Hughes and John Barron. Brownsville was the first county-seat and an important town, but owing to a disastrous fire in 1843, the government was removed to Murphysboro, where Dr. Logan (father of Gen. John A. Logan) donated a tract of land for county-buildings. John A. Logan was born here. The principal towns (with their respective population, as shown by the United States Census of 1890), were: Murphysboro, 3,880; Carbondale, 2,382; and Grand Tower, 634.

JACKSONVILLE, the county-seat of Morgan County, and an important railroad center; population (1890) about 13,000. The town was laid out in 1825, and named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The first court house was erected in 1826, and among early lawyers were Josiah Lam-born, John J. Hardin, Stephen A. Douglas, and later Richard Yates, afterwards the "War Governor" of Illinois. It is the seat of several important State institutions, notably the Central Hospital for the Insane, and Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—besides private educational institutions, including Illinois College, Illinois Conference Female College (Methodist), Jacksonville Female Academy, a Business College and others. The city has several banks, a large woolen mill, carriage factories, brick yards, planing mills, and two newspaper establishments, each publishing daily and weekly editions. It justly ranks as one of the most attractive and interesting cities of the State, noted for the hospitality and intelligence of its citizens. Although immigrants from Kentucky and other Southern States predominated in its early settlement, the location there of Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Academy, about 1830, brought to it many settlers of New England birth, so that it early came to be



INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, JACKSONVILLE.



Main Building and Girls' Cottage.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE

regarded as more distinctively New England in the character of its population than any other town in Southern Illinois.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, an institution for the education of young ladies, at Jacksonville, the oldest of its class in the State. The initial steps for its organization were taken in 1830, the year after the establishment of Illinois College. It may be said to have been an offshoot of the latter, these two constituting the originals of that remarkable group of educational and State Institutions which now exist in that city. Instruction began to be given in the Academy in May, 1833, under the principalship of Miss Sarah C. Crocker, and, in 1835, it was formally incorporated by act of the Legislature, being the first educational institution to receive a charter from that body; though Illinois, McKendree and Shurtleff Colleges were incorporated at a later period of the same session. Among its founders appear the names of Gov. Joseph Duncan, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant (for fifty years the President or a Professor of Illinois College), John P. Wilkinson, Rev. John M. Ellis, David B. Ayers and Dr. Ero Chandler, all of whom, except the last, were prominently identified with the early history of Illinois College. The list of the alumnae embraces over five hundred names. The Illinois Conservatory of Music (founded in 1871) and a School of Fine Arts are attached to the Academy, all being under the management of Prof. E. F. Bullard, A.M.

JACKSONVILLE, LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH WESTERN & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Originally chartered as the Illinois Farmers' Railroad, and constructed from Jacksonville to Waverly in 1870; later changed to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern and track extended to Virden (31 miles); in 1879 passed into the hands of a new company under the title of the Jacksonville Southeastern, and was extended as follows: to Litchfield (1880), 23 miles; to Smithboro (1882), 29 miles; to Centralia (1883), 29 miles—total, 112 miles. In 1887 a section between Centralia and Driver's (16½ miles) was constructed by the Jacksonville Southeastern, and operated under lease by the successor to that line, but, in 1893, was separated from it under the name of the Louisville & St. Louis Railway. By the use of five miles of trackage on the Louis-

ville & Nashville Railroad, connection was obtained between Driver's and Mount Vernon. The same year (1887) the Jacksonville Southeastern obtained control of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad, from Litchfield to Columbiana on the Illinois River, and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, embracing lines from Peoria to St. Louis, via Springfield and Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Southeastern was reorganized in 1890 under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Divisions were subsequently separated from the Jacksonville line and placed in charge of a separate receiver. Foreclosure proceedings began in 1894 and, during 1896, the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized under its present title. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.) The capital stock of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway (June 30, 1897) was \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$2,300,000—total, \$3,800,000.

JAMES, Colin D., clergyman, was born in Randolph County, now in West Virginia, Jan. 15, 1808; died at Bonita, Kan., Jan. 30, 1888. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William B. James, a pioneer preacher in the Ohio Valley, who removed to Ohio in 1812, settling first in Jefferson County in that State, and later (1814) at Mansfield. Subsequently the family took up its residence at Helt's Prairie in Vigo (now Vermilion) County, Ind. Before 1830 Colin D. James came to Illinois, and, in 1834, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining in active ministerial work until 1871, after which he accepted a superannuated relation. During his connection with the church in Illinois he served as station preacher or Presiding Elder at the following points: Rock Island (1834); Platteville (1836); Apple River (1837); Paris (1838, '42 and '43); Eugene (1839); Georgetown (1840); Shelbyville (1841); Grafton (1844 and '45); Sparta District (1845-47); Lebanon District (1848-49); Alton District (1850); Bloomington District (1851-52); and later at Jacksonville, Winchester, Greenfield, Island Grove, Oldtown, Heyworth, Normal, Atlanta, McLean and Shirley. During 1861-62 he acted as agent for the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and, in 1871, for the erection of a Methodist church at Normal. He was twice married. His first wife (Eliza A. Plasters of Livingston) died in 1849. The following year he married Amanda K. Casad, daughter of Dr. Anthony W. Casad. He removed from Normal to Evans-ton in 1876, and from the latter place to

Kansas in 1879. Of his surviving children, Edmund J. is (1898) Professor in the University of Chicago; John N. is in charge of the magnetic laboratory in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin B. is Professor in the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minn., and George F. is instructor in the Cambridge Preparatory School of Chicago.

JAMES, Edmund James, was born, May 21, 1855, at Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., the fourth son of Rev. Colin Dew James of the Illinois Conference, grandson on his mother's side of Rev. Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad and great-grandson of Samuel Stites (all of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume); was educated in the Model Department of the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington (Normal), from which he graduated in June, 1873, and entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in November of the same year. On May 1, 1874, he was appointed Recorder on the United States Lake Survey, where he continued during one season engaged in work on the lower part of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. He entered Harvard College, Nov. 2, 1874, but went to Europe in August, 1875, entering the University of Halle, Oct. 16, 1875, where he graduated, August 4, 1877, with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was elected Principal of the Public High School in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1878, but resigned in June, 1879, to accept a position in the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington as Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the High School Department in connection with the Model School. Resigning this position at Christmas time, 1882, he went to Europe for study; accepted a position in the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Public Administration, in September, 1883, where he remained for over thirteen years. While here he was, for a time, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty and organized the instruction in this Department. He was also Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the first attempt to organize a college course in the field of commerce and industry. During this time he officiated as editor of "The Political Economy and Public Law Series" issued by the University of Pennsylvania. Resigning his position in the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 1, 1896, he accepted that of Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division in the University of Chicago, where he has since continued. Professor James has been identified with the progress of economic

studies in the United States since the early eighties. He was one of the organizers and one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Economic Association. On Dec. 14, 1889, he founded the American Academy of Political and Social Science with headquarters at Philadelphia, became its first President, and has continued such to the present time. He was also, for some years, editor of its publications. The Academy has now become the largest Association in the world devoted to the cultivation of economic and social subjects. He was one of the originators of, and one of the most frequent contributors to, "Lalor's Cyclopaedia of Political Science"; was also the pioneer in the movement to introduce into the United States the scheme of public instruction known as University Extension; was the first President of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, under whose auspices the first effective extension work was done in this country, and has been Director of the Extension Division in the University of Chicago since February, 1896. He has been especially identified with the development of higher commercial education in the United States. From his position as Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy he has affected the course of instruction in this Department in a most marked way. He was invited by the American Bankers' Association, in the year 1892, to make a careful study of the subject of Commercial Education in Europe, and his report to this association on the Education of Business Men in Europe, republished by the University of Chicago in the year 1898, has become a standard authority on this subject. Owing largely to his efforts, departments similar to the Wharton School of Finance and Economy have been established under the title of College of Commerce, College of Commerce and Politics, and Collegiate Course in Commerce, in the Universities of California and Chicago, and Columbia University. He has been identified with the progress of college education in general, especially in its relation to secondary and elementary education, and was one of the early advocates of the establishment of departments of education in our colleges and universities, the policy of which is now adopted by nearly all the leading institutions. He was, for a time, State Examiner of High Schools in Illinois, and was founder of "The Illinois School Journal," long one of the most influential educational periodicals in the State, now changed in name to "School and Home." He has been especially active in the establishment of public kindergartens in different cities,

and has been repeatedly offered the headship of important institutions, among them being the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, and the University of Cincinnati. He has served as Vice-President of the National Municipal League; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association, and of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the National Council of Education, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen of the National Teachers' Association on college entrance requirements; is a member of various patriotic and historical societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Holland and the Huguenot Society. He is the author of more than one hundred papers and monographs on various economic, educational, legal and administrative subjects. Professor James was married, August 22, 1879, to Anna Margareth Lange, of Halle, Prussia, daughter of the Rev. Wilhelm Roderich Lange, and granddaughter of the famous Professor Gerlach of the University of Halle.

JAMESON, John Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born at Irasburgh, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. After several years spent in teaching, he began the study of law, and graduated from the Dane Law School (of Harvard College) in 1853. Coming west the same year he located at Freeport, Ill., but removed to Chicago in 1856. In 1865 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chicago, remaining in office until 1883. During a portion of this period he acted as lecturer in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and as editor of "The American Law Register." His literary labors were unceasing, his most notable work being entitled "Constitutional Conventions; their History, Power and Modes of Proceeding." He was also a fine classical scholar, speaking and reading German, French, Spanish and Italian, and was deeply interested in charitable and reformatory work. Died, suddenly, in Chicago, June 16, 1890.

JARROT, Nicholas, early French settler of St. Clair County, was born in France, received a liberal education and, on account of the disturbed condition there in the latter part of the last century, left his native country about 1790. After spending some time at Baltimore and New Orleans, he arrived at Cahokia, Ill., in 1794, and

became a permanent settler there. He early became a Major of militia and engaged in trade with the Indians, frequently visiting Prairie du Chien, St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis) and the Illinois River in his trading expeditions, and, on one or two occasions, incurring great risk of life from hostile savages. He acquired a large property, especially in lands, built mills and erected one of the earliest and finest brick houses in that part of the country. He also served as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County. Died, in 1833.—Vital (Jarrot), son of the preceding, inherited a large landed fortune from his father, and was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of St. Clair County during the last generation. He served as Representative from St. Clair County in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies, in the first being an associate of Abraham Lincoln and always his firm friend and admirer. At the organization of the Twenty-second General Assembly (1857), he received the support of the Republican members for Speaker of the House in opposition to Col. W. R. Morrison, who was elected. He sacrificed a large share of his property in a public-spirited effort to build up a rolling mill at East St. Louis, being reduced thereby from affluence to poverty. President Lincoln appointed him an Indian Agent, which took him to the Black Hills region, where he died, some years after, from toil and exposure, at the age of 73 years.

JASPER COUNTY, in the eastern part of Southern Illinois, having an area of 506 square miles, and a population (in 1890) of 18,188. It was organized in 1831 and named for Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary fame. The county was placed under township organization in 1860. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of B. Reynolds, W. Richards and George Mattingley. The Embarras River crosses the county. The general surface is level, although gently undulating in some portions. Manufacturing is carried on in a small way; but the people are principally interested in agriculture, the chief products consisting of wheat, potatoes, sorghum, fruit and tobacco. Wool-growing is an important industry. Newton is the county-seat, with a population (in 1890) of 1,428.

JAYNE, (Dr.) Gershom, early physician, was born in Orange County, N. Y., October, 1791; served as Surgeon in the War of 1812, and came to Illinois in 1819, settling in Springfield in 1821; was one of the Commissioners appointed to construct the

first State Penitentiary (1827), and one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. His oldest daughter (Julia Maria) became the wife of Senator Trumbull. Dr. Jayne died at Springfield, in 1867.—**Dr. William** (Jayne), son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8, 1826; educated by private tutors and at Illinois College, being a member of the class of 1847, later receiving the degree of A.M. He was one of the founders of the Phi Alpha Society while in that institution; graduated from the Medical Department of Missouri State University; in 1860 was elected State Senator for Sangamon County, and, the following year, was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of the Territory of Dakota, later serving as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. In 1869 he was appointed Pension Agent for Illinois, also served for four terms as Mayor of his native city, and is now Vice-President of the First National Bank, Springfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, a south-central county, cut off from Edwards and White Counties, in 1819, when it was separately organized, being named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its area is 580 square miles, and its population (1890), 22,590. The Big Muddy River, with one or two tributaries, flows through the county in a southerly direction. Along the banks of streams a variety of hardwood timber is found. The railroad facilities are advantageous. The surface is level and the soil rich. Cereals and fruit are easily produced. A fine bed of limestone (seven to fifteen feet thick) crosses the middle of the county. It has been quarried and found well adapted to building purposes. The county possesses an abundance of running water, much of which is slightly impregnated with salt. The upper coal measure underlies the entire county, but the seam is scarcely more than two feet thick at any point. The chief industry is agriculture, though lumber is manufactured to some extent. Mount Vernon, the county-seat, was incorporated as a city in 1872. Its population in 1890 was 3,233. It has several manufactories and is the seat of the Appellate Court for the Southern Judicial District of the State.

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, Railway President and Manager, born in Liverpool, Eng., April 6, 1843, his father being an engineer in the British navy; about 1850 came with his widowed mother to Wheeling, Va., and, in 1856, to Chicago, where he secured employment as office-boy in the machinery department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Here he finally became an apprentice and, passing through various grades of the me-

chanical department, in May, 1877, became General Superintendent of the Road, and, in 1885, General Manager of the entire line. In 1889 he withdrew from the Illinois Central and, for several years past, has been President and General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Mr. Jeffery's career as a railway man has been one of the most conspicuous and successful in the history of American railroads.

JENKINS, Alexander M., Lieutenant-Governor (1834-36), came to Illinois in his youth and located in Jackson County, being for a time a resident of Brownsville, the first county-seat of Jackson County, where he was engaged in trade. Later he studied law and became eminent in his profession in Southern Illinois. In 1830 Mr. Jenkins was elected Representative in the Seventh General Assembly, was re-elected in 1832, serving during his second term as Speaker of the House, and took part the latter year in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company. In 1834 Mr. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time with Governor Duncan, though on an opposing ticket, but resigned, in 1836, to become President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was chartered that year. The charter of the road was surrendered in 1837, when the State had in contemplation the policy of building a system of roads at its own cost. For a time he was Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Edwardsville, and, in 1847, was elected to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. Other positions held by him included that of Justice of the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit, to which he was elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, but died in office, February 13, 1864. Mr. Jenkins was an uncle of Gen. John A. Logan, who read law with him after his return from the Mexican War.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, engineer and architect, born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1849; at 17 took a trip around the world, and, after a year spent in the Scientific Department of Harvard College, took a course in the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, graduating in 1856. He then served for a year as engineer on the Tehuantepec Railroad, and, in 1861, was made an Aid on the staff of General Grant, being transferred the next year to the staff of General Sherman, with whom he remained three years, participating in many of the most important battles of the war in the West. Later, he was engaged in the preparation

of maps of General Sherman's campaigns, which were published in the "Memoirs" of the latter. In 1868 he located in Chicago, and has since given his attention almost solely to architecture, the result being seen in some of Chicago's most noteworthy buildings.

JERSEY COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the middle division of the State, bordering on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Originally a part of Greene County, it was separately organized in 1839, with an area of 360 square miles. There were a few settlers in the county as early as 1816-17. Jerseyville, the county-seat, was platted in 1834, a majority of the early residents being natives of, or at least emigrants from, New Jersey. The mild climate, added to the character of the soil, is especially adapted to fruit-growing and stock-raising. The census of 1890 gave the population of the county as 14,810, and of Jerseyville, 3,207. Grafton, near the junction of the Mississippi with the Illinois, had a population of 927. The last mentioned town is noted for its stone quarries, which employ a number of men.

JERSEYVILLE, a city and county-seat of Jersey County, the point of junction of the Chicago & Alton and the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railways, 19 miles north of Alton and 45 miles north of St. Louis, Mo. The city is in an agricultural district, but has manufactories of flour, plows, carriages and wagons, and watch-making machinery. It contains a handsome court house, completed in 1894, nine churches, a graded public school, besides a separate school for colored children, a convent, railway car-shops, electric lights, artesian wells, and three papers—two weekly and one daily. Population (1880), 2,894; (1890), 3,207.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, situated in the northwest corner of the State; has an area of 663 square miles; population (1890), 25,101. It was first explored by Le Seuer, who reported the discovery of lead in 1700. Another Frenchman (Bouthillier) was the first permanent white settler, locating on the site of the present city of Galena in 1820. About the same time came several American families; a trading post was established, and the hamlet was known as Fredericks' Point, so called after one of the pioneers. In 1823 the Government reserved from settlement a tract 10 miles square along the Mississippi, with a view of controlling the mining interest. In 1825 mining privileges were granted upon a royalty of one-sixth, and the first smelting furnace was erected the same year. Immigration increased rapidly

and, inside of three years, the "Point" had a population of 150, and a post-office was established with a fortnightly mail to and from Vandalia, then the State capital. In 1827 county organization was effected, the county being named in honor of Gen. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The original tract, however, has been subdivided until it now constitutes nine counties. The settlers took an active part in both the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars. In 1846-47 the mineral lands were placed on the market by the Government, and quickly taken by corporations and individuals. The scenery is varied, and the soil (particularly in the east) well suited to the cultivation of grain. The county is well wooded and well watered, and thoroughly drained by the Fever and Apple Rivers. The name Galena was given to the county-seat (originally, as has been said, Fredericks' Point) by Lieutenant Thomas, Government Surveyor, in 1827, in which year it was platted. Its general appearance is picturesque. Its early growth was extraordinary, but later (particularly after the growth of Chicago) it received a set-back. In 1841 it claimed 2,000 population and was incorporated; in 1870 it had about 7,000 population, and, in 1890, 5,635. The names of Grant, Rawlins and E. B. Washburne are associated with its history. Other important towns in the county are Warren (population 1,172), East Dubuque (1,069) and Elizabeth (495).

JOHNSON, Caleb C., lawyer and legislator, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., May 23, 1844, educated in the common schools and at the Military Academy at Fulton, Ill.; served during the Civil War in the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments Illinois Volunteers; in 1877 was admitted to the bar and, two years later, began practice. He has served upon the Board of Township Supervisors of Whiteside County; in 1884 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1896. He also held the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his District during the first Cleveland administration, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888.

• **JOHNSON, (Rev.) Herrick**, clergyman and educator, was born near Fonda, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1832; graduated at Hamilton College, 1857, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1860; held Presbyterian pastorates in Troy, Pittsburg and Philadelphia; in 1874 became Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological

Seminary, and, in 1880, accepted a pastorate in Chicago, also becoming Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in McCormick Theological Seminary. In 1883 he resigned his pastorate, devoting his attention thereafter to the duties of his professorship. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, in 1882, and has served as President, for many years, of the Presbyterian Church Board of Aid for Colleges, and of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University. Besides many periodical articles, he has published several volumes on religious subjects.

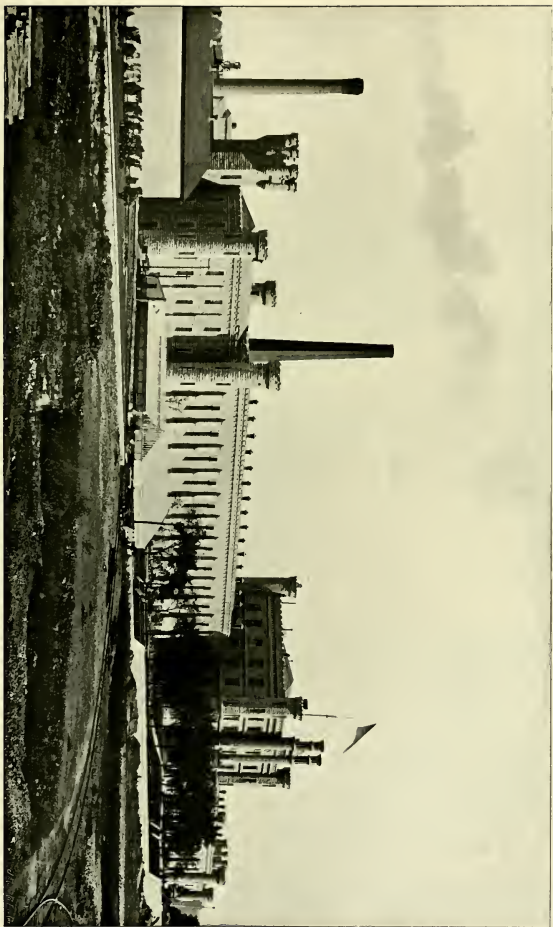
JOHNSON, Hosmer A., M.D., LL.D., physician, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1822; at twelve removed to a farm in Lapeer County, Mich. In spite of limited school privileges, at eighteen he secured a teachers' certificate, and, by teaching in the winter and attending an academy in the summer, prepared for college, entering the University of Michigan in 1846 and graduating in 1849. In 1850 he became a student of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1852, and the same year becoming Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and, the year following, associate editor of "The Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal." For three years he was a member of the faculty of Rush, but, in 1858, resigned to become one of the founders of a new medical school, which has now become a part of Northwestern University. During the Civil War, Dr. Johnson was Chairman of the State Board of Medical Examiners; later serving upon the Board of Health of Chicago, and upon the National Board of Health. He was also attending physician of Cook County Hospital and consulting physician of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was one of the Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. His connections with local, State and National Societies and organizations (medical, scientific, social and otherwise) were very numerous. He traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, during his visits to the latter devoting much time to the study of foreign sanitary conditions, and making further attainments in medicine and surgery. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. During his later years, Dr. Johnson was engaged almost wholly in consultations. Died, Feb. 26, 1891.

JOHNSON COUNTY, lies in the southern portion of the State, and is one of the smallest counties, having an area of only 340 square miles, and a population (1890) of 15,013—named for Col.

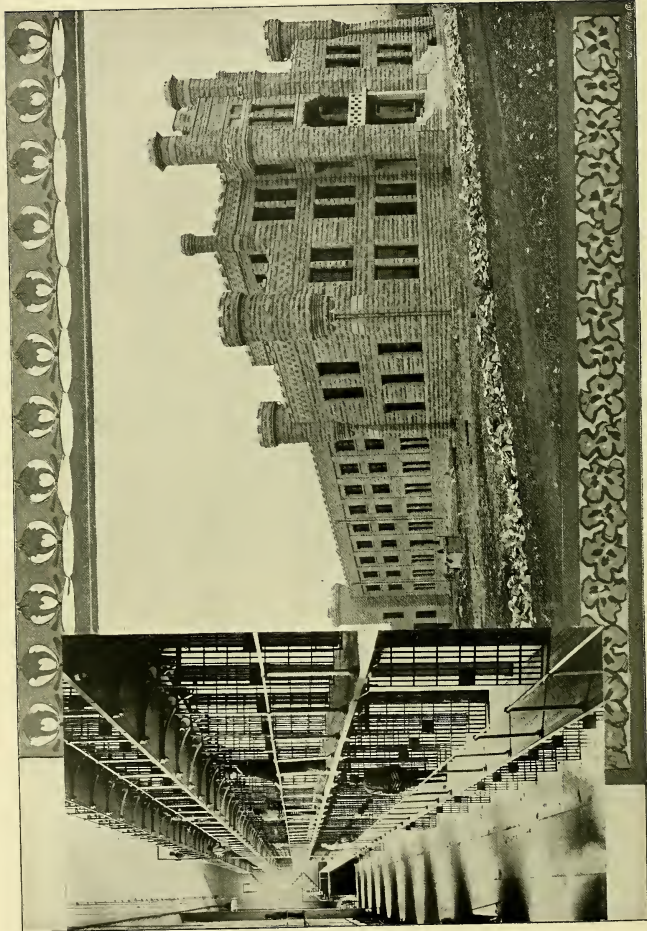
Richard M. Johnson. Its organization dates back to 1812. A dividing ridge (forming a sort of water shed) extends from east to west, the waters of the Cache and Bay Rivers running south, and those of the Big Muddy and Saline toward the north. A minor coal seam of variable thickness (perhaps a spur from the regular coal-measures) crops out here and there. Sandstone and limestone are abundant, and, under cliffs along the bluffs, saltpeter has been obtained in small quantities. Weak copperas springs are numerous. The soil is rich, the principal crops being wheat, corn and tobacco. Cotton is raised for home consumption and fruit-culture receives some attention. Vienna is the county-seat, with a population, in 1890, of 828.

JOHNSTON, Noah, pioneer and banker, was born in Hardy County, Va., Dec. 20, 1799, and, at the age of 12 years, emigrated with his father to Woodford County, Ky. In 1824 he removed to Indiana, and, a few years later, to Jefferson County, Ill., where he began farming. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, but proving unfortunate, turned his attention to politics, serving first as County Commissioner and then as County Clerk. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate for the counties of Hamilton and Jefferson, serving four years; was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1844-45, and, in 1846, elected Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly. The following year he was made Paymaster in the United States Army, serving through the Mexican War; in 1852 served with Abraham Lincoln and Judge Hugh T. Dickey of Chicago, on a Commission appointed to investigate claims against the State for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, in 1854, was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Division, being elected to the same position in 1861. Other positions held by him included those of Deputy United States Marshal under the administration of President Polk, Commissioner to superintend the construction of the Supreme Court Building at Mount Vernon, and Postmaster of that city. He was also elected Representative again in 1866. The later years of his life were spent as President of the Mount Vernon National Bank. Died, November, 1891, in his 92d year.

JOLIET, the county-seat of Will County, situated in the Des Plaines River Valley, 36 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the intersecting point of five lines of railway. The city lies chiefly in the valley, though partly built on bluffs on either side of



ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.



Cell House.

Women's Prison.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.

the river. A good quality of calcareous building stone underlies the entire region, and is extensively quarried. Gravel, cement and fire-clay are also easily obtained and in considerable quantities. Within twenty miles are productive coal mines. The Northern Illinois Penitentiary stands just outside the city limits on the north. Joliet is an important manufacturing center, the census of 1890 crediting the city with 201 establishments (representing forty-three industries) with \$9,078,727 capital; employing 3,037 hands; paying \$1,844,138 for wages and \$8,624,285 for raw material, and turning out an annual product valued at \$12,180,367. The leading industries are the manufacture of steel rails, foundry and machine shop products, engines, agricultural implements, bicycles, stoves and clocks, besides quarrying and stone-cutting. The canal supplies valuable water-power. The city boasts many handsome public buildings and private residences. Population (1880), 11,657; (1890), 23,264, (including suburbs), 34,473. The Fifty-fifth Congress made an appropriation for the erection of a Government building in Joliet for post-office purposes.

JOLIET, AURORA & NORTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

JOLIET, Louis, a French explorer, born at Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1645, educated at the Jesuits' College, and early engaged in the fur-trade. In 1669 he was sent to investigate the copper mines on Lake Superior, but his most important service began in 1673, when Frontenac commissioned him to explore. Starting from the missionary station of St. Ignace, with Father Marquette, he went up the Fox River within the present State of Wisconsin and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. He was the first to discover that the Mississippi flows to the Gulf rather than to the Pacific. He returned to Green Bay via the Illinois River, and (as believed) the sites of the present cities of Joliet and Chicago. Although later appointed royal hydrographer and given the island of Anticosti, he never revisited the Mississippi. Some historians assert that this was largely due to the influential jealousy of La Salle. Died, in Canada, in May, 1700.

JOLIET & BLUE ISLAND RAILWAY, constituting a part of and operated by the Calumet & Blue Island—a belt line, 21 miles in length, of standard gauge and laid with 60-lb. steel rails. The company provides terminal facilities at Joliet, although originally projected to merely run from that city to a connection with the Calumet &

Blue Island Railway. The capital stock authorized and paid in is \$100,000. The company's general offices are in Chicago.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, a road running from Lake, Ind., to Joliet, Ill., 45 miles (of which 29 miles are in Illinois), and leased in perpetuity, from Sept. 7, 1854 (the date of completion), to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns nearly all its stock. Its capital stock is \$300,000, and its funded debt, \$80,000. Other forms of indebtedness swell the total amount of capital invested (1895) to \$1,143,201. Total earnings and income in Illinois in 1894, \$89,017; total expenditures, \$62,370. (See *Michigan Central Railroad*.)

JONES, Alfred M., politician and legislator, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 5, 1837, brought to McHenry County, Ill., at 10 years of age, and, at 16, began life in the pineries and engaged in rafting on the Mississippi. Then, after two winters in school at Rockford, and a short season in teaching, he spent a year in the book and jewelry business at Warren, Jo Daviess County. The following year (1858) he made a trip to Pike's Peak, but meeting disappointment in his expectations in regard to mining, returned almost immediately. The next few years were spent in various occupations, including law and real estate business, until 1872, when he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. Other positions successively held by him were those of Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling District, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, during twelve years of that period being its chairman. Since 1885, Mr. Jones has been manager of the Bethesda Mineral Springs at Waukesha, Wis., but has found time to make his mark in Wisconsin politics also.

JONES, John Rice, first English lawyer in Illinois, was born in Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; educated at Oxford in medicine and law, and, after practicing the latter in London for a short time, came to America in 1784, spending two years in Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin; in 1786, having reached the Falls of the Ohio, he joined Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. This having partially failed through the discontent and desertion of the troops, he remained at Vincennes four years, part of the time as Commissary-

General of the garrison there. In 1790 he went to Kaskaskia, but eleven years later returned to Vincennes, being commissioned the same year by Gov. William Henry Harrison, Attorney-General of Indiana Territory, and, in 1805, becoming a member of the first Legislative Council. He was Secretary of the convention at Vincennes, in December, 1802, which memorialized Congress to suspend, for ten years, the article in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory. In 1808 he removed a second time to Kaskaskia, remaining two years, when he located within the present limits of the State of Missouri (then the Territory of Louisiana), residing successively at St. Genevieve, St. Louis and Potosi, at the latter place acquiring large interests in mineral lands. He became prominent in Missouri politics, served as a member of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the first Legislature, and finally elected by the same a Justice of the Supreme Court, dying in office at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1824. He appears to have enjoyed an extensive practice among the early residents, as shown by the fact that, the year of his return to Kaskaskia, he paid taxes on more than 16,000 acres of land in Monroe County, to say nothing of his possessions about Vincennes and his subsequent acquisitions in Missouri. He also prepared the first revision of laws for Indiana Territory when Illinois composed a part of it.—**Rice (Jones)**, son of the preceding by a first marriage, was born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781; came to America with his parents, and was educated at Transylvania University and the University of Pennsylvania, taking a medical degree at the latter, but later studying law at Litchfield, Conn., and locating at Kaskaskia in 1806. Described as a young man of brilliant talents, he took a prominent part in politics and, at a special election held in September, 1808, was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, by the party known as "Divisionists"—i. e., in favor of the division of the Territory—which proved successful in the organization of Illinois Territory the following year. Bitterness engendered in this contest led to a challenge from Shadrach Bond (afterwards first Governor of the State), which Jones accepted; but the affair was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots. One Dr. James Dunlap, who had been Bond's second, expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement; a bitter factional fight was maintained between the friends of the respective parties, ending in the assassination of Jones, who

was shot by Dunlap on the street in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808—Jones dying in a few minutes, while Dunlap fled, ending his days in Texas.—**Gen. John Rice (Jones)**, Jr., another son, was born at Kaskaskia, Jan. 8, 1792, served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the War of 1812, and, in 1831, went to Texas, where he bore a conspicuous part in securing the independence of that State from Mexico, dying there in 1845—the year of its annexation to the United States.—**George Wallace (Jones)**, fourth son of John Rice Jones (1st), was born at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, April 12, 1804; graduated at Transylvania University, in 1825; served as Clerk of the United States District Court in Missouri in 1826, and as Aid to Gen. Dodge in the Black Hawk War; in 1834 was elected Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory (then including the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa), later serving two terms as Delegate from Iowa Territory, and, on its admission as a State, being elected one of the first United States Senators and re-elected in 1852; in 1859, was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Bogota, Colombia, but recalled in 1861 on account of a letter to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of the South, and was imprisoned for two months in Fort Lafayette. In 1838 he was the second of Senator Cilley in the famous Cilley-Graves duel near Washington, which resulted in the death of the former. After his retirement from office, General Jones' residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896, in the 93d year of his age.

JONES, Michael, early politician, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, who came to Illinois in Territorial days, and, as early as 1809, was Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia; afterwards removed to Shawneetown and represented Gallatin County as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and as Senator in the first four General Assemblies, and also as Representative in the Eighth. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1819, but was defeated by Governor Edwards, and was a Presidential Elector in 1820. He is represented to have been a man of considerable ability but of bitter passions, a supporter of the scheme for a pro-slavery constitution and a bitter opponent of Governor Edwards.

JONES, J. Russell, capitalist, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; after spending two years as clerk in a store in his native town, came to Chicago in 1838; spent the next two years at Rockton, when he accepted a

clerkship in a leading mercantile establishment at Galena, finally being advanced to a partnership, which was dissolved in 1856. In 1860 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, and, in March following, was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. In 1869, by appointment of President Grant, he became Minister to Belgium, remaining in office until 1875, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. Subsequently he declined the position of Secretary of the Interior, but was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago, from which he retired in 1888. Mr. Jones served as member of the National Republican Committee for Illinois in 1868. In 1863 he organized the West Division Street Railway, laying the foundation of an ample fortune.

JONES, William, pioneer merchant, was born at Charlemont, Mass., Oct. 22, 1789, but spent his boyhood and early manhood in New York State, ultimately locating at Buffalo, where he engaged in business as a grocer, and also held various public positions. In 1831 he made a tour of observation westward by way of Detroit, finally reaching Fort Dearborn, which he again visited in 1832 and in '33, making small investments each time in real estate, which afterwards appreciated immensely in value. In 1834, in partnership with Byram King of Buffalo, Mr. Jones engaged in the stove and hardware business, founding in Chicago the firm of Jones & King, and the next year brought his family. While he never held any important public office, he was one of the most prominent of those early residents of Chicago through whose enterprise and public spirit the city was made to prosper. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, served in the City Council, was one of the founders of the city fire department, served for twelve years (1840-52) on the Board of School Inspectors (for a considerable time as its President), and contributed liberally to the cause of education, including gifts of \$50,000 to the old Chicago University, of which he was a Trustee and, for some time, President of its Executive Committee. Died, Jan. 18, 1868.—**Fernando** (Jones), son of the preceding, was born at Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 26, 1820, having, for some time in his boyhood, Millard Fillmore (afterwards President) as his teacher at Buffalo, and, still later, Reuben E. Fenton (afterwards Governor and a United States Senator) as classmate. After coming to Chicago, in 1835, he was employed for some time as a clerk in Government offices and by the Trustees of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal; spent a season at Canandaigua Academy, N. Y.; edited a periodical at Jackson, Mich., for a year or two, but finally coming to Chicago, opened an abstract and title office, in which he was engaged at the time of the fire of 1871, and which, by consolidation with two other firms, became the foundation of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which still plays an important part in the real-estate business of Chicago. Mr. Jones has held various public positions, including that of Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, and has for years been a Trustee of the University of Chicago.—**Killer Kent** (Jones), another son, was one of the founders of "The Gem of the Prairies" newspaper, out of which grew "The Chicago Tribune"; was for many years a citizen of Quincy, Ill., and prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, for a time, one of the publishers of "The Prairie Farmer." Died, in Quincy, August 20, 1886.

JONESBORO, the county-seat of Union County, situated about a mile west of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is some 30 miles north of Cairo, with which it is connected by a short, direct line. It stands in the center of a fertile territory, largely devoted to fruit-growing, and is an important shipping point for fruit and early vegetables. The local business supports a bank. There are also two or three churches, and one weekly newspaper, as well as a graded school. Population (1890), about 2,000.

JOSLYN, Merritt L., lawyer, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1827, came to Illinois in 1839, his father settling in McHenry County, where the son, on arriving at manhood, engaged in the practice of the law. The latter became prominent in political circles and, in 1856, was a Buchanan Presidential Elector. On the breaking out of the war he allied himself with the Republican party; served as a Captain in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in 1864, was elected to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from McHenry County, later serving as Senator during the sessions of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies (1876-80). After the death of President Garfield, he was appointed by President Arthur Assistant Secretary of the Interior, serving to the close of the administration. Returning to his home at Woodstock, Ill., he resumed the practice of his profession, and, since 1889, has discharged the duties of Master in Chancery for McHenry County.

JOUETT, Charles, Chicago's first lawyer, was born in Virginia in 1772, studied law at Charlottesville-

ville in that State; in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit and, in 1805, acted as Commissioner in conducting a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas and other Indians of Northwestern Ohio and Michigan at Maumee City, Ohio. In the fall of the latter year he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, serving there until the year before the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Removing to Mercer County, Ky., in 1811, he was elected to a Judgeship there, but, in 1815, was reappointed by President Madison Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, remaining until 1818, when he again returned to Kentucky. In 1819 he was appointed to a United States Judgeship in the newly organized Territory of Arkansas, but remained only a few months, when he resumed his residence in Kentucky, dying there, May 28, 1834.

JOURNALISM. (See *Newspapers, Early.*)

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer, legislator, Foreign Minister, was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago and commenced practice in the (then) frontier settlement. He early rose to a position of prominence and influence in public affairs, holding various municipal offices and being a member of the State Senate from 1844 to 1860 continuously. In 1860 he was a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and, in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he represented this country for four years. He was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, and accompanied him on his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington in 1861. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress. Died, at Chicago, Nov. 10, 1878.

JUDD, S. Corning, lawyer and politician, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 21, 1827; was educated at Aurora Academy, taught for a time in Canada and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1848; edited "The Syracuse Daily Star" in 1849, and, in 1850, accepted a position in the Interior Department in Washington. Later, he resumed his place upon "The Star," but, in 1854, removed to Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and began practice with his brother-in-law, the late W. C. Goudy. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, entering into partnership with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, son of Bishop Whitehouse, and became prominent in connection with some ecclesiastical trials which followed. In 1860 he was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector and, during the war, was a determined opponent of the war policy of the Government, as such mak-

ing an unsuccessful campaign for Lieutenant-Governor in 1864. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1889. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1895.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THE. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial power of the State in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The former consisted of one Chief Justice and three Associates, appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature; but, until 1825, when a new act went into effect, they were required to perform circuit duties in the several counties, while exercising appellate jurisdiction in their united capacity. In 1824 the Legislature divided the State into five circuits, appointing one Circuit Judge for each, but, two years later, these were legislated out of office, and circuit court duty again devolved upon the Supreme Judges, the State being divided into four circuits. In 1829 a new act authorized the appointment of one Circuit Judge, who was assigned to duty in the territory northwest of the Illinois River, the Supreme Justices continuing to perform circuit duty in the four other circuits. This arrangement continued until 1835, when the State was divided into six judicial circuits, and, five additional Circuit Judges having been elected, the Supreme Judges were again relieved from circuit court service. After this no material changes occurred except in the increase of the number of circuits until 1841, the whole number then being nine. At this time political reasons led to an entire reorganization of the courts. An act passed Feb. 10, 1841, repealed all laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges, and provided for the appointment of five additional Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, making nine in all; and, for a third time, circuit duties devolved upon the Supreme Court Judges, the State being divided at the same time into nine circuits.

By the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 the judiciary system underwent an entire change, all judicial officers being made elective by the people. The Constitution provided for a Supreme Court, consisting of three Judges, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and courts to be held by Justices of the Peace. In addition to these, the Legislature had the power to create inferior civil and criminal courts in cities, but only upon a uniform plan. For the election of Supreme Judges, the State was divided into three Grand Judicial Divisions. The Legislature might, however, if it saw fit, provide for the election of all three Judges on a general ticket, to be voted throughout the State-at-large; but this power was never exer-

cised. Appeals lay from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court for the particular division in which the county might be located, although, by unanimous consent of all parties in interest, an appeal might be transferred to another district. Nine Circuit Courts were established, but the number might be increased at the discretion of the General Assembly. Availing itself of its constitutional power and providing for the needs of a rapidly growing community, the Legislature gradually increased the number of circuits to thirty. The term of office for Supreme Court Judges was nine, and, for Circuit Judges, six years. Vacancies were to be filled by popular election, unless the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring incumbent was less than one year, in which case the Governor was authorized to appoint. Circuit Courts were vested with appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals, and each was required to hold at least two terms annually in each county, as might be fixed by statute.

The Constitution of 1870, without changing the mode of election or term of office, made several changes adapted to altered conditions. As regards the Supreme Court, the three Grand Divisions were retained, but the number of Judges was increased to seven, chosen from a like number of districts, but sitting together to constitute a full court, of which four members constitute a quorum. A Chief Justice is chosen by the Court, and is usually one of the Judges nearing the expiration of his term. The minor officers include a Reporter of Decisions, and one Clerk in each Division. By an act passed in 1897, the three Supreme Court Divisions were consolidated in one, the Court being required to hold its sittings in Springfield, and hereafter only one Clerk will be elected instead of three as heretofore. The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed by law at \$5,000 each.

The State was divided in 1873 into twenty-seven circuits (Cook County being a circuit by itself), and one or more terms of the circuit court are required to be held each year in each county in the State. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is both original and appellate, and includes matters civil and criminal, in law and in equity. The Judges are elected by districts, and hold office for six years. In 1877 the State was divided into thirteen judicial circuits (exclusive of Cook County), but without reducing the number of Judges (twenty-six) already in office, and the election of one additional Judge (to serve two years) was ordered in each district, thus increas-

ing the number of Judges to thirty-nine. Again in 1897 the Legislature passed an act increasing the number of judicial circuits, exclusive of Cook County, to seventeen, while the number of Judges in each circuit remained the same, so that the whole number of Judges elected that year outside of Cook County was fifty-one. The salaries of Circuit Judges are \$3,500 per year, except in Cook County, where they are \$7,000. The Constitution also provided for the organization of Appellate Courts after the year 1874, having uniform jurisdiction in districts created for that purpose. These courts are a connecting link between the Circuit and the Supreme Courts, and greatly relieve the crowded calendar of the latter. In 1877 the Legislature established four of these tribunals: one for the County of Cook; one to include all the Northern Grand Division except Cook County; the third to embrace the Central Grand Division, and the fourth the Southern. Each Appellate Court is held by three Circuit Judges, named by the Judges of the Supreme Court, each assignment covering three years, and no Judge either allowed to receive extra compensation or sit in review of his own rulings or decisions. Two terms are held in each District every year, and these courts have no original jurisdiction.

COOK COUNTY.—The judicial system of Cook County is different from that of the rest of the State. The Constitution of 1870 made the county an independent district, and exempted it from being subject to any subsequent redistricting. The bench of the Circuit Court in Cook County, at first fixed at five Judges, has been increased under the Constitution to fourteen, who receive additional compensation from the county treasury. The Legislature has the constitutional right to increase the number of Judges according to population. In 1849 the Legislature established the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Later, this became the Superior Court of Cook County, which now (1898) consists of thirteen Judges. For this court there exists the same constitutional provision relative to an increase of Judges as in the case of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

JUDY, Jacob, pioneer, a native of Switzerland, who, having come to the United States at an early day, remained some years in Maryland, when, in 1786, he started west, spending two years near Louisville, Ky., finally arriving at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1788. In 1792 he removed to New Design, in Monroe County, and, in 1800, located within the present limits of Madison

County, where he died in 1807.—**Samuel (Judy)**, son of the preceding, born August 19, 1773, was brought by his father to Illinois in 1788, and afterwards became prominent in political affairs and famous as an Indian fighter. On the organization of Madison County he became one of the first County Commissioners, serving many years. He also commanded a body of "Rangers" in the Indian campaigns during the War of 1812, gaining the title of Colonel, and served as a member from Madison County in the Second Territorial Council (1814-15). Previous to 1811 he built the first brick house within the limits of Madison County, which still stood, not many years since, a few miles from Edwardsville. Colonel Judy died in 1838.—**Jacob (Judy)**, eldest son of Samuel, was Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, 1845-49.—**Thomas (Judy)**, younger son of Samuel, was born, Dec. 19, 1804, and represented Madison County in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-54). His death occurred Oct. 4, 1880.

JUDY, James William, soldier, was born in Clark County, Ky., May 8, 1822—his ancestors on his father's side being from Switzerland, and those on his mother's from Scotland; grew up on a farm and, in 1852, removed to Menard County, Ill., where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier, was elected Captain of his company, and, on its incorporation as part of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Camp Butler, was chosen Colonel by acclamation. The One Hundred and Fourteenth, as part of the Fifteenth Army Corps under command of that brilliant soldier, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the entire siege of Vicksburg, from May, 1863, to the surrender on the 3d of July following. It also participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and numerous other engagements. After one year's service, Colonel Judy was compelled to resign by domestic affliction, having lost two children by death within eight days of each other, while others of his family were dangerously ill. On his retirement from the army, he became deeply interested in thorough-bred cattle, and is now the most noted stock auctioneer in the United States—having, in the past thirty years, sold more thorough-bred cattle than any other man living—his operations extending from Canada to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Colonel Judy was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1874, and so remained continuously until 1896—except two years—also serving as President of the Board from 1894 to 1896. He

bore a conspicuous part in securing the location of the State Fair at Springfield in 1894, and the improvements there made under his administration have not been paralleled in any other State. Originally, and up to 1856, an old-line Whig, Colonel Judy has since been an ardent Republican; and though active in political campaigns, has never held a political office nor desired one, being content with the discharge of his duty as a patriotic private citizen.

KANAN, Michael F., soldier and legislator, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in November, 1837, at twenty years of age removed to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in farming. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers (Col. I. C. Pugh's regiment), serving nearly four years and retiring with the rank of Captain. After the war he served six years as Mayor of the city of Decatur. In 1894 he was elected State Senator, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies. Captain Kanan was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the first Post of the order ever established—that at Decatur.

KANE, a village of Greene County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 40 miles south of Jacksonville. It has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 408; (1890), 551.

KANE, Elias Kent, early United States Senator, issaid by Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" to have been born in New York, June 7, 1796. The late Gen. Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, a relative of Senator Kane's by marriage, in a paper read before the Illinois State Bar Association (1895), rejecting other statements assigning the date of the Illinois Senator's birth to various years from 1786 to 1796, expresses the opinion, based on family letters, that he was really born in 1794. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1812, read law in New York, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1813 or early in 1814, but, before the close of the latter year, removed to Illinois, settling at Kaskaskia. His abilities were recognized by his appointment, early in 1818, as Judge of the eastern circuit under the Territorial Government. Before the close of the same year he served as a member of the first State Constitutional Convention, and was appointed by Governor Bond the first Secretary of State under the new State Government, but resigned on the accession of Governor Coles in 1822. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Randolph County, but

resigned before the close of the year to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1824, and re-elected in 1830. Before the expiration of his second term (Dec. 12, 1835), having reached the age of a little more than 40 years, he died in Washington, deeply mourned by his fellow-members of Congress and by his constituents. Senator Kane was a cousin of the distinguished Chancellor Kent of New York, through his mother's family, while, on his father's side, he was a relative of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane.

KANE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest and most progressive counties in the State, situated in the northeastern quarter. It has an area of 540 square miles, and population (1890) of 65,061; was named for Senator Elias Kent Kane. Timber and water are abundant, Fox River flowing through the county from north to south. Immigration began in 1833, and received a new impetus in 1835, when the Pottawatomies were removed west of the Mississippi. A school was established in 1834, and a church organized in 1835. County organization was effected in June, 1836, and the public lands came on the market in 1842. The Civil War record of the county is more than creditable, the number of volunteers exceeding the assessed quota. Farming, grazing, manufacturing and dairy industries chiefly engage the attention of the people. The county has many flourishing cities and towns. Geneva is the county-seat. (See *Aurora*, *Dundee*, *Eldora*, *Elgin*, *Geneva* and *St. Charles*.)

KANGLEY, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, three miles northwest of Streator. There are several coal shafts here. Population (1890), 934.

KANKAKEE, a prosperous city, the county-seat of Kankakee County, situated on the Kankakee River, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads, 56 miles south of Chicago. It stands on a rolling prairie in the heart of a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, near extensive coal fields and beds of bog iron ore. It has excellent water power and numerous manufactories, including flour and paper mills, besides two quarries of valuable building stone. The Eastern Hospital for the Insane is located here. The city has one monthly and three daily and weekly papers. Population (1880), 5,651; (1890), 9,025.

KANKAKEE COUNTY, a wealthy and populous county in the northeast section of the State, having an area of 680 square miles—receiving its

name from its principal river. It was set apart from Will and Iroquois Counties under the act passed in 1851, the owners of the site of the present city of Kankakee contributing \$5,000 toward the erection of county buildings. Agriculture, manufacturing and coal-mining are the principal pursuits. The first white settler was one Noah Vasseur, a Frenchman, and the first American, Thomas Durham. Population (1880), 25,047; (1890), 28,732.

KANKAKEE RIVER, a sluggish stream, rising in St. Joseph County, Ind., and flowing west-southwest through English Lake and a flat marshy region, into Illinois. In Kankakee County it unites with the Iroquois from the south and the Des Plaines from the north, after the junction with the latter, taking the name of the Illinois.

KANKAKEE & SENECA RAILROAD, a line lying wholly in Illinois, 42.08 miles in length. It has a capital stock of \$10,000, bonded debt of \$650,000 and other forms of indebtedness (1895) reaching \$557,629; total capitalization, \$1,217,629. This road was chartered in 1881, and opened in 1882. It connects with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and is owned jointly by these two lines, but operated by the former. (See *Cleveland*, *Cincinnati*, *Chicago & St. Louis Railroad*.)

KANSAS, a village in Edgar County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago & Ohio River Railways, 156 miles northeast of St. Louis, 104 miles west of Indianapolis, 13 miles east of Charleston and 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising. Kansas has tile works, two grain elevators, a canning factory, and railway machine shops, beside four churches, a collegiate institute, a National bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 723; (1890), 1,037.

KASKASKIA, a village of the Illinois Indians, and later a French trading post, first occupied in 1700. It passed into the hands of the British after the French-Indian War in 1765, and was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of a force of Virginia troops, in 1778. (See *Clark*, *George Rogers*.) At that time the white inhabitants were almost entirely of French descent. The first exercise of the elective franchise in Illinois occurred here in the year last named, and, in 1804, the United States Government opened a land office there. For many years the most important commercial town in the Territory, it remained the Territorial and State capital down

to 1819, when the seat of government was removed to Vandalia. Originally situated on the west side of the Kaskaskia River, some six miles from the Mississippi, early in 1899 its site had been swept away by the encroachments of the latter stream, so that all that is left of the principal town of Illinois, in Territorial days, is simply its name.

KASKASKIA INDIANS, one of the five tribes constituting the Illinois confederation of Algonquin Indians. About the year 1700 they removed from what is now La Salle County, to Southern Illinois, where they established themselves along the banks of the river which bears their name. They were finally removed, with their brethren of the Illinois, west of the Mississippi, and, as a distinct tribe, have become extinct.

KASKASKIA RIVER, rises in Champaign County, and flows southwest through the counties of Douglas, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton and St. Clair, thence southward through Randolph, and empties into the Mississippi River near Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and flows through a fertile, undulating country, which forms part of the great coal field of the State.

KEITH, Edson, Sr., merchant and manufacturer, born at Barre, Vt., Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at home and in the district schools; spent 1850-54 in Montpelier, coming to Chicago the latter year and obtaining employment in a retail dry-goods store. In 1860 he assisted in establishing the firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., now Edson Keith & Co.; is also President of the corporation of Keith Brothers & Co., a Director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and the Edison Electric Light Company.—**Elbridge G. (Keith)**, banker, brother of the preceding, was born at Barre, Vt., July 16, 1840; attended local schools and Barre Academy; came to Chicago in 1857, the next year taking a position as clerk in the house of Keith, Faxon & Co., in 1865 becoming a partner and, in 1884, being chosen President of the Metropolitan National Bank, where he still remains. Mr. Keith was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1880, and belongs to several local literary, political and social clubs; was also one of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

KEITHSBURG, a town in Mercer County, on the Mississippi River and at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways; is 150 miles northwest of Springfield. Agriculture is the principal occupation. There are two weekly papers here. Population (1880), 942; (1890), 1,484.

KELLOGG, Hiram Huntington, clergyman and educator, was born at Clinton (then Whites-town), N. Y., in February, 1803, graduated at Hamilton College and Auburn Seminary, after which he served for some years as pastor at various places in Central New York. Later, he established the Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary at Clinton, claimed to be the first ladies' seminary in the State, and the first experiment in the country uniting manual training of girls with scholastic instruction, antedating Mount Holyoke, Oberlin and other institutions which adopted this system. Color was no bar to admission to the institution, though the daughters of some of the wealthiest families of the State were among its pupils. Mr. Kellogg was a co-laborer with Gerritt Smith, Beriah Green, the Tappans, Garrison and others, in the effort to arouse public sentiment in opposition to slavery. In 1836 he united with Prof. George W. Gale and others in the movement for the establishment of a colony and the building up of a Christian and anti-slavery institution in the West, which resulted in the location of the town of Galesburg and the founding there of Knox College. Mr. Kellogg was chosen the first President of the institution and, in 1841, left his thriving school at Clinton to identify himself with the new enterprise, which, in its infancy, was a manual-labor school. In the West he soon became the ally and co-laborer of such men as Owen Lovejoy, Ichabod Coddington, Dr. C. V. Dyer and others, in the work of extirpating slavery. In 1843 he visited England as a member of the World's Peace Convention, remaining abroad about a year, during which time he made the acquaintance of Jacob Bright and others of the most prominent men of that day in England and Scotland. Resigning the Presidency of Knox College in 1847, he returned to Clinton Seminary, and was later engaged in various business enterprises until 1861, when he again removed to Illinois, and was engaged in preaching and teaching at various points during the remainder of his life, dying suddenly, at his home school at Mount Forest, Ill., Jan. 1, 1881.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law at Peoria, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Fulton County. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, being elected the latter year. Appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska in 1861, he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Failing health caused his retirement from the army

after the battle of Corinth. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of the Port at New Orleans. Thereafter he became a conspicuous figure in both Louisiana and National politics, serving as United States Senator from Louisiana from 1868 to 1871, and as Governor from 1872 to 1876, during the stormiest period of reconstruction, and making hosts of bitter personal and political enemies as well as warm friends. An unsuccessful attempt was made to impeach him in 1876. In 1877 he was elected a second time to the United States Senate by one of two rival Legislatures, being awarded his seat after a bitter contest. At the close of his term (1883) he took his seat in the lower house to which he was elected in 1882, serving until 1885. While retaining his residence in Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg has spent much of his time of late years in Washington City.

KENDALL COUNTY, a northeastern county, with an area of 330 square miles and a population (1890) of 13,106. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile, although generally a light, sandy loam. The county was organized in 1841, out of parts of Kane and La Salle, and was named in honor of President Jackson's Postmaster General. The Fox River (running southwestwardly through the county), with its tributaries, affords ample drainage and considerable water power; the railroad facilities are admirable; timber is abundant. Yorkville and Oswego have been rivals for the county-seat, the distinction finally resting with the former. Among the pioneers may be mentioned Messrs. John Wilson, Edward Ament, David Carpenter, Samuel Smith, the Wormley and Pierce brothers, and E. Morgan.

KENDRICK, Adin A., educator, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1836; educated at Granville Academy, N. Y., and Middlebury College; removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1857, studied law and began practice at Monroe, in that State, a year later removing to St. Louis, where he continued practice for a short time. Then, having abandoned the law, after a course in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1861 he became pastor of the North Baptist Church in Chicago, but, in 1865, removed to St. Louis, where he remained in pastoral work until 1872, when he assumed the Presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill.

KENNEY, a village and railway station in Dewitt County, at the intersection of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, 36 miles northeast of Springfield. The town has a bank

and two newspapers; the district is agricultural. Population (1880), 418; (1890), 497.

KENT, (Rev.) Aratus, pioneer and Congregational missionary, was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1794, educated at Yale and Princeton and, in 1829, as a Congregational missionary, came to the Galena lead mines—then esteemed "a place so hard no one else would take it." In less than two years he had a Sunday-school with ten teachers and sixty to ninety scholars, and had also established a day-school, which he conducted himself. In 1831 he organized the First Presbyterian Church of Galena, of which he remained pastor until 1848, when he became Agent of the Home Missionary Society. He was prominent in laying the foundations of Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary, meanwhile contributing freely from his meager salary to charitable purposes. Died at Galena, Nov. 8, 1869.

KEOKUK, (interpretation, "The Watchful Fox"), a Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, born on Rock River, about 1780. He had the credit of shrewdness and bravery, which enabled him finally to displace his rival, Black Hawk. He always professed ardent friendship for the whites, although this was not infrequently attributed to a far-seeing policy. He earnestly dissuaded Black Hawk from the formation of his confederacy, and when the latter was forced to surrender himself to the United States authorities, he was formally delivered to the custody of Keokuk. By the Rock Island treaty, of September, 1832, Keokuk was formally recognized as the principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and granted a reservation on the Iowa River, 40 miles square. Here he lived until 1845, when he removed to Kansas, where, in June, 1848, he fell a victim to poison, supposedly administered by some partisan of Black Hawk. (See *Black Hawk* and *Black Hawk War*.)

KERFOOT, Samuel H., real-estate operator, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1823, and educated under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, graduating at the age of 19. He was then associated with a brother in founding St. James College, in Washington County, Md., but, in 1848, removed to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he was one of the oldest operators at the time of his death, Dec. 28, 1896. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and associated with other learned and social organizations. He was also a member of the original Real Estate

and Stock Board of Chicago and its first President.

KEWANEE, a town in Henry County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 32 miles northeast of Galesburg. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding country. The town contains thirteen churches, three graded schools, a public library of 6,000 volumes, national banks and three weekly papers, two of them issuing daily editions. Its manufactures include foundry and machine shop products, agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, soil pipe, pumps and heating apparatus. Population (1880), 2,704; (1890), 4,569; (1893), school census, 7,963.

KEYES, Willard, pioneer, was born at Newfane, Windsor County, Vt., Oct. 28, 1792; spent his early life on a farm, enjoying only such educational advantages as could be secured by a few months' attendance on school in winter; in 1817 started west by way of Mackinaw and, crossing Wisconsin (then an unbroken wilderness), finally reached Prairie du Chien, after which he spent a year in the "pineries." In 1819 he descended the Mississippi with a raft, his attention en route being attracted by the present site of the city of Quincy, to which, after two years spent in extensive exploration of the "Military Tract" in the interest of certain owners of bounty lands, he again returned, finding it still unoccupied. Then, after two years spent in farming in Pike County, in 1824 he joined his friend, the late Gov. John Wood, who had built the first house in Quincy two years previous. Mr. Keyes thus became one of the three earliest settlers of Quincy, the other two being John Wood and a Major Rose. On the organization of Adams County, in January, 1825, he was appointed a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, which held its first meeting in his house. Mr. Keyes acquired considerable landed property about Quincy, a portion of which he donated to the Chicago Theological Seminary, thereby furnishing means for the erection of "Willard Hall" in connection with that institution. His death occurred in Quincy, Feb. 7, 1872.

KICKAPOOS, a tribe of Indians whose ethnology is closely related to that of the Mascoutins. The French orthography of the word was various, the early explorers designating them as "Kic-a-pous," "Kick-a-poux," "Kick-a-bou," and "Quick-a-pous." The significance of the name is uncertain, different authorities construing it to mean "the otter's foot" and the "rabbit's ghost," according to dialect. From 1602, when the tribe

was first visited by Samuel Champlain, the Kickapoos were noted as a nation of warriors. They fought against Christianization, and were, for some time, hostile to the French, although they proved efficient allies of the latter during the French and Indian War. Their first formal recognition of the authority of the United States was in the treaty of Edwardsville (1819), in which reference was made to the treaties executed at Vincennes (1805 and 1809). Nearly a century before, they had left their seats in Wisconsin and established villages along the Rock River and near Chicago (1712-15). At the time of the Edwardsville treaty they had settlements in the valleys of the Wabash, Embarras, Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Illinois Rivers. While they fought bravely at the battle of Tippecanoe, their chief military skill lay in predatory warfare. As compared with other tribes, they were industrious, intelligent and cleanly. In 1832-33 they were removed to a reservation in Kansas. Thence many of them drifted to the southwest, joining roving, plundering bands. In language, manners and customs, the Kickapoos closely resembled the Sacs and Foxes, with whom some ethnologists believe them to have been more or less closely connected.

KILPATRICK, Thomas M., legislator and soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 1, 1807. He learned the potter's trade, and, at the age of 27, removed to Scott County, Ill. He was a deep thinker, an apt and reflective student of public affairs, and naturally eloquent. He was twice elected to the State Senate (1840 and '44), and, in 1846, was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Augustus C. French, Democrat. In 1850 he emigrated to California, but, after a few years, returned to Illinois and took an active part in the campaigns of 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for which regiment he had recruited a company. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, while leading a charge.

KINDERHOOK, a village and railway station in Pike County, on the Hannibal Division of the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Hannibal. Population (1890), 473.

KING, John Lyle, lawyer, was born in Madison, Ind., in 1825—the son of a pioneer settler who was one of the founders of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary there, which afterwards became the "Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest,"

now the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. After graduating at Hanover, Mr. King began the study of law with an uncle at Madison, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and, while a member of that body, acted as Chairman of the Committee to present Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and exile, to the Legislature; also took a prominent part, during the next few years, in the organization of the Republican party. Removing to Chicago in 1856, he soon became prominent in his profession there, and, in 1860, was elected City Attorney over Col. James A. Mulligan, who became eminent a year or two later, in connection with the war for the Union. Having a fondness for literature, Mr. King wrote much for the press and, in 1878, published a volume of sporting experiences with a party of professional friends in the woods and waters of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, under the title, "Trouting on the Brule River, or Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." Died in Chicago, April 17, 1892.

KING, William H., lawyer, was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1817; graduated from Union College in 1846, studied law at Waterford and, having been admitted to the bar the following year, began practice at the same place. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, where he held a number of important positions, including the Presidency of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Board of Education, and the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and, during the sessions following the fire of 1871 prepared the act for the protection of titles to real estate, made necessary by the destruction of the records in the Recorder's office. Mr. King received the degree of LL.D from his Alma Mater in 1879. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 6, 1892.

KINGMAN, Martin, was born at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Ill., April 1, 1844; attended school at Washington, Ill., then taught two or three years, and, in June, 1862, enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving three years without the loss of a day—a part of the time on detached service in charge of an ambulance corps and, later, as Assistant Quartermaster. Returning from the war with the rank of First Lieutenant, in August, 1865, he went to Peoria, where he engaged in business and has remained ever since. He is now connected with the following business concerns: Kingman & Co.,

manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc.; The Kingman Plow Company, Bank of Illinois, Peoria Cordage Company, Peoria General Electric Company, and National Hotel Company, besides various outside enterprises—all large concerns in each of which he is a large stockholder and a Director. Mr. Kingman was Canal Commissioner for six years—this being his only connection with politics. During 1898 he was also chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peoria Provisional Regiment organized for the Spanish-American War. His career in connection with the industrial development of Peoria has been especially conspicuous and successful.

KINKADE (or Kinkead), William, a native of Tennessee, settled in what is now Lawrence County, in 1817, and was elected to the State Senate in 1822, but appears to have served only one session, as he was succeeded in the Fourth General Assembly by James Bird. Although a Tennessean by birth, he was one of the most aggressive opponents of the scheme for making Illinois a slave State, being the only man who made a speech against the pro-slavery convention resolution, though this was cut short by the determination of the pro-conventionists to permit no debate. Mr. Kinkade was appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceville by President John Quincy Adams, and held the position for many years. He died in 1846.

KINMUNDY, a city in Marion County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 229 miles south of Chicago and 24 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding country. Kinmundy has flouring mills and brick-making plants, with other manufacturing establishments of minor importance. There are five churches, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,096; (1890), 1,045.

KINNEY, William, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois from 1826 to 1830; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois early in life, finally settling in St. Clair County. Of limited educational advantages, he was taught to read by his wife after marriage. He became a Baptist preacher, was a good stump-orator; served two sessions in the State Senate (the First and Third), was a candidate for Governor in 1834, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, becoming its President. Died in 1843.—**William C. (Kinney)**, son of the preceding, was born in Illinois, served as a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and as Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly (1855), and, in 1857, was appointed by Governor Bissell Adjutant-General of the State, dying in office the following year.

KINZIE, John, Indian-trader and earliest citizen of Chicago, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1763. His father was a Scotchman named McKenzie, but the son dropped the prefix "Mc," and the name soon came to be spelled "Kinzie"—an orthography recognized by the family. During his early childhood his father died, and his mother gave him a stepfather by the name of William Forsythe. When ten years old he left home and, for three years, devoted himself to learning the jeweler's trade at Quebec. Fascinated by stories of adventure in the West, he removed thither and became an Indian-trader. In 1804 he established a trading post at what is now the site of Chicago, being the first solitary white settler. Later he established other posts on the Rock, Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. He was twice married, and the father of a numerous family. His daughter Maria married Gen. David Hunter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, achieved literary distinction as the authoress of "Wau Bun," etc. (N. Y. 1850.) Died in Chicago, Jan. 6, 1828.—**John Harris** (Kinzie), son of the preceding, was born at Sandwich, Canada, July 7, 1803, brought by his parents to Chicago, and taken to Detroit after the massacre of 1812, but returned to Chicago in 1816. Two years later his father placed him at Mackinac Agency of the American Fur Company, and, in 1824, he was transferred to Prairie du Chien. The following year he was Sub-Agent of Indian affairs at Fort Winnebago, where he witnessed several important Indian treaties. In 1830 he went to Connecticut, where he was married, and, in 1833, took up his permanent residence in Chicago, forming a partnership with Gen. David Hunter, his brother-in-law, in the forwarding business. In 1841 he was appointed Registrar of Public Lands by President Harrison, but was removed by Tyler. In 1848 he was appointed Canal Collector, and, in 1849, President Taylor commissioned him Receiver of Public Moneys. In 1861 he was commissioned Paymaster in the army by President Lincoln, which office he held until his death, which occurred on a railroad train near Pittsburg, Pa., June 21, 1865.

KIRBY, Edward P., lawyer and legislator, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Oct. 28, 1834—the son of Rev. William Kirby, one of the founders and early professors of Illinois College at

Jacksonville; graduated at Illinois College in 1854, then taught several years at St. Louis and Jacksonville; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Morgan County as a Republican; was Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County (1891-93); also served for several years as Trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane and, for a long period, as Trustee and Treasurer of Illinois College.

KIRK, (Gen.) Edward N., soldier, was born of Quaker parentage in Jefferson County, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828; graduated at the Friends' Academy, at Mount Pleasant in the same State, and, after teaching for a time, began the study of law, completing it at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. A year later he removed to Sterling, Ill., where he continued in his profession until after the battle of the first Bull Run, when he raised a regiment. The quota of the State being already full, this was not immediately accepted; but, after some delay, was mustered in in September, 1861, as the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the subject of this sketch as Colonel. In the field he soon proved himself a brave and dashing officer; at the battle of Shiloh, though wounded through the shoulder, he refused to leave the field. After remaining with the army several days, inflammatory fever set in, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Louisville, where he lay between life and death for some time. Having partially recovered, in August, 1862, he set out to rejoin his regiment, but was stopped en route by an order assigning him to command at Louisville. In November following he was commissioned Brigadier-General for "heroic action, gallantry and ability" displayed on the field. In the last days of December, 1862, he had sufficiently recovered to take part in the series of engagements at Stone River, where he was again wounded, this time fatally. He was taken to his home in Illinois, and, although he survived several months, the career of one of the most brilliant and promising soldiers of the war was cut short by his death, July 21, 1863.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, journalist and author, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830—the son of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; was brought by his parents to Michigan in 1835, where he remained until 1856, when he came to the city of Chicago. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry (three-months' men), was elected Second Lieutenant, but later became Aid-de-Camp on the staff of

General McClellan, serving there and on the staff of General Fitz-John Porter until the retirement of the latter, meanwhile taking part in the Peninsular campaign and in the battle of Antietam. Returning to Chicago he gave attention to some coal-mining property near Danville, but later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. A few years later he produced his first novel, and, from 1890, devoted his attention solely to literary pursuits, for several years being literary editor of "The Chicago Tribune." His works—several of which first appeared as serials in the magazines—include "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County" (1885); "The McVeys" (1887); "The Captain of Co. K." (1889), besides the "History of the Chicago Massacre of 1812," and "The Story of Chicago"—the latter in two volumes. At the time of his death he had just concluded, in collaboration with Hon. John Moses, the work of editing a two-volume "History of Chicago," published by Messrs. Munsell & Co. (1895). Died, in Chicago, April 29, 1894.—**Elizabeth Stansbury** (Kirkland), sister of the preceding—teacher and author—was born at Geneva, N. Y., came to Chicago in 1867 and, five years later, established a select school for young ladies, out of which grew what is known as the "Kirkland Social Settlement," which was continued until her death, July 30, 1896. She was the author of a number of volumes of decided merit, written with the especial object of giving entertainment and instruction to the young—including "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," "Speech and Manners," a Child's "History of France," a "History of England," "History of English Literature," etc. At her death she left a "History of Italy" ready for the hands of the publishers.

KIRKPATRICK, John, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Georgia, whence he emigrated in 1802; located at Springfield, Ill., at an early day, where he built the first horse-mill in that vicinity; in 1829 removed to Adams County, and finally to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he died in 1845. Mr. Kirkpatrick is believed to have been the first local Methodist preacher licensed in Illinois. Having inherited three slaves (a woman and two boys) while in Adams County, he brought them to Illinois and gave them their freedom. The boys were bound to a man in Quincy to learn a trade, but mysteriously disappeared—presumably having been kidnaped with the connivance of the man in whose charge they had been placed.

KIRKWOOD, a city in Warren County, once known as "Young America," situated about two miles southwest of Monmouth on the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Flour is the principal manufactured product. The town has banks, several churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,079; (1890), 949.

KISHWAUKEE RIVER, rises in McHenry County, runs west through Boone, and enters Rock River in Winnebago County, eight miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee River runs north-northeast and northwest through De Kalb County, and enters the Kiskwankee in Winnebago County, about eight miles southeast of Rockford.

KITCHELL, Wickliff, lawyer and Attorney-General of Illinois, was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1789; in early boyhood accompanied his father to Ohio, the family settling near the present site of the city of Cincinnati. About 1814, having married a Miss Elizabeth Ross, he removed to Southern Indiana, then an almost unbroken wilderness, where he was elected Sheriff and, although possessing limited educational advantages, studied law and was admitted to the bar, finally becoming a successful practitioner. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., where, in 1820, he was elected Representative in the Second General Assembly, and was also a member of the State Senate from 1828 to 1832. In 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, was appointed Attorney-General in 1839, serving until near the close of the following year, when he resigned to take his seat as Representative in the Twelfth General Assembly. Between 1846 and 1854 he was a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa, but the latter year returned to Hillsboro. During his early political career Mr. Kittell had been a Democrat; but, on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, became an earnest Republican. Public-spirited and progressive, he was in advance of his time on many public questions. Died, Feb. 2, 1869.—**Alfred** (Kitchell), son of the preceding, lawyer and Judge, born at Palestine, Ill., March 29, 1820; was educated at Indiana State University and Hillsboro Academy, admitted to the bar in 1841, and, the following year, commenced practice at Olney; was elected State's Attorney in 1843, through repeated re-elections holding the office ten years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1849, was elected Judge of Richland County; later assisted in establishing the first newspaper published in Olney, and in organizing the Republican party there in 1856; in 1859 was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, serving one term. He was also influential in procuring a charter for

the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and in the construction of the line, being an original corporator and subsequently a Director of the Company. Later he removed to Galesburg, where he died, Nov. 11, 1876.—**Edward** (Kitchell), another son, was born at Palestine, Ill., Dec. 21, 1829; was educated at Hillsboro Academy until 1846, when he removed with his father's family to Fort Madison, Iowa, but later returned to Hillsboro to continue his studies; in 1852 made the trip across the plains to California to engage in gold mining, but the following year went to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where he opened a law office; in 1854 returned to Illinois, locating at Olney, Richland County, forming a partnership with Horace Hayward, a relative, in the practice of law. Here, having taken position against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became, in 1856, the editor of the first Republican newspaper published in that part of Illinois known as "Egypt," with his brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, being one of the original thirty-nine Republicans in Richland County. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Centralia, which, in the following year having been mounted, became a part of the famous "Wilder Brigade." At first he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but succeeded to the command of the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Funkhouser at Chickamauga in September, 1863; was finally promoted to the colonelcy in July, 1865, and mustered out with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. Resuming the practice of his profession at Olney, he was, in 1866, the Republican candidate for Congress in a district strongly Democratic; also served as Collector of Internal Revenue for a short time and, in 1868, was Presidential Elector for the same District. Died, at Olney, July 11, 1869.—**John Wickliff** (Kitchell), youngest son of Wickliff Kitchell, was born at Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., May 30, 1835, educated at Hillsboro, read law at Fort Madison, Iowa, and admitted to the bar in that State. At the age of 19 years he served as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield, and was Reading Clerk of the same body at the session of 1861. Previous to the latter date he had edited "The Montgomery County Herald," and later, "The Charleston Courier." Resigning his position as Reading Clerk in 1861, he enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln in the Ninth Illinois Volunteers, served as Adjutant of the regiment and afterwards as Captain of his company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he established

"The Union Monitor" at Hillsboro, which he conducted until drafted into the service in 1864, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed to Pana (his present residence), resuming practice there; was a candidate for the State Senate the same year, and, in 1870, was the Republican nominee for Congress in that District.

KNICKERBOCKER, Joshua C., lawyer, was born in Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1827; brought by his father to Alden, McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, and educated in the common schools of that place; removed to Chicago in 1860, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1862; served on the Board of Supervisors and in the City Council and, in 1868, was elected Representative in the General Assembly, serving one term. He was also a member of the State Board of Education from 1875 to '77, and the latter year was elected Probate Judge for Cook County, serving until his death, Jan. 5, 1890.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, a secret semi-military and benevolent association founded in the City of Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone (who died Dec. 9, 1889) being its recognized founder. The order was established in Illinois, May 4, 1869, by the organization of "Welcome Lodge, No. 1," in the city of Chicago. On July 1, 1869, this Lodge had nineteen members. At the close of the year four additional Lodges had been instituted, having an aggregate membership of 245. Early in the following year, on petition of these five Lodges, approved by the Grand Chancellor, a Grand Lodge of the Order for the State of Illinois was instituted in Chicago, with a membership of twenty-nine Past Chancellors as representatives of the five subordinate Lodges—the total membership of these Lodges at that date being 382. December 31, 1870, the total membership in Illinois had increased to 850. June 30, 1895, the total number of Lodges in the State was 525, and the membership 38,441. The assets belonging to the Lodges in Illinois, on Jan. 1, 1894, amounted to \$418,151.77.

KNOWLTON, Dexter A., pioneer and banker, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 3, 1812, taken to Chautauqua County in infancy and passed his childhood and youth on a farm. Having determined on a mercantile career, he entered an academy at Fredonia, paying his own way; in 1838 started on a peddling tour for the West, and, in the following year, settled at Freeport, Ill., where he opened a general store; in 1843 began investments in real estate, finally laying off sundry additions to the city of Freeport, from which he realized large profits. He

was also prominently connected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and, in 1850, became a Director of the Company, remaining in office some twelve years. In 1852 he was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Illinois, but a few years later became extensively interested in the Congress & Empire Spring Company at Saratoga, N. Y.; then, after a four years' residence in Brooklyn, returned to Freeport in 1870, where he engaged in banking business, dying in that city, March 10, 1876.

KNOX, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Blanford, Mass., Jan. 11, 1805; studied law with his brother, Gen. Alanson Knox, in his native town, was admitted to the bar in 1828, subsequently removing to Worcester, in the same State, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1837 he removed west, locating at Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill., where he continued in practice for twenty-three years. During the greater part of that time he was associated with Hon. John W. Drury, under the firm name of Knox & Drury, gaining a wide reputation as a lawyer throughout Northern Illinois. Among the important cases in which he took part during his residence in Rock Island was the prosecution of the murderers of Colonel Davenport in 1845. In 1852 he served as a Democratic Presidential Elector, but in the next campaign identified himself with the Republican party as a supporter of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he removed to Chicago and, two years later, was appointed State's Attorney by Governor Yates, remaining in office until succeeded by his partner, Charles H. Reed. After coming to Chicago he was identified with a number of notable cases. His death occurred, August 6, 1881.

KNOX COLLEGE, a non-sectarian institution for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, located at Galesburg, Knox County. It was founded in 1837, fully organized in 1841, and graduated its first class in 1846. The number of graduates from that date until 1894, aggregated 867. In 1893 it had 663 students in attendance, and a faculty of 20 professors. Its library contains about 6,000 volumes. Its endowment amounts to \$300,000 and its buildings are valued at \$150,000. Dr. Newton Bateman was at its head for more than twenty years, and, on his resignation (1893), John H. Finley, Ph.D., became its President, but resigned in 1899.

KNOX COUNTY, a wealthy interior county west of the Illinois River, having an area of 720 square miles and a population (1890) of 38,752. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. Its

territorial limits were defined by legislative enactment in 1825, but the actual organization dates from 1830, when Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford were named the first Commissioners. Knoxville was the first county-seat selected, and here (in the winter of 1830-31) was erected the first court house, constructed of logs, two stories in height, at a cost of \$192. The soil is rich, and agriculture flourishes. The present county-seat (1899) is Galesburg, well known for its educational institutions, the best known of which are Knox College, founded in 1837, and Lombard University, founded in 1851. A flourishing Episcopal Seminary is located at Knoxville, and Hedding College at Abingdon.

KNOXVILLE, a city in Knox County, on the Galesburg-Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 50 miles west of Peoria, and five miles east of Galesburg; was formerly the county-seat, and still contains the Fair Grounds and Almshouse. The municipal government is composed of a Mayor, six Aldermen, with seven heads of departments. It has electric lighting and street-car service, good water-works, two banks, numerous churches, two public schools, and is the seat of St. Mary's school, for girls, and St. Alban's Academy, for boys. Population (1880), 1,600; (1890), 1,728.

KOERNER, Gustavus, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Germany in 1809, and received a university education. He was a lawyer by profession, and emigrated to Illinois in 1833, settling finally at Belleville. He at once affiliated with the Democratic party, and soon became prominent in politics. In 1842 he was elected to the General Assembly, and three years later was appointed to the bench of the State Supreme Court. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Joel A. Matteson; but, at the close of his term, became identified with the Republican party and was a staunch Union man during the Civil War, serving for a time as Colonel on General Fremont's and General Halleck's staffs. In 1862 President Lincoln made him Minister to Spain, a post which he resigned in January, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 that named Horace Greeley for the Presidency. In 1867 he served as President of the first Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and, in 1870, was elected to the Legislature a second time. The-

following year he was appointed a member of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and served as its President. He is the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (in German, St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort on-the-Main, 1866); "Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten" (Cincinnati, 1880; second edition, New York, 1885); and a number of monographs. Died, at Belleville, April 9, 1896.

KOHLSAAT, Christian C., Judge of United States Court, was born in Edwards County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1844—his father being a native of Germany who settled in Edwards County in 1825, while his mother was born in England. The family removed to Galena in 1854, where young Kohlsaatt attended the public schools, later taking a course in Chicago University, after which he began the study of law. In 1867 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Journal," was admitted to the bar in the same year, and, in 1868, accepted a position in the office of the County Clerk, where he kept the records of the County Court under Judge Bradwell's administration. During the sessions of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871-72), he served as First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House, after which he began practice; in 1881 was the Republican nominee for County Judge, but was defeated by Judge Prendergast; served as member of the Board of West Side Park Commissioners, 1884-90; in 1890 was appointed Probate Judge of Cook County (as successor to Judge Knickerbocker, who died in January of that year), and was elected to the office in November following, and re-elected in 1894, as he was again in 1898. Early in 1899 he was appointed, by President McKinley, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as successor to Judge Grosscup, who had been appointed United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Showalter, deceased.

KOHLSAAT, Herman H., editor and newspaper publisher, was born in Edwards County, Ill., March 22, 1853, and taken the following year to Galena, where he remained until 12 years of age, when the family removed to Chicago. Here, after attending the public schools some three years, he became a cash-boy in the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., a year later rising to the position of cashier, remaining two years. Then, after having been connected with various business concerns, he became the junior member of the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., for whom he had been a traveling salesman some five years. In 1880 he

became associated with the Dake Bakery, in connection with which he laid the foundation of an extensive business by establishing a system of restaurants and lunch counters in the business portions of the city. In 1891, after a somewhat protracted visit to Europe, Mr. Kohlsaatt bought a controlling interest in "The Chicago Inter Ocean," but withdrew early in 1894. In April, 1895, he became principal proprietor of "The Chicago Times-Herald," as the successor of the late James W. Scott, who died suddenly in New York, soon after effecting a consolidation of Chicago's two Democratic papers, "The Times" and "Herald," in one concern. Although changing the political status of the paper from Democratic to Independent, Mr. Kohlsaatt's liberal enterprise has won for it an assured success. He is also owner and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Post." His whole business career has been one of almost phenomenal success attained by vigorous enterprise and high-minded, honorable methods. Mr. Kohlsaatt is one of the original incorporators of the University of Chicago, of which he continues to be one of the Trustees.

KROME, William Henry, lawyer, born of German parentage, in Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1842; in 1851 was brought by his father to Madison County, Ill., where he lived and worked for some years on a farm. He acquired his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, graduating from the latter in 1863. After spending his summer months in farm labor and teaching school during the winter, for a year or two, he read law for a time with Judge M. G. Dale of Edwardsville, and, in 1866, entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1869, though admitted the year previous to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Krome has been successively the partner of Judge John G. Irwin, Hon. W. F. L. Hadley (late Congressman from the Eighteenth District) and C. W. Terry. He has held the office of Mayor of Edwardsville (1873), State Senator (1874-78), and, in 1893, was a prominent candidate before the Democratic judicial convention for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Scholfield, deceased. He is also President of the Madison County State Bank.

KUEFFNER, William C., lawyer and soldier, was born in Germany and came to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1861. Early in 1863 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortyninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the latest regiments organized for the Civil War, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brevet

Brigadier-General, serving until January, 1866. Later, General Kueffner studied law at St. Louis, and having graduated in 1871, established himself in practice at Belleville, where he has since resided. He was a successful contestant for a seat in the Republican National Convention of 1880 from the Seventeenth District.

KUYKENDALL, Andrew J., lawyer and legislator, was born of pioneer parents in Gallatin (now Hardin) County, Ill., March 3, 1815; was self-educated chiefly, but in his early manhood adopted the law as a profession, locating at Vienna in Johnson County, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. In 1842 he was elected a Representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later; in 1850 became State Senator, serving continuously in the same body for twelve years; in 1861 enlisted, and was commissioned Major, in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers (Gen. John A. Logan's regiment), but was compelled to resign, in May following, on account of impaired health. Two years later (1864) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving one term; and, after several years in private life, was again returned to the State Senate in 1878, serving in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. In all, Major Kuykendall saw twenty years' service in the State Legislature, of which sixteen were spent in the Senate and four in the House, besides two years in Congress. A zealous Democrat previous to the war, he was an ardent supporter of the war policy of the Government, and, in 1864, presided over the "Union" (Republican) State Convention of that year. He was also a member of the Senate Finance Committee in the session of 1859, which had the duty of investigating the Matteson "canal scrip fraud." Died, at Vienna, Ill., May 11, 1891.

LABOR TROUBLES. 1. **THE RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877.**—By this name is generally characterized the labor disturbances of 1877, which, beginning at Pittsburg in July, spread over the entire country, interrupting transportation, and, for a time, threatening to paralyze trade. Illinois suffered severely. The primary cause of the troubles was the general prostration of business resulting from the depression of values, which affected manufacturers and merchants alike. A reduction of expenses became necessary, and the wages of employes were lowered. Dissatisfaction and restlessness on the part of the latter ensued, which found expression in the ordering of a strike among railroad operatives on a larger scale than

had ever been witnessed in this country. In Illinois, Peoria, Decatur, Braidwood, East St. Louis, Galesburg, La Salle and Chicago were the principal points affected. In all these cities angry, excited men formed themselves into mobs, which tore up tracks, took possession of machine shops, in some cases destroyed roundhouses, applied the torch to warehouses, and, for a time, held commerce by the throat, not only defying the law, but even contending in arms against the military sent to disperse them. The entire force of the State militia was called into service, Major-General Arthur C. Ducat being in command. The State troops were divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Torrence, Bates and Pavey. General Ducat assumed personal command at Braidwood, where were sent the Third Regiment and the Tenth Battalion, who suppressed the riots at that point with ease. Col. Joseph W. Stambaugh and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parsons were the respective regimental commanders. Generals Bates and Pavey were in command at East St. Louis, where the excitement was at fever heat, the mobs terrorizing peaceable citizens and destroying much property. Governor Cullom went to this point in person. Chicago, however, was the chief railroad center of the State, and only prompt and severely repressive measures held in check one of the most dangerous mobs which ever threatened property and life in that city. The local police force was inadequate to control the rioters, and Mayor Heath felt himself forced to call for aid from the State. Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. Torrence then commanded the First Brigade, I. N. G., with headquarters at Chicago. Under instructions from Governor Cullom, he promptly and effectively co-operated with the municipal authorities in quelling the uprising. He received valuable support from volunteer companies, some of which were largely composed of Union veterans. The latter were commanded by such experienced commanders as Generals Reynolds, Martin Beem, and O. L. Mann, and Colonel Owen Stuart. General Lieb also led a company of veterans enlisted by himself, and General Shaffner and Major James H. D. Daly organized a cavalry force of 150 old soldiers, who rendered efficient service. The disturbance was promptly subdued, transportation resumed, and trade once more began to move in its accustomed channels.

2. **THE STRIKE OF 1894.**—This was an uprising which originated in Chicago and was incited by a comparatively young labor organization called the American Railway Union. In its inception it

was sympathetic, its ostensible motive, at the outset, being the righting of wrongs alleged to have been suffered by employes of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The latter quit work on May 11, and, on June 22, the American Railway Union ordered a general boycott against all railroad companies, hauling Pullman cars after June 26. The General Managers of the lines entering Chicago took prompt action (June 25) looking toward mutual protection, protesting against the proposed boycott, and affirming their resolution to adhere to existing contracts, any action on the part of the strikers to the contrary notwithstanding. Trouble began on the 26th. The hauling of freight was necessarily soon discontinued; suburban traffic was interrupted; switching had to be done by inexperienced hands under police or military protection (officials and clerks sometimes throwing the levers), and in the presence of large crowds of law-defying hoodlums gathered along the tracks, avowedly through sympathy with the strikers, but actually in the hope of plunder. Trains were sidetracked, derailed, and, in not a few instances, valuable freight was burned. Passengers were forced to undergo the inconvenience of being cooped up for hours in crowded cars, in transit, without food or water, sometimes almost within sight of their destination, and sometimes threatened with death should they attempt to leave their prison houses. The mobs, intoxicated by seeming success, finally ventured to interfere with the passage of trains carrying the United States mails, and, at this juncture, the Federal authorities interfered. President Cleveland at once ordered the protection of all mail trains by armed guards, to be appointed by the United States Marshal. An additional force of Deputy Sheriffs was also sworn in by the Sheriff of Cook County, and the city police force was augmented. The United States District Court also issued a restraining order, directed against the officers and members of the American Railway Union, as well as against all other persons interfering with the business of railroads carrying the mails. Service was readily accepted by the officers of the Union, but the copies distributed among the insurgent mob were torn and trampled upon. Thereupon the President ordered Federal troops to Chicago, both to protect Government property (notably the Sub-treasury) and to guard mail trains. The Governor (John P. Altgeld) protested, but without avail. A few days later, the Mayor of Chicago requested the State Executive to place a force of State militia at his control for the protection of

property and the prevention of bloodshed. General Wheeler, with the entire second division of the I. N. G., at once received orders to report to the municipal authorities. The presence of the militia greatly incensed the turbulent crowds, yet it proved most salutary. The troops displayed exemplary firmness under most trying circumstances, dispersing jeering and threatening crowds by physical force or bayonet charges, the rioters being fired upon only twice. Gradually order was restored. The disreputable element subsided, and wiser and more conservative counsels prevailed among the ranks of the strikers. Impediments to traffic were removed and trains were soon running as though no interruption had occurred. The troops were withdrawn (first the Federal and afterwards those of the State), and the courts were left to deal with the subject in accordance with the statutes. The entire executive board of the American Railway Union were indicted for conspiracy, but the indictments were never pressed. The officers, however, were all found guilty of contempt of court in having disobeyed the restraining order of the Federal court, and sentenced to terms in the county jail. Eugene V. Debs, the President of the Union, was convicted on two charges and given a sentence of six months on each, but the two sentences were afterward made concurrent. The other members of the Board received a similar sentence for three months each. All but the Vice-President, George W. Howard, served their terms at Woodstock, McHenry County. Howard was sent to the Will County jail at Joliet.

LACEY, Lyman, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 6, 1832. In 1837 his parents settled in Fulton County, Ill. He graduated from Illinois College in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1856, commencing practice at Havana, Mason County, the same year. In 1862 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard in the lower house of the Legislature; was elected to the Circuit Court bench in 1873, and re-elected in 1879, '85 and '91; also served for several years upon the bench of the Appellate Court.

LACON, a city and county-seat of Marshall County, situated on the Illinois River, and on the Dwight and Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 130 miles southwest of Chicago. A pontoon bridge connects it with Sparland on the opposite bank of the Illinois. The surrounding country raises large quantities of grain, for which Lacon is a shipping point. The river is navigable by steamboats to this point. The city

has grain elevators, woolen mills, a manufactory of shawls, marble works, two canning factories, a carriage factory and a National bank. It also has water works, and is lighted by electricity. There are seven churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,814; (1890), 1,649; (1898) estimated, 2,400.

LA FAYETTE (Marquis de), **VISIT OF.** An event of profound interest in the history of Illinois, during the year 1825, was the visit to the State by the Marquis de La Fayette, who had been the ally of the American people during their struggle for independence. The distinguished Frenchman having arrived in the country during the latter part of 1824, the General Assembly in session at Vandalia, in December of that year, adopted an address inviting him to visit Illinois. This was communicated to La Fayette by Gov. Edward Coles, who had met the General in Europe seven years before. Governor Coles' letter and the address of the General Assembly were answered with an acceptance by La Fayette from Washington, under date of Jan. 16, 1825. The approach of the latter was made by way of New Orleans, the steamer *Natchez* (by which General La Fayette ascended the Mississippi) arriving at the old French village of Carondelet, below St. Louis, on the 28th of April. Col. William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, and at that time a Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County, as well as an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Coles, was dispatched from the home of the latter at Edwardsville, to meet the distinguished visitor, which he did at St. Louis. On Saturday, April 30, the boat bearing General La Fayette, with a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, left St. Louis, arriving at Kaskaskia, where a reception awaited him at the elegant residence of Gen. John Edgar, Governor Coles delivering an address of welcome. The presence of a number of old soldiers, who had fought under La Fayette at Brandywine and Yorktown, constituted an interesting feature of the occasion. This was followed by a banquet at the tavern kept by Colonel Sweet, and a closing reception at the house of William Morrison, Sr., a member of the celebrated family of that name, and one of the leading merchants of Kaskaskia. Among those participating in the reception ceremonies, who were then, or afterwards became, prominent factors in State history, appear the names of Gen. John Edgar, ex-Governor Bond, Judge Nathaniel Pope, Elias Kent Kane, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Menard, Col. Thomas Mather and Sidney Breese,

a future United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. The boat left Kaskaskia at midnight for Nashville, Tenn., Governor Coles accompanying the party and returning with it to Shawneetown, where an imposing reception was given and an address of welcome delivered by Judge James Hall, on May 14, 1825. A few hours later General La Fayette left on his way up the Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad*.)

LAFLIN, Matthew, manufacturer, was born at Southwick, Hampden County, Mass., Dec. 16, 1803; in his youth was clerk for a time in the store of Laffin & Loomis, powder manufacturers; at Lee, Mass., later becoming a partner in the Canton Powder Mills. About 1832 he engaged in the manufacture of axes at Saugerties, N. Y., which proving a failure, he again engaged in powder manufacture, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, where he finally established a factory—his firm, in 1840, becoming Laffin & Smith; and, later, Laffin, Smith & Co. Becoming largely interested in real estate, he devoted his attention chiefly to that business after 1849, with great success, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, having done much for the development of Waukesha, Wis., where he erected one of the principal hotels—the "Fountain Spring House"—also being one of the original stockholders of the Elgin Watch Company. Mr. Laffin was a zealous supporter of the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union; and, before his death, made a donation of \$75,000 for a building for the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which was erected in the western part of Lincoln Park. Died, in Chicago, May 20, 1897.

LA GRANGE, a village in Cook County, and one of the handsomest suburbs of Chicago, from which it is distant 15 miles south-southwest, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The streets are broad and shaded and there are many handsome residences. The village is lighted by electricity, and has public water-works, seven churches, a high school and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 531; (1890), 2,314.

LA HARPE, a city in Hancock County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, 70 miles west by south from Peoria and 20 miles south-south-east of Burlington, Iowa. Brick, tile and cigars constitute the manufactured output. La Harpe has two banks, five churches, a graded and a high school, and two newspapers. Population (1880), 958; (1890), 1,113.

LAKE COUNTY, in the extreme northeast corner of the State, having an area of 490 square miles, and a population (1890), of 24,235. It was cut off from McHenry County and separately organized in 1839. Pioneer settlers began to arrive in 1839, locating chiefly along the Des Plaines River. The Indians vacated the region the following year. The first County Commissioners (E. E. Hunter, William Brown and E. C. Berrey) located the county-seat at Libertyville, but, in 1841, it was removed to Little Fort, now Waukegan. The county derives its name from the fact that some forty small lakes are found within its limits. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between sand, prairie and second-growth timber. At Waukegan there are several manufacturing establishments, and the Glen Flora medicinal spring attracts many invalids. Highland Park and Lake Forest are residence towns of great beauty situated on the lake bluff, populated largely by the families of Chicago business men.

LAKE ERIE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
(See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad.*)

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Of the 710.61 miles which constitute the entire length of this line, only 118.6 are within Illinois. This portion extends from the junction of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, on the east side of the Illinois River opposite Peoria, to the Indiana State line. It is a single-track road of standard gauge. About one-sixth of the line in Illinois is level, the grade nowhere exceeding 40 feet to the mile. The track is of 56 and 60-pound steel rails, and lightly ballasted. The total capital of the road (1898)—including \$23,680,000 capital stock, \$10,875,000 bonded debt and a floating debt of \$1,479,809—was \$36,034,809, or \$50,708 per mile. The total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898 were \$559,743, and the total expenditures for the same period, \$457,713.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Illinois Division of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad was acquired by consolidation, in 1880, of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (81 miles in length), which had been opened in 1871, with certain Ohio and Indiana lines. In May, 1885, the line thus formed was consolidated, without change of name, with the Lake Erie & Mississippi Railroad, organized to build an extension of the Lake Erie & Western from Bloomington to Peoria (43 miles). The road was sold under foreclosure in 1886, and the present company organized, Feb. 9, 1887.

LAKE FOREST, a city in Lake County, on Lake Michigan, and a station on the Chicago &

Northwestern Railway, 28 miles north by west of Chicago. It is the seat of Lake Forest University, is a purely residence town and one of the most beautiful suburbs of Chicago, largely inhabited by families of culture and wealth. Population (1880), 877; (1890), 1,203.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, an institution of learning comprising six distinct schools, viz.: Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest College, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the Chicago College of Law. The three first named are located at Lake Forest, while the three professional schools are in the city of Chicago. The college charter was granted in 1857, but the institution was not opened until nineteen years later, and the professional schools, which were originally independent, were not associated until 1887. In 1894 there were 316 undergraduates at Lake Forest, in charge of forty instructors. During the same year there were in attendance at the professional schools, 1,557 students, making a total enrollment in the University of 1,873. While the institution is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination, the Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating. The Academy and Seminary are preparatory schools for the two sexes, respectively. Lake Forest College is co-educational and organized upon the elective plan, having seventeen departments, a certain number of studies being required for graduation, and work upon a major subject being required for three years. The schools at Lake Forest occupy fifteen buildings, standing within a campus of sixty-five acres.

LAKE MICHIGAN, one of the chain of five great northern lakes, and the largest lake lying wholly within the United States. It lies between the parallels of 41° 35' and 46° North latitude, its length being about 335 miles. Its width varies from 50 to 88 miles, its greatest breadth being opposite Milwaukee. Its surface is nearly 600 feet above the sea-level and its maximum depth is estimated at 840 feet. It has an area of about 20,000 square miles. It forms the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, the western boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan and a part of the northern boundary of Illinois and Indiana. Its waters find their outlet into Lake Huron through the straits of Mackinaw, at its northeast extremity, and are connected with Lake Superior by the Sault Ste. Marie River. It contains few islands, and these mainly in its northern part, the largest being some fifteen miles long. The principal rivers which empty into this lake are the Fox,

Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Grand and St. Joseph. Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Manitowoc are the chief cities on its banks.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. The main line extends from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 539 miles, with various branches of leased and proprietary lines located in the States of Michigan, New York and Ohio, making the mileage of lines operated 1,415.63 miles, of which 862.15 are owned by the company—only 14 miles being in Illinois. The total earnings and income in Illinois, in 1898, were \$453,946, and the expenditures for the same period, \$360,971.—(HISTORY.) The company was formed in 1869, from the consolidation of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Companies. The proprietary roads have been acquired since the consolidation.

LAMB, James L., pioneer merchant, was born in Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1800; at 12 years of age went to Cincinnati to serve as clerk in the store of a distant relative, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1820, and soon after engaged in mercantile business with Thomas Mather, who had come to Illinois two years earlier. Later, the firm established a store at Chester and shipped the first barrels of pork from Illinois to the New Orleans market. In 1831 Mr. Lamb located in Springfield, afterwards carrying on merchandising and pork-packing extensively; also established an iron foundry, which continued in operation until a few years ago. Died, Dec. 3, 1873.

LAMB, Martha J. R. N., magazine editor and historian, was born (Martha Joan Reade Nash) at Plainfield, Mass., August 13, 1829, received a thorough education and, after her marriage in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb, resided for eight years in Chicago, Ill., where she was one of the principal founders of the Home for the Friendless and Half Orphan Asylum, and Secretary of the Sanitary Fair of 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York and gave her after life to literary work, from 1883 until her death being editor of "The Magazine of American History," besides furnishing numerous papers on historical and other subjects; also publishing some sixteen volumes, one of her most important works being a "History of New York City," in two volumes. She was a member of nearly thirty historical and other learned societies. Died, Jan. 2, 1893.

LAMBORN, Josiah, early lawyer and Attorney-General; born in Washington County, Ky.,

and educated at Transylvania University; was Attorney-General of the State by appointment of Governor Carlin, 1840-43, at that time being a resident of Jacksonville. He is described by his contemporaries as an able and brilliant man, but of convivial habits and unscrupulous to such a degree that his name was mixed up with a number of official scandals. Separated from his family, he died of delirium tremens, at Whitehall, Greene County.

LA MOILLE, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 9 miles northwest of Mendota. It is in a farming and stock-growing region. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 488; (1890), 516.

LAMON, Ward Hill, lawyer, was born at Mill Creek, Frederick County, W. Va., Jan. 6, 1828; received a common school education and was engaged in teaching for a time; also began the study of medicine, but relinquished it for the law. About 1847-48 he located at Danville, Ill., subsequently read law with the late Judge Oliver L. Davis, attending lectures at the Louisville Law School, where he had Gen. John A. Logan for a class-mate. On admission to the bar, he became the Danville partner of Abraham Lincoln—the partnership being in existence as early as 1852. In 1859 he removed to Bloomington, and, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was chosen by Mr. Lincoln to accompany him to Washington, making the perilous night journey through Baltimore in Mr. Lincoln's company. Being a man of undoubted courage, as well as almost giant stature, he soon received the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and, in the first weeks of the new administration, made a confidential visit to Colonel Anderson, then in command at Fort Sumter, to secure accurate information as to the situation there. In May, 1861, he obtained authority to raise a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel, remaining in the field to December, when he returned to the discharge of his duties as Marshal at Washington, but was absent from Washington on the night of the assassination—April 14, 1865. Resigning his office after this event, he entered into partnership for the practice of law with the late Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania. Some years later he published the first volume of a proposed Life of Lincoln, using material which he obtained from Mr. Lincoln's Springfield partner, William H. Herndon, but the second volume was never issued. His death occurred at Martins-

burg, W. Va., not far from his birthplace, May 7, 1893. Colonel Lamon married a daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield.

LANARK, a city in Carroll County, 19 miles by rail southwest of Freeport, and seven miles east of Mount Carroll. The surrounding country is largely devoted to grain-growing, and Lanark has three elevators and is an important shipping point. Manufacturing of various descriptions is carried on. The city has two banks (one National and one State), eight churches, a graded and high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,198; (1890), 1,295.

LANDES, Silas L., ex-Congressman, was born in Augusta County, Va., May 15, 1842. In early youth he removed to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of this State in August, 1863, and has been in active practice at Mount Carmel since 1864. In 1872 he was elected State's Attorney for Wabash County, was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1880. He represented the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress from 1885 to 1889, being elected on the Democratic ticket.

LANDRIGAN, John, farmer and legislator, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and brought to America at one year of age, his parents stopping for a time in New Jersey. His early life was spent at Lafayette, Ind. After completing his education in the seminary there, he engaged in railroad and canal contracting. Coming to Illinois in 1858, he purchased a farm near Albion, Edwards County, where he has since resided. He has been twice elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives (1868 and '74) and twice to the State Senate (1870 and '96), and has been, for over twenty years, a member of the State Agricultural Society—for four years of that time being President of the Board, and some sixteen years Vice-President.

LANE, Albert Grannis, educator, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 15, 1841, and educated in the public schools, graduating with the first class from the Chicago High School in 1858. He immediately entered upon the business of teaching as Principal, but, in 1869, was elected Superintendent of Schools for Cook County. After three years' service as cashier of a bank, he was elected County Superintendent, a second time, in 1877, and regularly every four years thereafter until 1890. In 1891 he was chosen Superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent Howland—a position which he continued to fill until the appointment of E. B. Andrews,

Superintendent, when he became First Assistant Superintendent.

LANE, Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842, and became a resident of Illinois at the age of 16. After receiving an academic education he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in February, 1865. Since then he has been a successful practitioner at Hillsboro. From 1869 to 1873 he served as County Judge. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Illinois District and re-elected for three successive terms, but was defeated by Frederick Remann (Republican) in 1894, and again by W. F. L. Hadley, at a special election, in 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Remann.

LANPHER, Charles H., journalist, was born at Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1820; from 4 years of age lived in Washington City; in 1836 entered the office as an apprentice of "The State Register" at Vandalia, Ill., (then owned by his brother-in-law, William Walters). Later, the paper was removed to Springfield, and Walters, having enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, died at St. Louis, en route to the field. Lanphier, having thus succeeded to the management, and, finally, to the proprietorship of the paper, was elected public printer at the next session of the Legislature, and, in 1847, took into partnership George Walker, who acted as editor until 1858. Mr. Lanphier continued the publication of the paper until 1863, and then sold out. During the war he was one of the State Board of Army Auditors appointed by Governor Yates; was elected Circuit Clerk in 1864 and re-elected in 1868, and, in 1872, was Democratic candidate for County Treasurer but defeated with the rest of his party.

LARCOM, Lucy, author and teacher, born at Beverly, Mass., in 1826; attended a grammar school and worked in a cotton mill at Lowell, becoming one of the most popular contributors to "The Lowell Offering," a magazine conducted by the factory girls, thereby winning the acquaintance and friendship of the poet Whittier. In 1846 she came to Illinois and, for three years, was a student at Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, meanwhile teaching at intervals in the vicinity. Returning to Massachusetts she taught for six years; in 1865 established "Our Young Folks," of which she was editor until 1874. Her books, both poetical and prose, have taken a high rank for their elevated literary and moral tone. Died, in Boston, April 17, 1893.

LARNED, Edward Channing, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1820; graduated at Brown University in 1840; was Professor of Mathematics one year in Kemper College, Wis., then studied law and, in 1847, came to Chicago. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and gained considerable deserved celebrity by a speech which he delivered in 1851, in opposition to the fugitive slave law. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and, in 1860, made speeches in his support; was an active member of the Union Defense Committee of Chicago during the war, and, in 1861, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, but compelled to resign by failing health. Being absent in Europe at the time of the fire of 1871, he returned immediately and devoted his attention to the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Making a second visit to Europe in 1872-73, he wrote many letters for the press, also doing much other literary work in spite of declining health. Died at Lake Forest, Ill., September, 1884.

LA SALLE, a city in La Salle County, 99 miles southwest of Chicago, situated on the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and a center for three trunk lines of railroad, which intersect there. Bituminous coal abounds and is extensively mined. Zinc smelting is a leading industry, as also the manufacture of glass and hydraulic cement. Large quantities of ice are annually cut from the river and shipped south. It is connected with Peru (one mile west) by an electric railway. Population (1880), 7,847; (1890), 9,855; (1892), 11,920.

LA SALLE, Reni Robert Cavellier, Sieur de, a famous explorer, born at Rouen, France, in 1643; entered the Jesuit order, but conceiving that he had mistaken his vocation, came to America in 1666. He obtained a grant of land about the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. It was probably his intention to settle there as a grand seigneur; but, becoming interested in stories told him by some Seneca Indians, he started two years later in quest of a great waterway, which he believed led to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) and afforded a short route to China. He passed through Lake Ontario, and is believed to have discovered the Ohio. The claim that he reached the Illinois River at this time has been questioned. Having re-visited France in 1677 he was given a patent of nobility and extensive land-grants in Canada. In 1679 he visited the Northwest and explored the great lakes, finally reaching the head of Lake Michi-

gan and erecting a fort near the mouth of the St. Joseph River. From there he made a portage to the Illinois, which he descended early in 1680 to Lake Peoria, where he began the erection of a fort to which, in consequence of the misfortunes attending the expedition, was given the name of Creve-Cœur. Returning from here to Canada for supplies, in the following fall he again appeared in Illinois, but found his fort at Lake Peoria a ruin and his followers, whom he had left there, gone. Compelled again to return to Canada, in the latter part of 1681 he set out on his third expedition to Illinois, and making the portage by way of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers, reached "Starved Rock," near the present city of Ottawa, where his lieutenant, Tonty, had already begun the erection of a fort. In 1682, accompanied by Tonty, he descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, reaching the Gulf of Mexico on April 9. He gave the region the name of Louisiana. In 1683 he again returned to France and was commissioned to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do in 1684, the expedition finally landing about Matagorda Bay in Texas. After other fruitless attempts (death and desertions having seriously reduced the number of his colonists), while attempting to reach Canada, he was murdered by his companions near Trinity River in the present State of Texas, March 19, 1687. Another theory regarding La Salle's ill-starred Texas expedition is, that he intended to establish a colony west of the Mississippi, with a view to contesting with the Spaniards for the possession of that region, but that the French government failed to give him the support which had been promised, leaving him to his fate.

LA SALLE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest counties in the northeastern section, being second in size and in population in the State. It was organized in 1831, and has an area of 1,152 square miles; population (1890), 80,798. The history of this region dates back to 1675, when Marquette established a mission at an Indian village on the Illinois River about where Utica now stands, eight miles west of Ottawa. La Salle (for whom the county is named) erected a fort here in 1682, which was, for many years, the headquarters for French missionaries and traders. Later, the Illinois Indians were well-nigh exterminated by starvation, at the same point, which has become famous in Western history as "Starved Rock." The surface of the county is undulating and slopes toward the Illinois River. The soil is rich, and timber abounds on the bluffs and

along the streams. Water is easily procured. Four beds of coal underlie the entire county, and good building stone is quarried at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Excellent hydraulic cement is made from the calciferous deposit, Utica being especially noted for this industry. The First American settlers came about the time of Captain Long's survey of a canal route (1816). The Illinois & Michigan Canal was located by a joint corps of State and National engineers in 1830. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) During the Black Hawk War, La Salle County was a prominent base of military operations.

LATHROP, William, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 17, 1825. His early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice in 1851, making his home in Central New York until his removal to Illinois. In 1856 he represented the Rockford District in the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1876, was elected, as a Republican, to represent the (then) Fourth Illinois District in Congress.

LA VANTUM, the name given, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the principal village of the Illinois Indians, situated on the Illinois River, near the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. (See *Starved Rock*.)

LAWLER, Frank, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842. His first active occupation was as a news-agent on railroads, which business he followed for three years. He learned the trade of a ship-calker, and was elected to the Presidency of the Ship-Carpenters' and Ship-Calkers' Association. While yet a young man he settled in Chicago and, in 1869, was appointed to a clerical position in the postoffice in that city; later, served as a letter-carrier, and as a member of the City Council (1876-84). In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, which he represented in that body for three successive terms. While serving his last year in Congress (1890) he was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Cook County; in 1893 was an unsuccessful applicant for the Chicago postmastership, was defeated as an Independent-Democrat for Congress in 1894, but, in 1895, was elected Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Chicago. Died, Jan. 17, 1896.

LAWLER, (Gen.) Michael K., soldier, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1814, brought to the United States in 1816, and, in 1819, to Gallatin County, Ill., where his father began

farming. The younger Lawler early evinced a military taste by organizing a military company in 1842, of which he served as Captain three or four years. In 1846 he organized a company for the Mexican War, which was attached to the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Forman's), and, at the end of its term of enlistment, raised a company of cavalry, with which he served to the end of the war—in all, seeing two and a half years' service. He then resumed the peaceful life of a farmer; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, again gave proof of his patriotism by recruiting the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first regiment organized in the Eighteenth Congressional District—of which he was commissioned Colonel, entering into the three years' service in May, 1861. His regiment took part in most of the early engagements in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson, where it lost heavily, Colonel Lawler himself being severely wounded. Later, he was in command, for some time, at Jackson, Tenn., and, in November, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious service." He was also an active participant in the operations against Vicksburg, and was thanked on the field by General Grant for his service at the battle of Big Black, pronounced by Charles A. Dana (then Assistant Secretary of War) "one of the most splendid exploits of the war." After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and in the campaigns on the Teche and Red River, and in Texas, also being in command, for six months, at Baton Rouge, La. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, and mustered out, January, 1866, after a service of four years and seven months. He then returned to his Gallatin County farm, where he died, July 26, 1882.

LAWLER, Thomas G., soldier and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Liverpool, Eng., April 7, 1844; was brought to Illinois by his parents in childhood, and, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, serving first as a private, then as Sergeant, later being elected First Lieutenant, and (although not mustered in, for two months) during the Atlanta campaign being in command of his company, and placed on the roll of honor by order of General Rosecrans. He participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, was the first man of his command over the enemy's works. After the war he became prominent as an officer

of the Illinois National Guard, organizing the Rockford Rifles, in 1876, and serving as Colonel of the Third Regiment for seven years; was appointed Postmaster at Rockford by President Hayes, but removed by Cleveland in 1885; re-appointed by Harrison and again displaced on the accession of Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of G. L. Nevius Post, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander twenty-six years; in 1882 was elected Department Commander for the State of Illinois and, in 1894, Commander-in-Chief, serving one year.

LAWRENCE, Charles B., jurist, was born at Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 17, 1820. After two years spent at Middlebury College, he entered the junior class at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1841. He devoted two years to teaching in Alakuma, and began reading law at Cincinnati in 1843, completing his studies at St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1844. The following year he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he was a prominent practitioner for ten years. The years 1856-58 he spent in foreign travel, with the primary object of restoring his impaired health. On his return home he began farming in Warren County, with the same end in view. In 1861 he accepted a nomination to the Circuit Court bench and was elected without opposition. Before the expiration of his term, in 1864, he was elected a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, and, in 1870, became Chief Justice. At this time his home was at Galesburg. Failing of a re-election in 1873, he removed to Chicago, and at once became one of the leaders of the Cook County bar. Although persistently urged by personal and political friends, to permit his name to be used in connection with a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, he steadfastly declined. In 1877 he received the votes of the Republicans in the State Legislature for United States Senator against David Davis, who was elected. Died, at Decatur, Ala., April 9, 1883.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, one of the eastern counties in the "southern tier," originally a part of Edwards, but separated from the latter in 1821, and named for Commodore Lawrence. In 1890 its area was 360 square miles, and its population, 14,693. The first English speaking settlers seem to have emigrated from the colony at Vincennes, Ind. St. Francisville, in the southeastern portion, and Allison prairie, in the northeast, were favored by the American pioneers. Settlement was more or less desultory until after the

War of 1812. Game was abundant and the soil productive. About a dozen negro families found homes, in 1819, near Lawrenceville, and a Shaker colony was established about Charlottesville the same year. Among the best remembered pioneers are the families of Lanterman, Chubb, Kincaid, Buchanan and Laus—the latter having come from South Carolina. Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman and father of Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor (1857-64), was a large land proprietor at an early day, and his house was first utilized as a court house. The county is richer in historic associations than in populous towns. Lawrenceville, the county-seat, was credited with 865 inhabitants by the census of 1890. St. Francisville and Sumner are flourishing towns.

LAWRENCEVILLE, the county-seat of Lawrence County, is situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 9 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 139 miles east of St. Louis. It has a court house, three churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 514; (1890), 865.

LAWSON, Victor F., journalist and newspaper proprietor, was born in Chicago, of Scandinavian parentage, Sept. 9, 1850. After graduating at the Chicago High School, he prosecuted his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. In August, 1876, he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Daily News," being for some time a partner of Melville E. Stone, but became sole proprietor in 1888, publishing morning and evening editions. He reduced the price of the morning edition to one cent, and changed its name to "The Chicago Record." He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and, in 1888, established a fund to provide for the distribution of medals among public school children of Chicago, the award to be made upon the basis of comparative excellence in the preparation of essays upon topics connected with American history.

LEBANON, a city in St. Clair County, situated on Silver Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles northeast of Belleville and 24 miles east of St. Louis. It is located in an agricultural and coal-mining region, and has various descriptions of manufactures, the chief industrial establishments being flouring-mills, a distillery, a brewery, a planing mill, and a manufactory of farming implements. The city also has a bank, eight churches and a newspaper,

and is the seat of McKendree College, chartered in 1834. (See *McKendree College*.) Population (1880), 1,924; (1890), 1,636.

LEE COUNTY, one of the third tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line; named for Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame; area, 740 square miles; population (1890), 26,187. It was cut off from Ogle County, and separately organized in 1839. In 1840 the population was but little over 2,000. Charles F. Ingals, Nathan R. Whitney and James P. Dixon were the first County-Commissioners. Agriculture is the principal pursuit, although stone quarries are found here and there, notably at Ashton. The county-seat is Dixon, where, in 1828, one Ogee, a half-breed, built a cabin and established a ferry across the Rock River. In 1830, John Dixon, of New York, purchased Ogee's interest for \$1,800. Settlement and progress were greatly retarded by the Black Hawk War, but immigration fairly set in in 1838. The first court house was built in 1840, and the same year the United States Land Office was removed from Galena to Dixon, Colo., John Dement, an early pioneer, being appointed Receiver. Dixon was incorporated as a city in 1859, and, in 1890, had a population of 5,161.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Legislative*.)

LEGISLATURE. (See *General Assemblies*.)

LELAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 29 miles southwest of Aurora. Population (1890), 554.

LELAND, Edwin S., lawyer and Judge, was born at Dennysville, Me., August 28, 1812, and admitted to the bar at Dedham, Mass., in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and, in 1839, to Oregon, Ogle County, where he practiced for four years. Returning to Ottawa in 1843, he rapidly rose in his profession, until, in 1852, he was elected to the Circuit Court bench to fill the unexpired term of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, who had resigned. In 1866 Governor Oglesby appointed him Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister. He was elected by popular vote in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, being assigned to the Appellate Court of the Second District in 1877. He was prominently identified with the genesis of the Republican party, whose tenets he zealously championed. He was also prominent in local affairs, having been elected the first Republican Mayor of Ottawa (1856), President of the Board of Education and County Treasurer. Died, June, 24, 1889.

LEMEN, James, Sr., pioneer, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Nov. 20, 1760; served as a soldier

in the War of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; in 1786 came to Illinois, settling at the village of New Design, near the present site of Waterloo, in Monroe County. He was a man of enterprise and sterling integrity, and ultimately became the head of one of the most prominent and influential families in Southern Illinois. He is said to have been the first person admitted to the Baptist Church by immersion in Illinois, finally becoming a minister of that denomination. Of a family of eight children, four of his sons became ministers. Mr. Lemen's prominence was indicated by the fact that he was approached by Aaron Burr, with offers of large rewards for his influence in founding that ambitious schemer's projected Southwestern Empire, but the proposals were indignantly rejected and the scheme denounced. Died, at Waterloo, Jan. 8, 1822.—**Robert (Lemen)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 25, 1783; came with his father to Illinois, and, after his marriage, settled in St. Clair County. He held a commission as magistrate and, for a time, was United States Marshal for Illinois under the administration of John Quincy Adams. Died in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, August 24, 1860.—**Rev. Joseph (Lemen)**, the second son, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 8, 1785, brought to Illinois in 1786, and, on reaching manhood, married Mary Kinney, a daughter of Rev. William Kinney, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Joseph Lemen settled in Ridge Prairie, in the northern part of St. Clair County, and for many years supplied the pulpit of the Bethel Baptist church, which had been founded in 1809 on the principle of opposition to human slavery. His death occurred at his home, June 29, 1861.—**Rev. James (Lemen), Jr.**, the third son, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Oct. 8, 1787; early united with the Baptist Church and became a minister—assisting in the ordination of his father, whose sketch stands at the head of this article. He served as a Delegate from St. Clair County in the first State Constitutional Convention (1818), and as Senator in the Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. He also preached extensively in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and assisted in the organization of many churches, although his labors were chiefly within his own. Mr. Lemen was the second child of American parents born in Illinois—Enoch Moore being the first. Died, Feb. 8, 1870.—**William (Lemen)**, the fourth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1791; served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Died in Monroe

County, in 1857.—**Rev. Josiah (Lemen)**, the fifth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., August 15, 1794; was a Baptist preacher. Died near Duquoin, July 11, 1867.—**Rev. Moses (Lemen)**, the sixth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1797; became a Baptist minister early in life, served as Representative in the Sixth General Assembly (1828-30) for Monroe County. Died, in Montgomery County, Ill., March 5, 1859.

LEMONT, a city in Cook County, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A thick vein of Silurian limestone (Athens marble) is extensively quarried here, constituting the chief industry. Owing to the number of industrial enterprises, Lemont is at times the temporary home of a large number of workmen. The population is constantly shifting. The city has a bank, five churches, two weekly papers and a public school. Aluminum and concrete works are operated there. Population of the township (1880), 3,798; (1890), 5,539.

LE MOYNE, John V., ex-Congressman, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and graduated from Washington College, Pa., in 1847. He studied law at Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He at once removed to Chicago, where he continued a permanent resident and active practitioner. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Liberal Republican ticket, but was defeated by Charles B. Farwell, Republican. In 1874 he was again a candidate against Mr. Farwell. Both claimed the election, and a contest ensued which was decided by the House in favor of Mr. Le Moyne.

LENA, a village in Stephenson County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Freeport and 38 miles east of Galena. It is in a farming and dairying district, but has manufactories of boots and shoes, sash and blinds, carriages, and a foundry. There are also six churches, banks and a newspaper. Population (1880), 1,520; (1890), 1,270.

LEONARD, Edward F., Railway President, was born in Connecticut in 1836; graduated from Union College, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1858; served for several years as clerk in the office of the State Auditor, was afterwards connected with the construction of the "St. Louis Short Line" (now a part of the Illinois Central Railway), and was private secretary of Governor Cullom during his first term. For several years he has been President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Peoria.

LEROY, a city in McLean County, 15 miles southwest of Bloomington. It has banks, several churches, a graded school and a plow factory. Two weekly papers are published there. Population (1880), 1,068; (1890), 1,253.

LEVERETT, Washington and Warren, educators and twin-brothers, whose careers were strikingly similar; born at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19, 1805, and passed their boyhood on a farm; in 1827 began a preparatory course of study under an elder brother at Roxbury, Mass., entered Brown University as freshmen, the next year, and graduated in 1832. Warren, being in bad health, spent the following winter in South Carolina, afterwards engaging in teaching, for a time, and in study in Newton Theological Seminary, while Washington served as tutor two years in his Alma Mater and in Columbian College in Washington, D. C., then took a course at Newton, graduating there in 1836. The same year he accepted the chair of Mathematics in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, remaining, with slight interruption, until 1868. Warren, after suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, came west in the fall of 1837, and, after teaching for a few months at Greenville, Bond County, in 1839 joined his brother at Shurtleff College as Principal of the preparatory department, subsequently being advanced to the chair of Ancient Languages, which he continued to occupy until June, 1868, when he retired in the same year with his brother. After resigning he established himself in the book business, which was continued until his death, Nov. 8, 1872. Washington, the surviving brother, continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, and to discharge the duties of Librarian and Treasurer of the institution. Died, Dec. 13, 1889.

LEWIS INSTITUTE, an educational institution based upon a bequest of Allen C. Lewis, in the city of Chicago, established in 1895. It maintains departments in law, the classics, preparatory studies and manual training, and owns property valued at \$1,600,000, with funds and endowment amounting to \$1,100,000. No report is made of the number of pupils.

LEWIS, John H., ex-Congressman, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., July 21, 1830. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he attended the public schools, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1880, was the successful Repub-

lican candidate for Congress from the old Ninth District. In 1882, he was a candidate for reelection from the same district (then the Tenth), but was defeated by Nicholas E. Worthington, his Democratic opponent.

LEWISTOWN, the county-seat of Fulton County, located on two lines of railway, fifty miles southwest of Peoria and sixty miles northwest of Springfield. It contains flour and saw-mills, carriage and wagon, can-making, duplex-scales and evener factories, six churches and four newspapers, one issuing a daily edition; also excellent public schools. Population (1880), 1,771; (1890), 2,166.

LEXINGTON, a town in McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 110 miles south of Chicago and 16 miles northeast of Bloomington. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising, and the town has a flourishing trade in horses and other live-stock. Tile is manufactured here, and the town has two banks, five churches, a high school and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,254; (1890), 1,187.

LIBERTYVILLE, a village of Lake County, at the terminus of a spur of the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 36 miles north-northwest of Chicago. The region is agricultural. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 695; (1890), 550.

LIBRARIES. (STATISTICAL.)—A report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-96, on the subject of "Public, Society and School Libraries in the United States," presents some approximate statistics of libraries in the several States, based upon the reports of librarians, so far as they could be obtained in reply to inquiries sent out from the Bureau of Education in Washington. As shown by the statistical tables embodied in this report, there were 348 libraries in Illinois reporting 300 volumes and over, of which 134 belonged to the smallest class noted, or those containing less than 1,000 volumes. The remaining 214 were divided into the following classes:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Containing 300,000 and less than 500,000 volumes | 1 |
| " 100,000 " 300,000 " | 2 |
| " 50,000 " 100,000 " | 1 |
| " 25,000 " 50,000 " | 5 |
| " 10,000 " 25,000 " | 27 |
| " 5,000 " 10,000 " | 34 |
| " 1,000 " 5,000 " | 144 |

A general classification of libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, as to character, divides them into, General, 91; School, 36; College, 42; College Society, 7; Law, 3; Theological, 7; State, 2; Asy-

lum and Reformatory, 4; Young Men's Christian Association, 2; Scientific, 6; Historical, 3; Society, 8; Medical, Odd Fellows and Social, 1 each. The total number of volumes belonging to the class of 1,000 volumes and over was 1,822,580 with 447,168 pamphlets; and, of the class between 300 and 1,000 volumes, 66,992—making a grand total of 1,889,572 volumes. The library belonging to the largest (or 300,000) class, is that of the University of Chicago, reporting 305,000 volumes, with 180,000 pamphlets, while the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library belong to the second class, reporting, respectively, 217,065 volumes with 42,000 pamphlets, and 135,244 volumes and 35,654 pamphlets. (The report of the Chicago Public Library for 1898 shows a total, for that year, of 235,385 volumes and 44,069 pamphlets.)

As to sources of support or method of administration, 42 of the class reporting 1,000 volumes and over, are supported by taxation; 27, by appropriations by State, County or City; 20, from endowment funds; 54, from membership fees and dues; 16, from book-rents; 26, from donations, leaving 53 to be supported from sources not stated. The total income of 131 reporting on this subject is \$787,262; the aggregate endowment of 17 of this class is \$2,283,197, and the value of buildings belonging to 36 is estimated at \$2,981,575. Of the 214 libraries reporting 1,000 volumes and over, 88 are free, 28 are reference, and 158 are both circulating and reference.

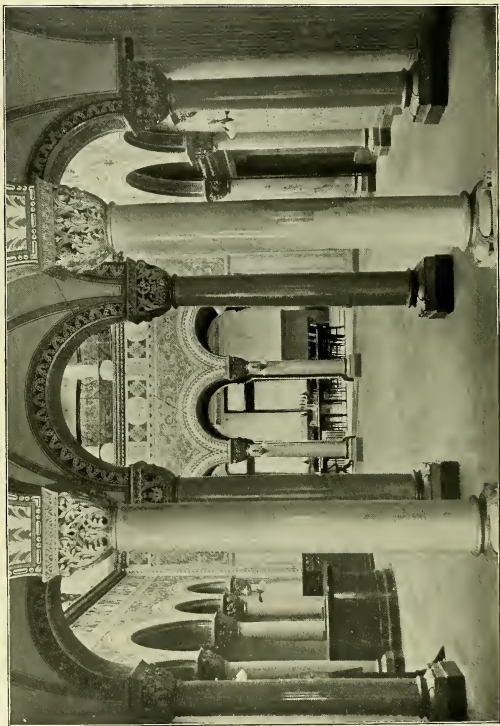
The free public libraries in the State containing 3,000 volumes and over, in 1896, amounted to 39. The following list includes those of this class containing 10,000 volumes and over:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Chicago, Public Library | (1896) 217,065 |
| Peoria, " " " | 57,604 |
| Springfield, " " " | 28,639 |
| Rockford, " " " | 28,000 |
| Quincy, " " " and Reading Room | 19,400 |
| Galesburg, " " " | 18,449 |
| Elgin, Gail Borden Public Library | 17,000 |
| Bloomington, Withers " " | 16,068 |
| Evanston, Free " " | 15,515 |
| Decatur, " " " | 14,766 |
| Belleville, " " " | 14,511 |
| Aurora, " " " | 14,350 |
| Rock Island, " " " | 12,634 |
| Joliet, " " " | 22,325 |

The John Crerar Library (a scientific reference library)—established in the City of Chicago in 1894, on the basis of a bequest of the late John Crerar, estimated as amounting to fully \$3,000,000—is rapidly adding to its resources, having, in the four years of its history, acquired over 40,000 volumes. With its princely endowment,



LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



LIBRARY BUILDING (MAIN FLOOR), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

it is destined, in the course of a few years, to be reckoned one of the leading libraries of its class in the United States, as it is one of the most modern and carefully selected.

The Newberry and Chicago Historical Society Libraries fill an important place for reference purposes, especially on historical subjects. A tardy beginning has been made in building up a State Historical Library in Springfield; but, owing to the indifference of the Legislature and the meager support it has received, the State which was, for nearly a hundred years, the theater of the most important events in the development of the Mississippi Valley, has, as yet, scarcely accomplished anything worthy of its name in collecting and preserving the records of its own history.

In point of historical origin, next to the Illinois State Library, which dates from the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, the oldest library in the State is that of the McCormick Theological Seminary, which is set down as having had its origin in 1825, though this occurred in another State. The early State College Libraries follow next in chronological order: Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, 1827; Illinois College, at Jacksonville, 1829; McKendree College, at Lebanon, 1834; Rockford College, 1849; Lombard University, at Galesburg, 1852. In most cases, however, these are simply the dates of the establishment of the institution, or the period at which instruction began to be given in the school which finally developed into the college.

The school library is constantly becoming a more important factor in the liberal education of the youth of the State. Adding to this the "Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle," organized by the State Teachers' Association some ten years ago, but still in the experimental stage, and the system of "traveling libraries," set on foot at a later period, there is a constant tendency to enlarge the range of popular reading and bring the public library, in some of its various forms, within the reach of a larger class.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.
—The following history and analysis of the Free Public Library Law of Illinois is contributed, for the "Historical Encyclopedia," by E. S. WILCOX, Librarian of the Peoria Public Library:

The Library Law passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1872 was the first broadly planned, comprehensive and complete Free Public Library Law placed on the statute book of any State in the Union. It is true, New Hampshire, in 1849, and Massachusetts, in 1851, had taken steps in this direction, with three or four brief sections of laws, permissive in their

character rather than directive, but lacking the vitalizing qualities of our Illinois law, in that they provided no sufficiently specific working method—no sailing directions—for starting and administering such free public libraries. They seem to have had no influence on subsequent library legislation, while, to quote the language of Mr. Fletcher in his "Public Libraries in America," "the wisdom of the Illinois law, in this regard, is probably the reason why it has been so widely copied in other States."

By this law of 1872 Illinois placed herself at the head of her sister States in encouraging the spread of general intelligence among the people; but it is also a record to be equally proud of, that, within less than five years after her admission to the Union, Dec. 3, 1818—that is, at the first session of her Third General Assembly—a general Act was passed and approved, Jan. 31, 1823, entitled: "An act to incorporate such persons as may associate for the purpose of procuring and erecting public libraries in this State," with the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, a disposition for improvement in useful knowledge has manifested itself in various parts of this State, by associating for procuring and erecting public libraries; and, whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the public that the sources of information should be multiplied, and institutions for that purpose encouraged and promoted; Sec. 1. Be it enacted," etc.

Then follow ten sections, covering five and a half pages of the published laws of that session, giving explicit directions as to the organizing and maintaining of such Associations, with provisions as enlightened and liberal as we could ask for to-day. The libraries contemplated in this act are, of course, subscription libraries, the only kind known at that time, free public libraries supported by taxation not having come into vogue in that early day.

It is the one vivifying quality of the Illinois law of 1872, that it showed how to start a free public library, how to manage it when started and how to provide it with the necessary funds. It furnished a full and minute set of sailing directions for the ship it launched, and, moreover, was not loaded down with useless limitations.

With a few exceptions—notably the Boston Public Library, working under a special charter, and an occasional endowed library, like the Astor Library—all public libraries in those days were subscription libraries, like the great Mercantile Libraries of New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with dues of from \$3 to \$10 from each member per year. With dues at \$4 a year, our Peoria Mercantile Library, at its best, never had over 286 members in any one year. Compare this with our present public membership of 6,500, and it will be seen that some kind of a free public library law was needed. That was the conclusion I, as one of the Directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, came to in 1869. We had tried every expedient for years, in the way of lecture courses, concerts, spelling matches, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and begging, to increase our membership and revenue. So far, and no farther, seemed to be the rule with all subscription libraries. They did not reach the masses who needed them most. And, for this manifest rea-

son; the necessary cost of annual dues stood in the way; the women and young people who wanted something to read, who thirsted for knowledge, and who are the principal patrons of the free public library to-day, did not hold the family purse-strings; while the men, who did hold the purse-strings, did not particularly care for books.

It was my experience, derived as a Director in the Peoria Mercantile Library when it was still a small, struggling subscription library, that suggested the need of a State law authorizing cities and towns to tax themselves for the support of public libraries, as they already did for the support of public schools. When, in 1870, I submitted the plan to some of my friends, they pronounced it Quixotic—the people would never consent to pay taxes for libraries. To which I replied, that, until sometime in the '50's, we had no free public schools in this State.

I then drew up the form of a law, substantially as it now stands; and, after submitting it to Justin Winsor, then of the Boston Public Library; William F. Poole, then in Cincinnati, and William T. Harris, then in St. Louis, I placed it in the hands of my friend, Mr. Samuel Caldwell, in December, 1870, who took it with him to Springfield, promising to do what he could to get it through the Legislature, of which he was a member from Peoria. The bill was introduced by Mr. Caldwell, March 23, 1871, as House bill No. 563, and as House bill No. 563 it finally received the Governor's signature and became a law, March 7, 1872.

The essential features of our Illinois law are:

I. The power of initiative in starting a free public library lies in the City Council, and not in an appeal to the voters of the city at a general election.

It is a weak point in the English public libraries act that this initiative is left to the electors or voters of a city, and, in several London and provincial districts, the proposed law has been repeatedly voted down by the very people it was most calculated to benefit, from fear of a little extra taxation.

II. The amount of tax to be levied is permissive, not mandatory.

We can trust to the public spirit of our city authorities, supported by an intelligent public sentiment, to provide for the library needs. A mandatory law, requiring the levying of a certain fixed percentage of the city's total assessment, might invite extravagance, as it has in several instances where a mandatory law is in force.

III. The Library Board has exclusive control of library appropriations.

This is to be interpreted that Public Library Boards are separate and distinct departments of the city administration; and experience has shown that they are as capable and honest in handling money as School Boards or City Councils.

IV. Library Boards consist of nine members to serve for three years.

V. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office.

VI. An annual report is to be made by the Board to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of each year.

This, with slight modifications adapting it to villages, towns and townships, is, in substance, the Free Public Library Law of Illinois. Under its beneficent operation flourishing free public libraries have been established in the principal cities and towns of our State—slowly, at first, but, of late years, more rapidly as their usefulness has become apparent.

No argument is now needed to show the importance—the imperative necessity—of the widest possible diffusion of intelligence among the people of a free State. Knowledge and ignorance—the one means civilization, the other, barbarism. Give a man the taste for good books and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a better, happier man and a wiser citizen. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history; you set before him nobler examples to imitate and safer paths to follow.

We have no way of foretelling how many and how great benefits will accrue to society and the State, in the future, from the comparatively modern introduction of the free public library into our educational system; but when some youthful Abraham Lincoln, poring over Æsop's Fables, Weems' Life of Washington and a United States History, by the flickering light of a pine-knot in a log-cabin, rises at length to be the hope and bulwark of a nation, then we learn what the world may owe to a taste for books. In the general spread of intelligence through our free schools, our free press and our free libraries, lies our only hope that our free American institutions shall not decay and perish from the earth.

"Knowledge is the only good, ignorance the only evil."

"Let knowledge grow from more to more."

LIETENANT-GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, created by the Constitution of 1818, has been retained in each of the subsequent Constitutions, being elective by the people at the same time with that of Governor. The following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State, from the date of its admission into the Union to the present time (1899), with the date and length of each incumbent's term: Pierre Menard, 1818-22; Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, 1822-26; William Kinney, 1826-30; Zadoc Casey, 1830-33; William Lee D. Ewing (succeeded to the office as President of the Senate), 1833-34; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834-36; William H. Davidson (as President of the Senate), 1836-38; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838-42; John Moore, 1842-46; Joseph B. Wells, 1846-49; William McMurtry, 1849-53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-57; John Wood, 1857-60; Thomas A. Marshall (as President of the Senate), Jan. 7-14, 1861; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861-65; William Bross, 1865-69; John Dougherty, 1869-73; John L.

Beveridge, Jan. 13-23, 1873; John Early (as President of the Senate), 1873-75; Archibald A. Glenn (as President of the Senate), 1875-77; Andrew Shuman, 1877-81; John M. Hamilton, 1881-83; William J. Campbell (as President of the Senate), 1883-85; John C. Smith, 1885-89; Lyman B. Ray, 1889-93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893-97; William A. Northcott, 1897 —.

LIMESTONE. Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in its output of limestone, the United States Census Report for 1890 giving the number of quarries as 104, and the total value of the product as \$2,190,604. In the value of stone used for building purposes Illinois far exceeds any other State, the greater proportion of the output in Pennsylvania being suitable only for flux. Next to its employment as building stone, Illinois limestone is chiefly used for street-work, a small percentage being used for flux, and still less for bridge-work, and but little for burning into lime. The quarries in this State employ 3,383 hands, and represent a capital of \$3,316,616, in the latter particular also ranking next to Pennsylvania. The quarries are found in various parts of the State, but the most productive and most valuable are in the northern section.

LINCOLN, an incorporated city, and county-seat of Logan County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Champaign and Havana Division of the Illinois Central, and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads; is 28 miles northeast of Springfield, and 157 miles southwest of Chicago. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, among the products being flour, press drills, brick and drain tile. There are also machine shops and extensive canning works. There are some twenty churches, three national banks, a public library, electric street railways, and two daily and four weekly newspapers. Besides possessing a good common school system, it is the seat of Lincoln University (a Cumberland Presbyterian institution, founded in 1865). The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and the Illinois (State) Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children are also located here. Population (1880), 5,639; (1890), 6,725; (1899) estimated, 10,000.

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809, of Quaker-English descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780, where he was killed by the Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, settled in Indiana in 1816, and removed

to Macon County in 1830. Abraham was the issue of his father's first marriage, his mother's maiden name being Nancy Hawks. The early occupations of the future President were varied. He served at different times as farm-laborer, flat-boatman, country salesman, merchant, surveyor, lawyer, State legislator, Congressman and President. In 1832 he enlisted for the Black Hawk War, and was chosen Captain of his company; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature the same year, but elected two years later. About this time he turned his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and, one year later, began practice at Springfield. By successive re-elections he served in the House until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1838, and again in 1840, he was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House, on both occasions being defeated by William L. D. Ewing. In 1841 he was an applicant to President William Henry Harrison for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, the appointment going to Justin Butterfield. His next official position was that of Representative in the Thirtieth Congress (1847-49). From that time he gave his attention to his profession until 1855, when he was a leading candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, but failed of election, Lyman Trumbull being chosen. In 1856, he took a leading part in the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington, and, in 1858, was formally nominated by the Republican State Convention for the United States Senate, later engaging in a joint debate with Senator Douglas on party issues, during which they delivered speeches at seven different cities of the State. Although he again failed to secure the prize of an election, owing to the character of the legislative apportionment then in force, which gave a majority of the Senators and Representatives to a Democratic minority of the voters, his burning, incisive utterances on the subject of slavery attracted the attention of the whole country, and prepared the way for the future triumph of the Republican party. Previous to this he had been four times (1840, '44, '52, and '56) on the ticket of his party as candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1860, he was the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency and was chosen by a decisive majority in the Electoral College, though receiving a minority of the aggregate popular vote. Unquestionably his candidacy was aided by internal dissensions in the Democratic party. His election and his inauguration (on March 4, 1861) were

made a pretext for secession, and he met the issue with promptitude and firmness, tempered with kindness and moderation towards the secessionists. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864, the vote in the Electoral College standing 212 for Lincoln to 21 for his opponent, Gen. George B. McClellan. The history of Mr. Lincoln's life in the Presidential chair is the history of the whole country during its most dramatic period. Next to his success in restoring the authority of the Government over the whole Union, history will, no doubt, record his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863, as the most important and far-reaching act of his administration. And yet to this act, which has embalmed his memory in the hearts of the lovers of freedom and human justice in all ages and in all lands, the world over, is due his death at the hands of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, in Washington City, April 15, 1865, as the result of an assault made upon him in Ford's Theater the evening previous—his death occurring one week after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army—just as peace, with the restoration of the Union, was assured. A period of National mourning ensued, and he was accorded the honor of a National funeral, his remains being finally laid to rest in a mausoleum in Springfield. His profound sympathy with every class of sufferers during the War of the Rebellion; his forbearance in the treatment of enemies; his sagacity in giving direction to public sentiment at home and in dealing with international questions abroad; his courage in preparing the way for the removal of slavery—the bone of contention between the warring sections—have given him a place in the affections of the people beside that of Washington himself, and won for him the respect and admiration of all civilized nations.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, lawyer, member of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, the son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843, educated in the homeschools and at Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1864. During the last few months of the Civil War, he served on the staff of General Grant with the rank of Captain. After the war he studied law and, on his admission to the bar, settled in Chicago, finally becoming a member of the firm of Lincoln & Isham. In 1880, he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in March following, appointed Secretary of War by President Garfield, serving to the close of the term. In 1889 he became Minister to England by appointment of President Harrison,

gaining high distinction as a diplomatist. This was the last public office held by him. After the death of George M. Pullman he became Acting President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, later being formally elected to that office, which (1899) he still holds. Mr. Lincoln's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but its use has not been encouraged by him.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE, a name popularly given to a series of joint discussions between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held at different points in the State during the summer and autumn of 1858, while both were candidates for the position of United States Senator. The places and dates of holding these discussions were as follows: At Ottawa, August 21; at Freeport, August 27; at Jonesboro, Sept. 15; at Charleston, Sept. 18; at Galesburg, Oct. 7; at Quincy, Oct. 13; at Alton, Oct. 15. Immense audiences gathered to hear these debates, which have become famous in the political history of the Nation, and the campaign was the most noted in the history of any State. It resulted in the securing by Douglas of a re-election to the Senate; but his answers to the shrewdly-couched interrogatories of Lincoln led to the alienation of his Southern following, the disruption of the Democratic party in 1860, and the defeat of his Presidential aspirations, with the placing of Mr. Lincoln prominently before the Nation as a sagacious political leader, and his final election to the Presidency.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, an institution located at Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., incorporated in 1865. It is co-educational, has a faculty of eleven instructors and, for 1896-8, reports 269 pupils—ninety-one male and 118 female. Instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, music, fine arts and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 3,000 volumes, and reports funds and endowment amounting to \$60,000, with property valued at \$55,000.

LINDER, Usher F., lawyer and politician, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky. (ten miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln), March 20, 1809; came to Illinois in 1835, finally locating at Charleston, Coles County; after traveling the circuit a few months was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), but resigned before the close of the session to accept the office of Attorney-General, which he held less than a year and a half, when he resigned that also. Again, in 1846, he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly and re-elected to the

Sixteenth and Seventeenth, afterwards giving his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Linder, in his best days, was a fluent speaker with some elements of eloquence which gave him a wide popularity as a campaign orator. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and at Baltimore. During the last four years of his life he wrote a series of articles under the title of "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which was published in book form in 1876. Died in Chicago, June 5, 1876.

LINEGAR, David T., legislator, was born in Ohio, Feb. 12, 1830; came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1840, and to Wayne County, Ill., in 1858, afterward locating at Cairo, where he served as Postmaster during the Civil War; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1872, but afterwards became a Democrat, and served as such in the lower branch of the General Assembly (1880-86). Died at Cairo, Feb. 2, 1886.

LIPPINCOTT, Charles E., State Auditor, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1825; attended Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1849 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Chandlerville, Cass County. In 1852 he went to California, remaining there five years, taking an active part in the anti-slavery contest, and serving as State Senator (1853-55). In 1857, having returned to Illinois, he resumed practice at Chandlerville, and, in 1861, under authority of Governor Yates, recruited a company which was attached to the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry as Company K, and of which he was commissioned Captain, having declined the lieutenant-colonelcy. Within twelve months he became Colonel, and, on Sept. 16, 1865, was mustered out as brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he reluctantly consented to lead the Republican forlorn hope as a candidate for Congress in the (then) Ninth Congressional District, largely reducing the Democratic majority. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate, and the same year chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1868 he was elected State Auditor, and re-elected in 1872; also served as Permanent President of the Republican State Convention of 1878. On the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, he became its first Superintendent, assuming his duties in March, 1887, but died Sept. 13, following, as a result of injuries received from a runaway team

while driving through the grounds of the institution a few days previous. — **Emily Webster Chandler** (Lippincott), wife of the preceding, was born March 13, 1833, at Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., the daughter of Dr. Charles Chandler, a prominent physician widely known in that section of the State; was educated at Jacksonville Female Academy, and married, Dec. 25, 1851, to Dr. (afterwards General) Charles E. Lippincott. Soon after the death of her husband, in September, 1887, Mrs. Lippincott, who had already endeared herself by her acts of kindness to the veterans in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, was appointed Matron of the institution, serving until her death, May 21, 1895. The respect in which she was held by the old soldiers, to whose comfort and necessities she had ministered in hospital and elsewhere, was shown in a most touching manner at the time of her death, and on the removal of her remains to be laid by the side of her husband, in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield.

LIPPINCOTT, (Rev.) Thomas, early clergyman, was born in Salem, N. J., in 1791; in 1817 started west, arriving in St. Louis in February, 1818; the same year established himself in mercantile business at Milton, then a place of some importance near Alton. This place proving unhealthy, he subsequently removed to Edwardsville, where he was for a time employed as clerk in the Land Office. He afterwards served as Secretary of the Senate (1822-23). That he was a man of education and high intelligence, as well as a strong opponent of slavery, is shown by his writings, in conjunction with Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, George Churchill and others, in opposition to the scheme for securing the adoption of a pro-slavery Constitution in Illinois in 1824. In 1825 he purchased from Hooper Warren "The Edwardsville Spectator," which he edited for a year or more, but soon after entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and became an influential factor in building up that denomination in Illinois. He was also partly instrumental in securing the location of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He died at Pana, Ill., April 13, 1869. Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor (1869-77), was a son of the subject of this sketch.

LIQUOR LAWS. In the early history of the State, the question of the regulation of the sale of intoxicants was virtually relegated to the control of the local authorities, who granted license, collected fees, and fixed the tariff of charges. As early as 1851, however, the General Assembly, with a view to mitigating what it was felt had

become a growing evil, enacted a law popularly known as the "quart law," which, it was hoped, would do away with the indiscriminate sale of liquor by the glass. The law failed to meet the expectation of its framers and supporters, and, in 1855, a prohibitory law was submitted to the electors, which was rejected at the polls. Since that date a general license system has prevailed, except in certain towns and cities where prohibitory ordinances were adopted. The regulations governing the traffic, therefore, have been widely variant in different localities. The Legislature, however, has always possessed the same constitutional power to regulate the sale of intoxicants, as aconite, henbane, strychnine, or other poisons. In 1879 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began the agitation of the license question from a new standpoint. In March of that year, a delegation of Illinois women, headed by Miss Frances E. Willard, presented to the Legislature a monster petition, signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, praying for the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to give females above the age of 21 the right to vote upon the granting of licenses in the localities of their residences. Miss Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, addressed the House in its favor, and Miss Willard spoke to the Senate on the same lines. The measure was defeated in the House by a vote of fifty-five to fifty-three, and the Senate took no action. In 1881 the same bill was introduced anew, but again failed of passage. Nevertheless, persistent agitation was not without its results. In 1883 the Legislature enacted what is generally termed the "High License Law," by the provisions of which a minimum license of \$500 per annum was imposed for the sale of alcoholic drinks, and \$150 for malt liquors, with the authority on the part of municipalities to impose a still higher rate by ordinance. This measure was made largely a partisan issue, the Republicans voting almost solidly for it, and the Democrats almost solidly opposing it. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hamilton. The liquor laws of Illinois, therefore, at the present time are based upon local option, high license and local supervision. The criminal code of the State contains the customary provisions respecting the sale of stimulants to minors and other prohibited parties, or at forbidden times, but, in the larger cities, many of the provisions of the State law are rendered practically inoperative by the municipal ordinances, or absolutely nullified by the indifference or studied neglect of the local officials.

LITCHFIELD, the principal city of Montgomery County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 43 miles south of Springfield and 47 miles northeast of St. Louis. The surrounding country is fertile, undulating prairie, in which are found coal, oil and natural gas. A coal mine is operated within the corporate limits. Grain is extensively raised in the country, and Litchfield has several elevators, besides flouring mills. The output of the manufacturing establishments (in addition to flour) include foundry and machine-shop products, threshing machines, carriages, cars, brick and tile, brooms, paints, ginger-ale and cider. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, and has a Holly water-works system, a public library and public parks, besides two banks, seven churches, a high and graded schools, an Ursuline convent, a hospital in charge of Catholic sisterhood, and a monthly, three weekly and two daily periodicals. Population (1880), 4,326; (1890), 5,811.

LITCHFIELD, CARROLLTON & WESTERN RAILROAD, a line which extends from Columbiana, on the Illinois River, to Barnett, Ill., 51.5 miles; is of standard gauge, the track being laid with fifty-six pound steel rails. It was opened for business, in three different sections, from 1883 to 1887, and for three years was operated in connection with the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway. In May, 1890, the latter was sold under foreclosure, and, in November, 1893, the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western reverted to the former owners. Six months later it passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom (up to 1898) it has since been operated. The general offices are at Carlinville.

LITTLE, George, merchant and banker, was born in Columbia, Pa., in 1808; came to Rushville, Ill., in 1836, embarking in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted sixty years. In 1865 he established the Bank of Rushville, of which he was President, in these two branches of business amassing a large fortune. Died, March 5, 1896.

LITTLE VERMILION RIVER rises in Vermilion County, Ill., and flows eastwardly into Indiana, emptying into the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind.

LITTLE WABASH RIVER, rises in Effingham and Cumberland Counties, flows east and south through Clay, Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles above the mouth of the latter. Its estimated length is about 180 miles.

LITTLER, David T., lawyer and State Senator, was born at Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1836; was educated in the common schools in his native State and, at twenty-one, removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, soon after was elected a Justice of the Peace, and later appointed Master in Chancery. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, but resigned in 1868, removing to Springfield the same year, where he entered into partnership with the late Henry S. Greene, Milton Hay being admitted to the firm soon after, the partnership continuing until 1881. In 1882 Mr. Littler was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly from Sangamon County, was re-elected in 1886, and returned to the Senate in 1894, serving in the latter body four years. In both Houses Mr. Littler took a specially prominent part in legislation on the revenue question.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton, reformer and philanthropist, was born (Mary Ashton Rice) in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821; taught for a time in a female seminary in Charlestown, and spent two years as a governess in Northern Virginia; later married Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, who held pastorates at various places in Massachusetts and at Quincy, Ill., becoming editor of "The New Covenant" at Chicago, in 1857. During this time Mrs. Livermore wrote much for denominational papers and in assisting her husband; in 1862 was appointed an agent, and traveled extensively in the interest of the United States Sanitary Commission, visiting hospitals and camps in the Mississippi Valley; also took a prominent part in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago in 1863. Of late years she has labored and lectured extensively in the interest of woman suffrage and temperance, besides being the author of several volumes, one of these being "Pen Pictures of Chicago" (1865). Her home is in Boston.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, situated about midway between Chicago and Springfield. The surface is rolling toward the east, but is level in the west; area, 1,026 square miles; population (1890), 38,455; named for Edward Livingston. It was organized in 1837, the first Commissioners being Robert Breckenridge, Jonathan Moon and Daniel Rockwood. Pontiac was selected as the county-seat, the proprietors donating ample lands and \$3,000 in cash for the erection of public buildings. Vermilion River and Indian Creek are the prin-

cipal streams. Coal underlies the entire county, and shafts are in successful operation at various points. It is one of the chief agricultural counties of the State, the yield of oats and corn being large. Stock-raising is also extensively carried on. The development of the county really dates from the opening of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1854, since which date it has been crossed by numerous other lines. Pontiac, the county-seat, is situated on the Vermilion, is a railroad center and the site of the State Reform School. Its population in 1890 was 2,784. Dwight has attained a wide reputation as the seat of the parent "Keeley" Institute for the cure of the liquor habit.

LOCKPORT, a village in Will County, laid out in 1837 and incorporated in 1853; situated 33 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. The surrounding region is agricultural, although underlaid with limestone, which is extensively and successfully quarried. Its manufactures are flour, oatmeal, barbed-wire, brass goods, paper and straw board. It has ten churches, a graded public school, a high school and several parochial schools; also a bank and three weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,679; (1890), 2,449; (1898) estimated, with suburbs, 6,500.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel Drake, jurist, was born at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., August 2, 1789, left fatherless at the age of ten, after a few months at a private school in New Jersey, he went to live with an uncle (Francis Drake) at Waterford, N. Y., with whom he studied law, being admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1811. In 1813 he removed to Auburn, and later became Master in Chancery. In 1818 he descended the Ohio River upon a flat-boat in company with William H. Brown, afterwards of Chicago, and walking across the country from Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia in December, but finally settled at Carmi, where he remained a year. In 1821 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, but resigned the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, and which he filled only three months, when President Monroe made him Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville. About the same time he was also appointed agent of the First Board of Canal Commissioners. The Legislature of 1824-25 elected him Judge of the Supreme Court, his service extending until the adoption

of the Constitution of 1848, which he assisted in framing as a Delegate from Morgan County. In 1851 he was made State Trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad, which office he held until his death. He was always an uncompromising antagonist of slavery and a leading supporter of Governor Coles in opposition to the plan to secure a pro-slavery Constitution in 1824. His personal and political integrity was recognized by all parties. From 1828 to 1853 Judge Lockwood was a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved himself an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College, serving for over a quarter of a century as one of its Trustees, and was also influential in securing several of the State charitable institutions there. His later years were spent at Batavia, where he died, April 23, 1874, in the 85th year of his age.

LODA, a village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 4 miles north of Paxton. The region is agricultural, and the town has considerable local trade. It also has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1880), 635; (1890), 598.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, physician and diplomatist, born at Deerfield, Mass., August 6, 1836, the son of a dramatist of the same name; was educated at Auburn Academy and served as Medical Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, and, later, as Professor in the Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1873 he was appointed United States Minister to Chili, afterwards served as Minister to Guatemala, and again (1881) as Minister to Chili, remaining until 1883. He was for twelve years editor of "The Medical Herald," Leavenworth, Kan., and edited the works of his relative, Gen. John A. Logan (1886), besides contributing to foreign medical publications and publishing two or three volumes on medical and sanitary questions. Resides in Chicago.

LOGAN, John, physician and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1809; at six years of age was taken to Missouri, his family settling near the Grand Tower among the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. He began business as clerk in a New Orleans commission house, but returning to Illinois in 1830, engaged in the blacksmith trade for two years; in 1831 enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Militia and took part in the Indian troubles of that year and the Black Hawk War of 1832, later being Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment State Militia. At the close of the Black Hawk War he settled in Carlinville, and having graduated in medicine,

engaged in practice in that place until 1861. At the beginning of the war he raised a company for the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, but the quota being already full, it was not accepted. He was finally commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, and reported to General Grant at Cairo, in January, 1862, a few weeks later taking part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. Subsequently he had command of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee under General Hurlhut. His regiment lost heavily at the battle of Shiloh, he himself being severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. In December, 1864, he was discharged with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. In 1866 Colonel Logan was appointed by President Johnson United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until 1870, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, serving as a delegate to the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856. He was a man of strong personal characteristics and an earnest patriot. Died at his home at Carlinville, August 24, 1885.

LOGAN, John Alexander, soldier and statesman, was born at old Brownsville, the original county-seat of Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, the son of Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland and an early immigrant into Illinois, where he attained prominence as a public man. Young Logan volunteered as a private in the Mexican War, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and afterwards became Quartermaster of his regiment. He was elected Clerk of Jackson County in 1849, but resigned the office to prosecute his law studies. Having graduated from Louisville University in 1851, he entered into partnership with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins; was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1852, and again in 1856, having been Prosecuting Attorney in the interim. He was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat. During the special session of Congress in 1861, he left his seat, and fought in the ranks at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he organized the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned by Governor Yates its Colonel. His military career was brilliant, and he rapidly rose to be Major-General. President Johnson tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican to Con-

gress for the State-at-large, and acted as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of the President; was twice re-elected and, in 1871, was chosen United States Senator, as he was again in 1879. In 1884 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican Convention in Chicago, but was finally placed on the ticket for the Vice-Presidency with James G. Blaine, the ticket being defeated in November following. In 1885 he was again elected Senator, but died during his term at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy" and of "The Volunteer Soldier of America." In 1897 an equestrian statue was erected to his memory on the Lake Front Park in Chicago.

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, eminent Illinois jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; studied law at Glasgow, Ky., and was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority. After practicing in his native State some ten years, in 1832 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, one year later opening an office at Springfield. In 1835 he was elevated to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit; resigned two years later, was re-commissioned in 1839, but again resigned. In 1842, and again in 1844 and 1846, he was elected to the General Assembly; also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Between 1841 and 1844 he was a partner of Abraham Lincoln. In 1854 he was again chosen a member of the lower house of the Legislature, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, and, in 1861, was commissioned by Governor Yates to represent Illinois in the Peace Conference, which assembled in Washington. Soon afterward he retired to private life. As an advocate his ability was widely recognized. Died at Springfield, July 17, 1880.

LOGAN COUNTY, situated in the central part of the State, and having an area of about 620 square miles. Its surface is chiefly a level or moderately undulating prairie, with some high ridges, as at Elkhart. Its soil is extremely fertile and well drained by numerous creeks. Coal-mining is successfully carried on. The other staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle and pork. Settlers began to locate in 1819-22, and the county was organized in 1839, being originally cut off from Sangamon. In 1840 a portion of Tazewell was added and, in 1845, a part of De Witt County. It was named in honor of Dr. John Logan, father of Senator John A. Logan. Postville was the first county-seat, but,

in 1847, a change was made to Mount Pulaski, and, later, to Lincoln, which is the present capital. Population (1880), 25,037; (1890), 25,489.

LOMBARD, a village of Dupage County, on the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. Population (1880), 378; (1890), 515.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY, an institution at Galesburg under control of the Universalist denomination, founded in 1851. It has preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The collegiate department includes both classical and scientific courses, with a specially arranged course of three years for young women, who constitute nearly half the number of students. The University has an endowment of \$200,000, and owns additional property, real and personal, of the value of \$100,000. In 1898 it reported a faculty of thirteen professors, with an attendance of 191 students.

LONDON MILLS, a village and railway station of Fulton County, on the Fulton Narrow Gauge and Iowa Central Railroads, 19 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural; the town has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 661.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, civil engineer, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and, after teaching some years, entered the United States Army in December, 1814, as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, acting as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point; in 1816 was transferred to the Topographical Engineers with the brevet rank of Major. From 1818 to 1823 he had charge of explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and, in 1823-24, to the sources of the Mississippi. One of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains was named in his honor. Between 1827 and 1830 he was employed as a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and from 1837 to 1840, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, in Georgia, where he introduced a system of curves and a new kind of truss bridge afterwards generally adopted. On the organization of the Topographical Engineers as a separate corps in 1838, he became Major of that body, and, in 1861, chief, with the rank of Colonel. An account of his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-20) by Dr. Edwin James, was published in 1823, and the following year appeared "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, Etc." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the author of the

first original treatise on railroad building ever published in this country, under the title of "Railroad Manual" (1829). During the latter days of his life his home was at Alton, Ill., where he died, Sept. 4, 1864. Though retired from active service in June, 1863, he continued in the discharge of important duties up to his death.

LONGENECKER, Joel M., lawyer, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 12, 1847; before reaching his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. After attending the high school at Robinson and teaching for some time, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Olney in 1870; served two years as City Attorney and four (1877-81) as Prosecuting Attorney, in the latter year removing to Chicago. Here, in 1884, he became the assistant of Luther Laflin Mills in the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, retaining that position with Mr. Mills' successor, Judge Grinnell. On the promotion of the latter to the bench, in 1886, Mr. Longenecker succeeded to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, continuing in that position until 1892. While in this office he conducted a large number of important criminal cases, the most important, perhaps, being the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, in which he gained a wide reputation for skill and ability as a prosecutor in criminal cases.

LOOMIS, (Rev.) Hubbell, clergyman and educator, was born in Colchester, Conn., May 31, 1775; prepared for college in the common schools and at Plainfield Academy, in his native State, finally graduating at Union College, N. Y., in 1799—having supported himself during a considerable part of his educational course by manual labor and teaching. He subsequently studied theology, and, for twenty-four years, served as pastor of a Congregational church at Willington, Conn., meanwhile fitting a number of young men for college, including among them Dr. Jared Sparks, afterwards President of Harvard College and author of numerous historical works. About 1829 his views on the subject of baptism underwent a change, resulting in his uniting himself with the Baptist Church. Coming to Illinois soon after, he spent some time at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, and, in 1832, located at Upper Alton, where he became a prominent factor in laying the foundation of Shurtleff College, first by the establishment of the Baptist Seminary, of which he was the Principal for several years, and later by assisting, in 1835, to secure the charter of the college in which the seminary was merged. His name stood first on

the list of Trustees of the new institution, and, in proportion to his means, he was a liberal contributor to its support in the period of its infancy. The latter years of his life were spent among his books in literary and scientific pursuits. Died at Upper Alton, Dec. 15, 1872, at the advanced age of nearly 98 years.—A son of his—**Prof. Elias Loomis**—an eminent mathematician and naturalist, was the author of "Loomis' Algebra" and other scientific text-books, in extensive use in the colleges of the country. He held professorships in various institutions at different times, the last being that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, from 1860 up to his death in 1889.

LORIMER, William, Member of Congress, was born in Manchester, England, of Scotch parentage, April 27, 1861; came with his parents to America at five years of age, and, after spending some years in Michigan and Ohio, came to Chicago in 1870, where he entered a private school. Having lost his father by death at twelve years of age, he became an apprentice in the sign-painting business; was afterwards an employé on a street-railroad, finally engaging in the real-estate business and serving as an appointee of Mayor Roche and Mayor Washburne in the city water department. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Second Illinois District, and re-elected in 1896, as he was again, in 1898. His plurality in 1896 amounted to 26,736 votes.

LOUISVILLE, the county-seat of Clay County; situated on the Little Wabash River and on the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. It is 100 miles south-southeast of Springfield and 6 miles north of Flora. It has a court house, three churches, a high school, a savings bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 514; (1890), 637.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS (Consolidated) RAILROAD. The length of this entire line is 358.55 miles, of which nearly 150 miles are operated in Illinois. It crosses the State from East St. Louis to Mount Carmel, on the Wabash River. Within Illinois the system uses a single track of standard gauge, laid with steel rails on white-oak ties. The grades are usually light, although, as the line leaves the Mississippi bottom, the gradient is about two per cent or 105.6 feet per mile. The total capitalization

(1898) was \$18,236,246, of which \$4,247,909 was in stock and \$10,568,350 in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was organized in both Indiana and Illinois in 1869, and the Illinois section of the line opened from Mount Carmel to Albion (18 miles) in January, 1873. The Indiana division was sold under foreclosure in 1876 to the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railway Company, while the Illinois division was reorganized in 1878 under the name of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad. A few months later the two divisions were consolidated under the name of the former. In 1881 this line was again consolidated with the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern Railroad (of Indiana), taking the name of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. In 1889, by a still further consolidation, it absorbed several short lines in Indiana and Illinois—those in the latter State being the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the Belleville, Centralia & Eastern (projected from Belleville to Mount Vernon) and the Venice & Carondelet—the new organization assuming the present name—Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. a corporation operating an extensive system of railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River and extending through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana. The portion of the line in Illinois (known as the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville line) extends from East St. Louis to the Wabash River, in White County (123.64 miles), with branches from Belleville to O'Fallon (6.07 miles), and from McLeansboro to Shawneetown (40.7 miles)—total, 180.41 miles. The Illinois Division, though virtually owned by the operating line, is formally leased from the Southeast & St. Louis Railway Company, whose corporate existence is merely nominal. The latter company acquired title to the property after foreclosure in November, 1880, and leased it in perpetuity to the Louisville & Nashville Company. The total earnings and income of the leased line in Illinois, for 1898, were \$1,652,789, and the total expenditures (including \$47,198 taxes) were \$657,125.

LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & St. Louis Railway*.)

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, minister and anti-slavery journalist, was born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802—the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated at Waterville College in 1826, came west and taught school in St. Louis in 1827, and became editor of a Whig paper there in 1829. Later, he studied theology at Princeton

and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1833. Returning to St. Louis, he started "The Observer"—a religious weekly, which condemned slave-holding. Threats of violence from the pro-slavery party induced him to remove his paper, presses, etc., to Alton, in July, 1836. Three times within twelve months his plant was destroyed by a mob. A fourth press having been procured, a number of his friends agreed to protect it from destruction in the warehouse where it was stored. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1837, a mob, having assembled about the building, sent one of their number to the roof to set it on fire. Lovejoy, with two of his friends, stepped outside to reconnoiter, when he was shot down by parties in ambush, breathing his last a few minutes later. His death did much to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment north of Mason and Dixon's line. His party regarded him as a martyr, and his death was made the text for many impassioned and effective appeals in opposition to an institution which employed mobocracy and murder in its efforts to suppress free discussion. (See *Alton Riots*.)

LOVEJOY, Owen, clergyman and Congressman, was born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811. Being the son of a clergyman of small means, he was thrown upon his own resources, but secured a collegiate education, graduating at Bowdoin College. In 1836 he removed to Alton, Ill., joining his brother, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who was conducting an anti-slavery and religious journal there, and whose assassination by a pro-slavery mob he witnessed the following year. (See *Alton Riots* and *Elijah P. Lovejoy*.) This tragedy induced him to devote his life to a crusade against slavery. Having previously begun the study of theology, he was ordained to the ministry and officiated for several years as pastor of a Congregational church at Princeton. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constitutional Convention on the "Liberty" ticket, but, in 1854, was elected to the Legislature upon that issue, and earnestly supported Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator. Upon his election to the Legislature he resigned his pastorate at Princeton, his congregation presenting him with a solid silver service in token of their esteem. In 1856 he was elected a Representative in Congress by a majority of 7,000, and was re-elected for three successive terms. As an orator he had few equals in the State, while his courage in the support of his principles was indomitable. In the campaigns of 1856, '58 and '60 he rendered valuable service to the Republican party, as he

did later in upholding the cause of the Union in Congress. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

LOVINGTON, a village of Moultrie County, at the intersection of the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad, with the Bement & Altamont Division of the Wabash Railway, 23 miles southeast of Decatur. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Considerable grain and live-stock are shipped here. Population (1880), 557; (1890), 767.

LUDLAM, (Dr.) Reuben, physician and author, was born at Camden, N. J., Oct. 11, 1831, the son of Dr. Jacob-Watson Ludlam, an eminent physician who, in his later years, became a resident of Evanston, Ill. The younger Ludlam, having taken a course in an academy at Bridgeton, N. J., at sixteen years of age entered upon the study of medicine with his father, followed by a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1852. Having removed to Chicago the following year, he soon after began an investigation of the homœopathic system of medicine, which resulted in its adoption, and, a few years later, had acquired such prominence that, in 1859, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the newly established Hahnemann Medical College in the city of Chicago, with which he continued to be connected for nearly forty years. Besides serving as Secretary of the institution at its inception, he had, as early as 1854, taken a position as one of the editors of "The Chicago Homœopath," later being editorially associated with "The North American Journal of Homœopathy," published in New York City, and "The United States Medical and Surgical Journal" of Chicago. He also served as President of numerous medical associations, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the State Board of Health, serving, by two subsequent reappointments, for a period of fifteen years. In addition to his labors as a lecturer and practitioner, Dr. Ludlam was one of the most prolific authors on professional lines in the city of Chicago, besides numerous monographs on special topics, having produced a "Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" (1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), and a translation from the French of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" (1880). The second work mentioned is recognized as a valuable text-book, and has passed through seven or eight editions. A few years after his first connection with the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Ludlam became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and, on the

death of President C. S. Smith, was chosen President of the institution. Died suddenly from heart disease, while preparing to perform a surgical operation on a patient in the Hahnemann Medical College, April 29, 1899.

LUNDY, Benjamin, early anti-slavery journalist, was born in New Jersey of Quaker parentage; at 19 worked as a saddler at Wheeling, Va., where he first gained a practical knowledge of the institution of slavery; later carried on business at Mount Pleasant and St. Clairsville, O., where, in 1815, he organized an anti-slavery association under the name of the "Union Humane Society," also contributing anti-slavery articles to "The Philanthropist," a paper published at Mount Pleasant. Removing to St. Louis, in 1819, he took a deep interest in the contest over the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Again at Mount Pleasant, in 1821, he began the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," a monthly, which he soon removed to Jonesborough, Tenn., and finally to Baltimore in 1824, when it became a weekly. Mr. Lundy's trend towards colonization is shown in the fact that he made two visits (1825 and 1829) to Hayti, with a view to promoting the colonization of emancipated slaves in that island. Visiting the East in 1828, he made the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, who became a convert to his views and a firm ally. The following winter he was assaulted by a slave-dealer in Baltimore and nearly killed; soon after removed his paper to Washington and, later, to Philadelphia, where it took the name of "The National Enquirer," being finally merged into "The Pennsylvania Freeman." In 1838 his property was burned by the pro-slavery mob which fired Pennsylvania Hall, and, in the following winter, he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., with a view to reviving his paper there, but the design was frustrated by his early death, which occurred August 22, 1839. The paper, however, was revived by Zebina Eastman under the name of "The Genius of Liberty," but was removed to Chicago, in 1842, and issued under the name of "The Western Citizen." (See *Eastman, Zebina*.)

LUNT, Orrington, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Dec. 24, 1815; came to Chicago in 1842, and engaged in the grain commission business, becoming a member of the Board of Trade at its organization. Later, he became interested in real estate operations, fire and life insurance and in railway enterprises, being one of the early promoters of the Chicago & Galena Union, now a part of the

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, and, during the War, was an efficient member of the "War Finance Committee." A liberal patron of all moral and benevolent enterprises, as shown by his coöperation with the "Relief and Aid Society" after the fire of 1871, and his generous benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Association and feeble churches, his most efficient service was rendered to the cause of education as represented in the Northwestern University, of which he was a Trustee from its organization, and much of the time an executive officer. To his noble benefaction the institution owes its splendid library building, erected some years ago at a cost of \$100,000. In the future history of Chicago, Mr. Lunt's name will stand beside that of J. Young Scammon, Walter L. Newberry, John Crerar, and others of its most liberal benefactors. Died, at his home in Evanston, April 5, 1897.

LUSK, John T., pioneer, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1784; brought to Kentucky in 1791 by his father (James Lusk), who established a ferry across the Ohio, opposite the present town of Golconda, in Pope County, Ill. Lusk's Creek, which empties into the Ohio in that vicinity, took its name from this family. In 1805 the subject of this sketch came to Madison County, Ill., and settled near Edwardsville. During the War of 1812-14 he was engaged in the service as a "Ranger." When Edwardsville began its growth, he moved into the town and erected a house of hewn logs, a story and a half high and containing three rooms, which became the first hotel in the town and a place of considerable historical note. Mr. Lusk held, at different periods, the positions of Deputy Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster, dying, Dec. 22, 1857.

LUTHERANS, The. While this sect in Illinois, as elsewhere, is divided into many branches, it is a unit in accepting the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith, in the use of Luther's small Catechism in instruction of the young, in the practice of infant baptism and confirmation at an early age, and in acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. Services are conducted, in various sections of the country, in not less than twelve different languages. The number of Lutheran ministers in Illinois exceeds 400, who preach in the English, German, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian tongues. The churches over which they preside recognize allegiance to eight distinct ecclesiastical bodies, denominated synods, as follows: The Northern, South-

ern, Central and Wartburg Synods of the General Synod; the Illinois-Missouri District of the Synodical Conference; the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Church; the Swedish-Augustana, and the Indiana Synod of the General Council. To illustrate the large proportion of the foreign element in this denomination, reference may be made to the fact that, of sixty-three Lutheran churches in Chicago, only four use the English language. Of the remainder, thirty-seven make use of the German, ten Swedish, nine Norwegian and three Danish. The whole number of communicants in the State, in 1892, was estimated at 90,000. The General Synod sustains a German Theological Seminary in Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

LYONS, a village of Cook County, 12 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 486; (1890), 732.

MACALISTER & STEBBINS BONDS, the name given to a class of State indebtedness incurred in the year 1841, through the hypothecation, by John D. Whiteside (then Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois), with Messrs. Macalister & Stebbins, brokers of New York City, of 804 interest-bearing bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in 1865, upon which the said Macalister & Stebbins advanced to the State \$261,560.83. This was done with the understanding that the firm would make further advances sufficient to increase the aggregate to forty per cent of the face value of the bonds, but upon which no further advances were actually made. In addition to these, there were deposited with the same firm, within the next few months, with a like understanding, internal improvement bonds and State scrip amounting to \$109,215.44—making the aggregate of State securities in their hands \$913,215.44, upon which the State had received only the amount already named—being 28.64 per cent of the face value of such indebtedness. Attempts having been made by the holders of these bonds (with whom they had been hypothecated by Macalister & Stebbins), to secure settlement on their par face value, the matter became the subject of repeated legislative acts, the most important of which were passed in 1847 and 1849—both reciting, in their respective preambles, the history of the transaction. The last of these provided for the issue to Macalister & Stebbins of new bonds, payable in 1865, for the amount of principal and interest of the sum actually advanced and found to be due, conditioned upon the surrender, by them, of the original bonds and other

evidences of indebtedness received by them in 1841. This the actual holders refused to accept, and brought the case before the Supreme Court in an effort to compel the Governor (who was then *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner) to recognize the full face of their claim. This the Supreme Court refused to do, on the ground that, the executive being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, they had no authority over his official acts. In 1859 a partial refunding of these bonds, to the amount of \$114,000, was obtained from Governor Bissell, who, being an invalid, was probably but imperfectly acquainted with their history and previous legislation on the subject. Representations made to him led to a suspension of the proceeding, and, as the bonds were not transferable except on the books of the Funding Agency in the office of the State Auditor, they were treated as illegal and void, and were ultimately surrendered by the holders on the basis originally fixed, without loss to the State. In 1865 an additional act was passed requiring the presentation, for payment, of the portion of the original bonds still outstanding, on pain of forfeiture, and this was finally done.

MACK, Alonzo W., legislator, was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1822; at 16 years of age settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., later began the study of medicine and graduated at Laporte, Ind., in 1844. Then, having removed to Kankakee, Ill., he adopted the practice of law; in 1858 was elected Representative, and, in 1860 and '64, to the Senate, serving through five continuous sessions (1858-68). In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned, in January following, to take his seat in the Senate. Colonel Mack, who was a zealous friend of Governor Yates, was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of "The Chicago Republican," in May, 1865, and was its business manager the first year of its publication, but disagreeing with the editor, Charles A. Dana, both finally retired. Colonel Mack then resumed the practice of law in Chicago, dying there, Jan. 4, 1871.

MACKINAW, a town of Tazewell County, at the intersection of two railroad lines, 18 miles southeast of Peoria. The district is agricultural and stock-raising. There are manufactories of farming implements, wagons and carriages here. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 482; (1890), 545.

MAC MILLAN, Thomas C., Clerk of United States District Court, was born at Stranraer, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1850; came with his parents, in

1857, to Chicago, where he graduated from the High School and spent some time in the Chicago University; in 1873 became a reporter on "The Chicago Inter Ocean;" two years later accompanied an exploring expedition to the Black Hills and, in 1875-76, represented that paper with General Crook in the campaign against the Sioux. After an extended tour in Europe, he assumed charge of the "Curiosity Shop" department of "The Inter Ocean," served on the Cook County Board of Education and as a Director of the Chicago Public Library, besides eight years in the General Assembly—1885-89 in the House and 1889-93 in the Senate. In January, 1896, Mr. MacMillan was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at Chicago. He has been a Trustee of Illinois College since 1886, and, in 1885, received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution.

MACOMB, the county-seat of McDonough County, situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles northeast of Quincy, 12 miles southwest of Bushnell, and 34 miles southeast of Burlington, Iowa. The principal manufactures are carriages, tile and drain-pipe and pottery. It contains a court house, two national banks, nine churches, a high school and four newspapers—one daily. It is the seat of the McDonough Normal and Scientific College. Population (1880), 3,140; (1890), 4,052.

MACON, a city in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles south by west of Decatur. Macon County is one of the most fertile in the corn belt, and the city is an important shipping point for corn. It has wagon and tile works, four churches and a graded school, and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 793; (1890), 819.

MACON COUNTY, situated near the geographical center of the State. The census of 1890 gave its area as 580 square miles, and its population, 38,083. It was organized in 1829, and named for Nathaniel Macon, a revolutionary soldier and statesman. The surface is chiefly level prairie, although in parts there is a fair growth of timber. The county is well drained by the Sangamon River and its tributaries. The soil is that high grade of fertility which one might expect in the corn belt of the central portion of the State. Besides corn, oats, rye and barley are extensively cultivated, while potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the products. Decatur is the county-seat and principal city in the heart of a rich agricultural region. Maroa, in the northern part of the county, enjoys considerable local trade.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, a south-central county, with an area of 864 square miles and a population

of 40,380 in 1890. The word Macoupin is of Indian derivation, signifying "white potato." The county, originally a part of Madison, and later of Greene, was separately organized in 1829, under the supervision of Seth Hodges, William Wilcox and Theodorus Davis. The first court house (of logs) was erected in 1830. It contained but two rooms, and in pleasant weather juries were wont to retire to a convenient grove to deliberate upon their findings. The surface of the county is level, with narrow belts of timber following the course of the streams. The soil is fertile, and both corn and wheat are extensively raised. While agriculture is the chief industry in the south, stock-raising is successfully carried on in the north. Carlinville is the county-seat and Bunker Hill, Stanton, Virden and Girard the other principal towns.

MAC VEAGH, Franklin, merchant, lawyer and politician, was born on a farm in Chester County, Pa., graduated from Yale University in 1862, and, two years later, from Columbia Law School, New York. He was soon compelled to abandon practice on account of ill-health, and removed to Chicago, in September, 1865, where he embarked in business as a wholesale grocer. In 1874 he was chosen President of the Volunteer Citizens' Association, which inaugurated many important municipal reforms. He was thereafter repeatedly urged to accept other offices, among them the mayoralty, but persistently refused until 1894, when he accepted a nomination for United States Senator by a State Convention of the Democratic Party. He made a thorough canvass of the State, but the Republicans having gained control of the Legislature, he was defeated. He is the head of one of the most extensive wholesale grocery establishments in the city of Chicago.

MADISON COUNTY, situated in the southwest division of the State, and bordering on the Mississippi River. Its area is about 740 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly along the Mississippi bluffs, but generally either level or only slightly undulating in the interior. The "American Bottom" occupies a strip of country along the western border, four to six miles wide, as far north as Alton, and is exceptionally fertile. The county was organized in 1812, being the first county set off from St. Clair County after the organization of Illinois Territory, in 1809, and the third within the Territory. It was named in honor of James Madison, then President of the United States. At that time it embraced substantially the whole of the northern part of the

State, but its limits were steadily reduced by excisions until 1843. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes being raised and exported in large quantities. Coal seams underlie the soil, and carboniferous limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Alton. American settlers began first to arrive about 1800, the Judys, Gillhams and Whitesides being among the first, generally locating in the American Bottom, and laying the foundation for the present county. In the early history of the State, Madison County was the home of a large number of prominent men who exerted a large influence in shaping its destiny. Among these were Governor Edwards, Governor Coles, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, and many more whose names are intimately interwoven with State history. The county-seat is at Edwardsville, and Alton is the principal city. Population (1880), 50,126; (1890), 51,535.

MAGRUDER, Benjamin D., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Natchez, Miss., Sept. 27, 1838; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and, for three years thereafter, engaged in teaching in his father's private academy at Baton Rouge, La., and in reading law. In 1859 he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, and the same year opened an office at Memphis, Tenn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his sympathies being strongly in favor of the Union, he came North, and, after visiting relatives at New Haven, Conn., settled at Chicago, in June, 1861. While ever radically loyal, he refrained from enlisting or taking part in political discussions during the war, many members of his immediate family being in the Confederate service. He soon achieved and easily maintained a high standing at the Chicago bar; in 1868 was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1885, was elected to succeed Judge T. Lyle Dickey on the bench of the Supreme Court, being re-elected for a full term of nine years in 1888, and again in 1897. He was Chief Justice in 1891-92.

MAKANDA, a village of Jackson County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 8 miles south of Carbondale. It is in the midst of a rich fruit-growing region, large amounts of this product being shipped there and at Cobden, for the Chicago and other markets. The place has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 344.

MALTBY, Jasper A., soldier, was born in Ash-tabula County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1826, served as a private in the Mexican War and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. After his discharge he

established himself in the mercantile business at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Fort Donelson, promoted Colonel in November, 1862, and wounded a second time at Vicksburg; commissioned Brigadier-General in August, 1863; served through the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and was mustered out, January, 1866. Later, he was appointed by the commander of the district Mayor of Vicksburg, dying in that office, Dec. 12, 1867.

MANCHESTER, a town of Scott County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 16 miles south of Jacksonville; has some manufactures of pottery. Population (1890), 408.

MANIERE, George, early Chicago lawyer and jurist, born of Huguenot descent, at New London, Conn., in 1817. Bereft of his father in 1831, his mother removed to New York City, where he began the study of law, occasionally contributing to "The New York Mirror," then one of the leading literary periodicals of the country. In 1835 he removed to Chicago, where he completed his professional studies and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His first office was a deputyship in the Circuit Clerk's office; later, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and served one term as Alderman and two terms as City Attorney. While filling the latter office he codified the municipal ordinances. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1861 without opposition. Before the expiration of his second term he died, May 21, 1863. He held the office of School Commissioner from 1844 to 1852, during which time, largely through his efforts, the school system was remodeled and the impaired school fund placed in a satisfactory condition. He was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, a member of the first Board of Regents of the (old) Chicago University, and prominently connected with several societies of a semi-public character. He was a polished writer and was, for a time, in editorial control of "The Chicago Democrat."

MANN, James R., lawyer and Congressman, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856, whence his father moved to Iroquois County in 1867; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1876 and at the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1881, after which he established himself in practice in Chicago, finally becoming the head of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller; in 1888 was elected Attorney of the village of Hyde Park

and, after the annexation of that municipality to the city of Chicago, in 1892 was elected Alderman of the Thirty-second Ward, and re-elected in 1894, while in the City Council becoming one of its most prominent members; in 1894, served as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Peoria, and, in 1895, as Chairman of the Cook County Republican Convention. In 1896 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving a plurality of 28,459 over the Free Silver Democratic candidate, and 26,907 majority over all. In 1898 he was a candidate for re-election, and was again successful, by over 17,000 plurality, on a largely reduced vote. Other positions held by Mr. Mann, previous to his election to Congress, include those of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County and General Attorney of the South Park Commissioners of the city of Chicago.

MANN, Orrin L., lawyer and soldier, was born in Geauga County, Ohio., and, in his youth, removed to the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he learned the blacksmith trade, but, being compelled to abandon it on account of an injury, in 1851 began study with the late Dr. Hinman, then in charge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Albion, Mich. Dr. Hinman having, two years later, become President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Mr. Mann accompanied his preceptor to Chicago, continuing his studies for a time, but later engaging in teaching; in 1856 entered the University of Michigan, but left in his junior year. In 1860 he took part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Lincoln; early in the following spring had made arrangements to engage in the lumber-trade in Chicago, but abandoned this purpose at the firing on Fort Sumter; then assisted in organizing the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (the "Yates Phalanx"), which having been accepted after considerable delay, he was chosen Major. The regiment was first assigned to duty in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but afterwards took part in the first battle of Winchester and in operations in North and South Carolina. Having previously been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Mann was now assigned to court-martial duty at Newbern and Hilton Head. Later, he participated in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, winning a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for meritorious service. The Thirty-ninth, having "veteranized" in 1864, was again sent east, and being assigned to the command of Gen. B. F. Butler, took part in the battle of Bermuda

Hundreds, where Colonel Mann was seriously wounded, necessitating a stay of several months in hospital. Returning to duty, he was assigned to the staff of General Ord, and later served as Provost Marshal of the District of Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, being finally mustered out in December, 1865. After the war he engaged in the real estate and loan business, but, in 1866, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, serving until 1868, when he was succeeded by General Corse. Other positions held by him have been: Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly (1874-76), Coroner of Cook County (1878-80), and Sheriff (1880-82). General Mann was injured by a fall, some years since, inducing partial paralysis.

MANNING, Joel, first Secretary of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Commissioners, was born in 1793, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1818, and came to Southern Illinois at an early day, residing for a time at Brownsville, Jackson County, where he held the office of County-Clerk. In 1836 he was practicing law, when he was appointed Secretary of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining in office until 1845. He continued to reside at Lockport, Will County, until near the close of his life, when he removed to Joliet, dying there, Jan. 8, 1869.

MANNING, Julius, lawyer, was born in Canada, near Chateaugay, N. Y., but passed his earlier years chiefly in the State of New York, completing his education at Middlebury College, Vt.; in 1839 came to Knoxville, Ill., where he served one term as County Judge and two terms (1842-46) as Representative in the General Assembly. He was also a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1848. In 1853 he removed to Peoria, where he was elected, in 1861, a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of the following year. Died, at Knoxville, July 4, 1862.

MANSFIELD, a village of Piatt County, at the intersection of the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railways, 32 miles southeast of Bloomington. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural region; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 398; (1890), 533.

MANTENO, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles south of Chicago; a shipping point for grain, livestock, small fruits and dairy products; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 632; (1890), 627.

MAQUON, a village of Knox County, on the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 16 miles southeast of Galesburg. The region is agricultural. The town has banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 548; (1890), 501.

MARCY, (Dr.) Oliver, educator, was born in Coleraine, Mass., Feb. 13, 1820; received his early education in the grammar schools of his native town, graduating, in 1842, from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He early manifested a deep interest in the natural sciences and became a teacher in an academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained until 1862, meanwhile making numerous trips for geologic investigation. One of these was made in 1849, overland, to Puget Sound, for the purpose of securing data for maps of the Pacific Coast, and settling disputed questions as to the geologic formation of the Rocky Mountains. During this trip he visited San Francisco, making maps of the mountain regions for the use of the Government. In 1862 he was called to the professorship of Natural History in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, remaining there until his death. The institution was then in its infancy, and he taught mathematics in connection with his other duties. From 1890 he was Dean of the faculty. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1876. Died, at Evanston, March 19, 1899.

MAREDOSIA (MARAIIS de OGEE), a peculiar depression (or slough) in the southwestern part of Whiteside County, connecting the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, through which, in times of freshets, the former sometimes discharges a part of its waters into the latter. On the other hand, when Rock River is relatively higher, it sometimes discharges through the same channel into the Mississippi. Its general course is north and south.—**Cat-Tail Slough**, a similar depression, runs nearly parallel with the Maredosia, at a distance of five or six miles from the latter. The highest point in the Maredosia above low water in the Mississippi is thirteen feet, and that in the Cat-Tail Slough is twenty-six feet. Each is believed, at some time, to have served as a channel for the Mississippi.

MARENGO, a city of McHenry County, settled in 1835, incorporated as a town in 1857 and, as a city, in 1893; lies 68 miles northwest of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is in the heart of a dairying and fruit-growing district; has a foundry, stove-works, and canning factory; is also supplied with water-works, elec-

tric lights, has six churches, good schools and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,264; (1890), 1,445.

MARINE, a village of Madison County, on the St. Louis & Eastern Railroad, 27 miles northeast of St. Louis. Several of its earliest settlers were sea-captains from the East, from whom the "Marine Settlement" obtained its name. Population (1880), 774; (1890), 637.

MARION, the county-seat of Williamson County, 172 miles southeast of Springfield, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. It is in an agricultural and coal region, and contains cotton and woolen mills, besides six churches and a graded public school. Three weekly newspapers are published there. Population (1880), 881; (1890), 1,338; (1898) estimated, 1,800.

MARION COUNTY, located near the center of the southern half of the State, with an area of 580 square miles; was organized in 1823, and, by the census of 1890, had a population of 24,381. About half the county is prairie, the chief products being tobacco, wool and fruit. The remainder is timbered land. It is watered by the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers. The bottom lands have a heavy growth of choice timber, and a deep, rich soil. A large portion of the county is underlaid with a thin vein of coal, and the rocks all belong to the upper coal measures. Sandstone and building sand are also abundant. Ample shipping facilities are afforded by the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio (S.W.) Railroads. Salem is the county-seat, but Centralia is the largest and most important town, being a railroad junction and center of an extensive fruit-trade. Sandoval is a thriving town at the junction of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads.

MARISSA, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line Railroad, 39 miles southeast of St. Louis. It is in a farming and mining district; the place has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 876.

MAROA, a city in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles north of Decatur and 31 miles south of Bloomington. A steam flour-mill and a manufactory of windmills are the chief industrial establishments. The city has two banks, two newspapers, three or four churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 870; (1890), 1,164.

MARQUETTE, (Father) Jacques, a French missionary and explorer, born at Laon, France, in 1637. He became a Jesuit at the age of 17, and, twelve years later (1666), was ordained a priest.

The same year he sailed for Canada, landing at Quebec. For eighteen months he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Indian dialects, and, in 1668, accompanied a party of Nez-Perces to Lake Superior, where he founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. Later, after various vicissitudes, he went to Mackinac, and, in that vicinity, founded the Mission of St. Ignace and built a rude church. In 1673 he accompanied Joliet on his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi, the two setting out from Green Bay on May 17, and reaching the Mississippi, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, June 17. (For an interesting translation of Marquette's quaint narrative of the expedition, see Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," N. Y., 1852.) In September, 1673, after leaving the Illinois and stopping for some time among the Indians near "Starved Rock," he returned to Green Bay much broken in health. In October, 1674, under orders from his superior, he set out to establish a mission at Kaskaskia on the Upper Illinois. In December he reached the present site of Chicago, where he was compelled to halt because of exhaustion. On March 29, 1675, he resumed his journey, and reached Kaskaskia, after much suffering, on April 8. After laboring indefatigably and making many converts, failing health compelled him to start on his return to Mackinac. Before the voyage was completed he died, May 18, 1675, at the mouth of a stream which long bore his name—but is not the present Marquette River—on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. His remains were subsequently removed to Point St. Ignace. He was the first to attempt to explain the lake tides, and modern science has not improved his theory.

MARSEILLES, a city on the Illinois River, in La Salle County, eight miles east of Ottawa, and 77 miles southwest of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Excellent water power is furnished by a dam across the river. The city has several factories, among the leading products being flour, paper and agricultural implements. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The grain trade is large, sufficient to support three elevators. There are two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,882; (1890), 2,210.

MARSH, Benjamin F., Congressman, born in Wythe Township, Hancock County, Ill., was educated at private schools and at Jubilee College, leaving the latter institution one year before graduation. He read law under the tutelage of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, of Warsaw, and was

admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney. Immediately upon the first call for troops in 1861, he raised a company of cavalry, and, going to Springfield, tendered it to Governor Yates. No cavalry having been called for, the Governor felt constrained to decline it. On his way home Mr. Marsh stopped at Quincy and enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served until July 4, 1861, when Governor Yates advised him by telegraph of his readiness to accept his cavalry company. Returning to Warsaw he recruited another company within a few days, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was attached to the Second Illinois Cavalry. He served in the army until January, 1866, being four times wounded, and rising to the rank of Colonel. On his return home he interested himself in politics. In 1869 he was a Republican candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and, in 1876, was elected to represent the Tenth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving until 1889. In 1894 he was again elected to Congress from his old district, which, under the new apportionment, had become the Fifteenth, was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress he was a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of the Committee on Militia.

MARSH, William, jurist, was born at Moravia, N. Y., May 11, 1822; was educated at Groton Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1842. He studied law, in part, in the office of Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, practicing at Ithaca until 1854, when he removed to Quincy, Ill. Here he continued in practice, in partnership, at different periods, with prominent lawyers of that city, until elected to the Circuit bench in 1883, serving until 1891. Died, April 14, 1894.

MARSHALL, the county-seat of Clark County, and an incorporated city, 16½ miles southwest of Terre Haute, Ind., and a point of intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Vandalia Railroads. The surrounding country is devoted to farming and stock-raising. The city has woolen, flour, saw and planing mills, besides considerable mercantile trade. It has banks, eight churches and a good public school system, which includes a high school. Three weekly newspapers are published. Population (1880), 1,885; (1890), 1,900.

MARSHALL, Samuel S., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1824; studied law and soon after located at McLeansboro. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but resigned, early in the following year, to become State's Attorney, serving until 1848; was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 to 1854, and again from 1861 to 1865; was delegate from the State-at-large to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. In 1861 he received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature for United States Senator, and was similarly honored in the Fortieth Congress (1867) by receiving the Democratic support for Speaker of the House. He was first elected to Congress in 1854, re-elected in 1856, and, later, served continuously from 1865 to 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. Died, July 26, 1890.

MARSHALL COUNTY, situated in the north-central part of the State, with an area of 400 square miles—named for Chief Justice John Marshall. Settlers began to arrive in 1827, and county organization was effected in 1839. The Illinois River bisects the county, which is also drained by Sugar Creek. The surface is generally level prairie, except along the river, although occasionally undulating. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, hay and oats forming the staple agricultural products. Hogs are raised in great number, and coal is extensively mined. Lacon is the county-seat. Population (1880), 15,053; (1890), 13,653.

MARTIN, (Gen.) James S., ex-Congressman and soldier, was born in Scott County, Va., August 19, 1826, educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 20, accompanied his parents to Southern Illinois, settling in Marion County. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the war with Mexico. In 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Marion County Court, which office he filled for twelve years. By profession he is a lawyer, and has been in active practice when not in public or military life. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and, at the close of the war, brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return home he was elected County Judge of Marion County, and, in 1868, appointed United States Pension Agent. The latter post he resigned in 1872, having been elected, as a Republican, to represent

the Sixteenth District in the Forty-third Congress. He was Commander of the Grand Army for the Department of Illinois in 1889-90.

MARTINSVILLE, a village of Clark County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles southwest of Marshall; the place has a bank and two newspapers. Population (1880), 663; (1890), 779.

MASCOUTAH, a city in St. Clair County, 25 miles from St. Louis and 11 miles east of Belleville, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Coal-mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the surrounding country. Flour manufacture is carried on to some extent in the city. Population (1890), 2,558; (1890), 2,032.

MASON, Roswell B., civil engineer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1805; in his boyhood was employed as a teamster on the Erie Canal, a year later (1822) accepting a position as rodman under Edward F. Gay, assistant-engineer in charge of construction. Subsequently he was employed on the Schuylkill and Morris Canals, on the latter becoming assistant-engineer and, finally, chief and superintendent. Other works with which Mr. Mason was connected in a similar capacity were the Pennsylvania Canal and the Housatonic, New York & New Haven and the Vermont Valley Railroads. In 1851 he came west and took charge of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, a work which required five years for its completion. The next four years were spent as contractor in the construction of roads in Iowa and Wisconsin, until 1860, when he became Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but remained only one year, in 1861 accepting the position of Controller of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he retained until 1867. The next two years were occupied in the service of the State in lowering the summit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago, and it was in the closing days of his term that the great fire of 1871 occurred, testing his executive ability to the utmost. From 1873 to 1883 he served as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, and was one of the incorporators, and a life-long Director, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Died, Jan. 1, 1892.—**Edward Gay** (Mason), son of the preceding, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., August 23, 1839; came with his father's family, in 1852, to Chicago, where he attended school for several years, after which he entered Yale College, graduating there in 1860. He then

studied law, and, later, became a member of the law firm of Mattocks & Mason, but subsequently, in conjunction with two brothers, organized the firm of Mason Brothers, for the prosecution of a real-estate and law business. In 1881 Mr. Mason was one of the organizers of the Chicago Musical Festival, which was instrumental in bringing Theodore Thomas to Chicago. In 1887 he became President of the Chicago Historical Society, as the successor of Elihu B. Washburne, retaining the position until his death, Dec. 18, 1898. During his incumbency, the commodious building, now occupied by the Historical Society Library, was erected, and he added largely to the resources of the Society by the collection of rare manuscripts and other historical records. He was the author of several historical works, including "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," "Kaskaskia and Its Parish Records," besides papers on La Salle and the first settlers of Illinois, and "The Story of James Willing—An Episode of the American Revolution." He also edited a volume entitled "Early Chicago and Illinois," which was published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Mason was, for several years, a Trustee of Yale University and, about the time of his death, was prominently talked of for President of that institution, as successor to President Timothy Dwight.

MASON, William E., United States Senator, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 7, 1850, and accompanied his parents to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1858. He was educated at the Bentonsport Academy and at Birmingham College. From 1866 to 1870 he taught school, the last two years at Des Moines. In that city he studied law with Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, who afterward admitted him to partnership. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practiced his profession. He soon embarked in politics, and, in 1878, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1882, to the State Senate. In 1884 he was the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District (then strongly Republican), but, owing to party dissensions, was defeated by James H. Ward, a Democrat. In 1886, and again in 1888, he was elected to Congress, but, in 1890, was defeated for re-election by Allan C. Durborow. He is a vigorous and effective campaign speaker. In 1897 he was elected United States Senator, receiving in the Legislature 125 votes to 77 for John P. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate.

MASON CITY, a prosperous city in Mason County, at the intersection of the Chicago &

Alton and the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroads, 18 miles west by north of Lincoln, and about 30 miles north of Springfield. Being in the heart of a rich corn-growing district, it is an important shipping point for that commodity. It has four churches, two banks, two newspapers, brick works, flour-mills, grain-elevators and a carriage factory. Population (1880), 1,714; (1890), 1,869.

MASON COUNTY, organized in 1841, with a population of about 2,000; population (1890), 16,067, and area of 560 square miles,—named for a county in Kentucky. It lies a little northwest of the center of the State, the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers forming its west and its south boundaries. The soil, while sandy, is fertile. The chief staple is corn, and the county offers excellent opportunities for viticulture. The American pioneer of Mason County was probably Maj. Ossian B. Ross, who settled at Havana in 1832. Not until 1837, however, can immigration be said to have set in rapidly. Havana was first chosen as the county-seat, but Bath enjoyed the honor for a few years, the county offices being permanently removed to the former point in 1851. Mason City is an important shipping point on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MASONS, ANCIENT ORDER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED. (See *Free-Masons*.)

MASSAC COUNTY, an extreme southern county of the State and one of the smallest, its area, being but little more than 240 square miles, with a population (1890) of 11,313—named for Fort Massac, within its borders. The surface is hilly toward the north, but the bottom lands along the Ohio River are swampy and liable to frequent overflows. A considerable portion of the natural resources consists of timber—oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, cypress and cottonwood abounding. Saw-mills are found in nearly every town, and considerable grain and tobacco are raised. The original settlers were largely from Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina, and hospitality is traditional. Metropolis, on the Ohio River, is the county-seat. It was laid off in 1839, although Massac County was not separately organized until 1843. At Massac City may be seen the ruins of the early French fort of that name.

MASSAC COUNTY REBELLION, the name commonly given to an outbreak of mob violence which occurred in Massac County, in 1845-46. An arrested criminal having asserted that an organized band of thieves and robbers existed, and having given the names of a large number of the

alleged members, popular excitement rose to fever heat. A company of self-appointed "regulators" was formed, whose acts were so arbitrary that, at the August election of 1846, a Sheriff and County Clerk were elected on the avowed issue of opposition to these irregular tactics. This served to stimulate the "regulators" to renewed activity. Many persons were forced to leave the county on suspicion, and others tortured into making confession. In consequence, some leading "regulators" were thrown into jail, only to be soon released by their friends, who ordered the Sheriff and County Clerk to leave the county. The feud rapidly grew, both in proportions and in intensity. Governor French made two futile efforts to restore order through mediation, and the ordinary processes of law were also found unavailing. Judge Scates was threatened with lynching. Only 60 men dared to serve in the Sheriff's posse, and these surrendered upon promise of personal immunity from violence. This pledge was not regarded, several members of the posse being led away as prisoners, some of whom, it was believed, were drowned in the Ohio River. All the incarcerated "regulators" were again released, the Sheriff and his supporters were once more ordered to leave, and fresh seizures and outrages followed each other in quick succession. To remedy this condition of affairs, the Legislature of 1847 enacted a law creating district courts, under the provisions of which a Judge might hold court in any county in his circuit. This virtually conferred upon the Judge the right to change the venue at his own discretion, and thus secure juries unbiased by local or partisan feeling. The effect of this legislation was highly beneficial in restoring quiet, although the embers of the feud still smoldered and intermittently leaped into flame for several years thereafter.

MATHENY, Charles R., pioneer, was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 6, 1786, licensed as a Methodist preacher, in Kentucky, and, in 1805, came to St. Clair County (then in Indiana Territory), as a missionary. Later, he studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the Third Territorial (1817) and the Second State Legislatures (1820-22); removed, in 1821, to the newly organized county of Sangamon, where he was appointed the first County Clerk, remaining in office eighteen years, also for some years holding, at the same time, the offices of Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge. Died, while County Clerk, in 1839.—**Noah W. (Matheny)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 31, 1815; was assistant of his father in the

County Clerk's office in Sangamon County, and, on the death of the latter, (November, 1839), was elected his successor, and re-elected for eight consecutive terms, serving until 1873. Died, April 30, 1877.—**JAMES H.** (Matheny), another son, born Oct. 30, 1818, in St. Clair County; served in his youth as Clerk in various local offices; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, elected Circuit Clerk in 1852, at the close of his term beginning the practice of law; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, in October, 1862, and, after the siege of Vicksburg, served as Judge Advocate until July, 1864, when he resigned. He then returned to his profession, but, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Sangamon County, holding the office by repeated re-elections until his death, Sept. 7, 1890,—having resided in Springfield 68 years.

MATHER, Thomas, pioneer merchant, was born, April 24, 1795, at Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn.; in early manhood was engaged for a time in business in New York City, but, in the spring of 1818, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he soon after became associated in business with James L. Lamb and others. This firm was afterwards quite extensively engaged in trade with New Orleans. Later he became one of the founders of the town of Chester. In 1820 Mr. Mather was elected to the lower branch of the Second General Assembly from Randolph County, was re-elected to the Third (serving for a part of the session as Speaker), and again to the Fourth, but, before the expiration of his last term, resigned to accept an appointment from President John Quincy Adams as Commissioner to locate the military road from Independence to Santa Fe, and to conclude treaties with the Indians along the line. In the Legislature of 1823 he was one of the most determined opponents of the scheme for securing a pro-slavery Constitution. In 1828 he was again elected to the House and, in 1832, to the Senate for a term of four years. He also served as Colonel on the staff of Governor Coles, and was supported for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean, in 1830. Having removed to Springfield in 1835, he became prominent in business affairs there in connection with his former partner, Mr. James L. Lamb; in 1837 was appointed a member of the first Board of Fund Commissioners for the State under the internal improvement system; also served seven years as President of the Springfield branch of the State Bank: was connected, as a stock-

holder, with the construction of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, extending from Springfield to the Illinois river at Naples, and was also identified, financially, with the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. From 1835 until his death, Colonel Mather served as one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and was a liberal contributor to the endowment of that institution. His death occurred during a visit to Philadelphia, March 28, 1853.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, ninth regularly elected Governor of Illinois (1853-57), was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 8, 1808; after some experience in business and as a teacher, in 1831 he went to South Carolina, where he was foreman in the construction of the first railroad in that State. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, where he became a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and also engaged in manufacturing at Joliet. After serving three terms in the State Senate, he was elected Governor in 1852, and, in 1855, was defeated by Lyman Trumbull for the United States Senatorship. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was complimented by the Legislature, and retired to private life a popular man. Later, there were developed grave scandals in connection with the refunding of certain canal scrip, with which his name—unfortunately—was connected. He turned over property to the State of the value of nearly \$250,000, for its indemnification. He finally took up his residence in Chicago, and later spent considerable time in travel in Europe. He was for many years the lessee and President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Died in Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873.

MATTHEWS, Asa C., ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury, was born in Pike County, Ill., March 22, 1833; graduated from Illinois College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar three years later. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he abandoned a remunerative practice at Pittsfield to enlist in the army, and was elected and commissioned a Captain in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Colonel, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Supervisor for the District composed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, in 1875. Being elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1876, he resigned his office, and was re-elected to the Legislature in 1878. On the death of Judge Higbee, Governor Hamilton appointed Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy thus created on the bench of the Sixth Circuit, his term expiring in 1885. In 1888 he was elected to

the Thirty-sixth General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House. In May, 1889, President Harrison named him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and the House, by a unanimous vote, expressed its gratification at his selection. Since retiring from office, Colonel Matthews has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession at Pittsfield.

MATTHEWS, Milton W., lawyer and journalist, was born in Clark County, Ill., March 1, 1846, educated in the common schools, and, near the close of the war, served in a 100-days' regiment; began teaching in Champaign County in 1865, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; in 1873 was appointed Master in Chancery, served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, and, in 1888, was elected to the State Senate, meanwhile, from 1879, discharging the duties of editor of "The Champaign County Herald," of which he was also proprietor. During his last session in the State Senate (1891-92) he served as President pro tem. of that body; was also President of the State Press Association and served on the staff of Governor Fifer, with the rank of Colonel of the Illinois National Guard. Died, at Urbana, May 10, 1892.

MATTOON, an important city in Coles County, 172 miles west of south from Chicago and 56 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind.; a point of junction for three lines of railway, and an important shipping point for corn and broom corn, which are both extensively grown in the surrounding region. It has several banks, foundries, machine shops, brick and tile works, flour-mills, grain-elevators, with two daily and four weekly newspapers; also has good graded schools and a high school. The repair shops of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad are located here. Population (1880), 5,737; (1890), 6,833.

MAXWELL, Philip, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Guilford, Vt., April 3, 1799, graduated in medicine and practiced for a time at Sackett's Harbor, also serving in the New York Legislature; was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Dearborn, in 1833, remaining until the abandonment of the fort at the end of 1836. In 1838 he was promoted Surgeon, and served with Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, but resumed private practice in Chicago in 1844; served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1848-52) and, in 1855, settled on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis., where he died, Nov. 5, 1859.

MAY, William L., early lawyer and Congressman, was born in Kentucky, came at an early day

to Edwardsville, Ill., and afterwards to Jacksonville; was elected from Morgan County to the Sixth General Assembly (1828), and the next year removed to Springfield, having been appointed by President Jackson Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office there. He was twice elected to Congress (1834 and '36), the first year defeating Benjamin Mills, a brilliant lawyer of Galena. Later, May became a resident of Peoria, but finally removed to California, where he died.

MAYO, Walter L., legislator, was born in Albion, Alameda County Va., March 7, 1810; came to Edwards County, Ill., in 1828, and began teaching. He took part in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), being appointed by Governor Reynolds Quartermaster of a battalion organized in that section of the State. He had previously been appointed County Clerk of Edwards County to fill a vacancy, and continued, by successive re-elections, to occupy the position for thirty-seven years—also acting, for a portion of the time, as Circuit Clerk, Judge of Probate and County Treasurer. In 1870 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly for the Edwards County District. On the evening of Jan. 18, 1878, he mysteriously disappeared, having been last seen at the Union Depot at East St. Louis, when about to take the train for his home at Albion, and is supposed to have been secretly murdered. No trace of his body or of the crime was ever discovered, and the affair has remained one of the mysteries of the criminal history of Illinois.

MAYWOOD, a village of Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, 10 miles west of that city, on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; has churches, two weekly newspapers, public schools and some manufactures. Population (1890), 2,076.

MCALLISTER, William K., jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1818. After admission to the bar he commenced practice at Albion, N. Y., and, in 1854, removed to Chicago. In 1866 he was a candidate for the bench of the Superior Court of that city, but was defeated by Judge Jameson. Two years later he was chosen Judge of the Recorder's Court, and, in 1870, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1875, having been elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected for a full term and assigned to Appellate Court duty in 1879. He was elected for a third time in 1885, but, before the expiration of his term, he died, Oct. 28, 1888.

McARTHUR, John, soldier, was born in Erskine, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1826; worked at his father's trade of blacksmith until 23 years old, when, coming to the United States, he settled in Chicago. Here he became foreman of a boiler-making establishment, later acquiring an establishment of his own. Having joined the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers at the beginning of the war, with a company of which he was Captain, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, still later Colonel, and, in March, 1862, promoted to Brigadier-General for gallantry in the assault on Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade. At Shiloh he was wounded, but after having his wound dressed, returned to the fight and succeeded to the command of the Second Division when Gen. W. H. L. Wallace fell mortally wounded. He commanded a division of McPherson's corps in the operations against Vicksburg, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, where he commanded a division under Gen. A. J. Smith, winning a brevet Major-Generalship by his gallantry. General McArthur was Postmaster of Chicago from 1873 to 1877.

McCAGG, Ezra Butler, lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825; studied law at Hudson, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, soon afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Scammon & McCagg. During the war Mr. McCagg was an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and (for some years after the fire of 1871) of the Relief and Aid Society; is also a life-member and officer of the Chicago Historical Society, besides being identified with several State and municipal boards. His standing in his profession is shown by the fact that he has been more than once offered a non-partisan nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, but has declined. He occupies a high rank in literary circles, as well as a connoisseur in art, and is the owner of a large private library collected since the destruction of one of the best in the West by the fire of 1871.

MCCARTNEY, James, lawyer and ex-Attorney General, was born of Scotch parentage in the north of Ireland, Feb. 14, 1835; at two years of age was brought to the United States and, until 1845, resided in Pennsylvania, when his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he spent his youth in general farm work, meanwhile attending a high school and finally engaging in teaching. In 1856 he began the study of law at Warren, Ohio, which he continued a year later in the office of Harding & Reed, at Monmouth, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1858, and

began practice at Monmouth, removing the following year to Galva. In April, 1861, he enlisted in what afterwards became the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, but, a year later, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. A few months later he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, being soon promoted to a captaincy, although serving much of the time as Judge Advocate on courts-martial, and, for one year, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Ohio. At the conclusion of his term of service in the army, he resumed the practice of his profession at Fairfield, Ill.; in 1880 was nominated and elected, as a Republican, Attorney-General of the State, and, during his last year in office, began the celebrated "Lake Front suits" which finally terminated successfully for the city of Chicago. Since retiring from office, General McCartney has been engaged in the practice of his profession, chiefly in Springfield and Chicago, having been a resident of the latter city since 1890.

MCCARTNEY, Robert Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 19, 1843, spent a portion of his boyhood in Pennsylvania, afterwards returning to Youngstown, Ohio, where he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, lying two days and nights on the field and enduring untold suffering. As soon as able to take the field he was commissioned, by Governor Curtin, a Captain in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the army of the Potomac to the close of the war, and taking part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865. After the war he took a course in a business college at Pittsburg, removed to Cleveland and began the study of law, but soon came to Illinois, and, having completed his law studies with his brother, J. T. McCartney, at Metropolis, was admitted to the bar in 1868; also edited a Republican paper there, became interested in lumber manufacture and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of that city. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of Massac County, serving nine years, when (1882) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, serving from 1885 to 1891. Died, Oct. 27, 1893. Judge McCartney was able, public-spirited and patriotic. The city of Metropolis owes to him the Free Public Library bearing his name.

MCLAUGHRY, Robert Wilson, penologist, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill., July 22, 1839, being descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry—his grandfather, who was a native of the North of Ireland, having come to America in his youth and served in the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, attending school in the winter until 1854, then spent the next two winters at an academy, and, in 1856, began a course in Monmouth College, where he graduated in 1860. The following year he spent as instructor in Latin in the same institution, but, in 1861, became editor of "The Carthage Republican," a Democratic paper, which he made a strong advocate of the cause of the Union, meanwhile, both by his pen and on the stump, encouraging enlistments in the army. About the first of July, 1862, having disposed of his interest in the paper, he enlisted in a company of which he was unanimously chosen Captain, and which, with four other companies organized in the same section, became the nucleus of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. The regiment having been completed at Camp Butler, he was elected Major, and going to the field in the following fall, took part in General Sherman's first movement against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862. Later, as a member of Osterhaus' Division of General McClelland's corps, he participated with his regiment in the capture of Arkansas Post, and in the operations against Vicksburg which resulted in the capture of that stronghold, in July, 1863. He then joined the Department of the Gulf under command of General Banks, but was compelled by sickness to return north. Having sufficiently recovered, he spent a few months in the recruiting service (1864), but, in May of that year, was transferred, by order of President Lincoln, to the Pay Department, as Additional-Paymaster, with the rank of Major, being finally assigned to duty at Springfield, where he remained, paying off Illinois regiments as mustered out of the service, until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. A few weeks later he was elected County Clerk of Hancock County, serving four years. In the meantime he engaged in the stone business, as head of the firm of R. W. McClaghry & Co., furnishing stone for the basement of the State Capitol at Springfield and for bridges across the Mississippi at Quincy and Keokuk—later being engaged in the same business at St. Genevieve, Mo., with headquarters at St. Louis. Compelled to retire by failing health, he took up his residence at Monmouth in 1873, but, in 1874, was

called to the wardenship of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until December, 1888, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., but, in May, 1891, accepted from Mayor Washburne the position of Chief of Police in Chicago, continuing in service, under Mayor Harrison, until August, 1893, when he became Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Early in 1897 he was again offered and accepted the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until 1899, when he received from President McKinley the appointment of Warden of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which position he now (1899) occupies. Major McClaghry's administration of penal and reformatory institutions has been eminently satisfactory, and he has taken rank as one of the most successful penologists in the country.

MCLELLAN, Robert H., lawyer and banker, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1823; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1847, and then studied law with Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, being admitted to the bar in 1850. The same year he removed to Galena, Ill.; during his first winter there, edited "The Galena Gazette," and the following spring formed a partnership with John M. Douglas, afterwards General Solicitor and President of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ended with the removal of the latter to Chicago, when Mr. McClellan succeeded him as local attorney of the road at Galena. In 1864 Mr. McClellan became President of the Bank of Galena—later the "National Bank of Galena"—remaining for over twenty years. He is also largely interested in local manufacturing and financial institutions elsewhere. He served as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1861-62), and as Senator (1876-80), and maintained a high rank as a sagacious and judicious legislator. Liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, his name has been prominently connected with all movements for the improvement of his locality and the advancement of the interests of the State.

MCCLERNAND, John Alexander, a volunteer officer in the Civil War and prominent Democratic politician, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812, brought to Shawneetown in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in journalism for a time. He served in the Black Hawk War, and was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and again in 1840 and '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, serv-

ing four consecutive terms, but declining a renomination, being about to remove to Jacksonville, where he resided from 1851 to 1856. Twice (1840 and '52) he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, and, in 1859, re-entered Congress as Representative of the Springfield District; was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861 to accept a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers from President Lincoln, being promoted Major-General early in 1862. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and before Vicksburg, and was in command at the capture of Arkansas Post, but was severely criticised for some of his acts during the Vicksburg campaign and relieved of his command by General Grant. Having finally been restored by order of President Lincoln, he participated in the campaign in Louisiana and Texas, but resigned his commission in 1864. General McClelland presided over the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, in 1886, was appointed by President Cleveland one of the members of the Utah Commission, serving through President Harrison's administration. He was also elected Circuit Judge in 1870, as successor to Hon. B. S. Edwards, who had resigned.

McCLURG, Alexander C., soldier and publisher, was born in Philadelphia but grew up in Pittsburg, where his father was an iron manufacturer. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and, after studying law for a time with Chief Justice Lowrie of Pennsylvania, came to Chicago in 1859, and entered the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co., as a junior clerk. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the War of the Rebellion, but the quota of three-months' men being already full, his services were not accepted. In August, 1862, he became a member of the "Crosby Guards," afterwards incorporated in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment), and was unanimously elected Captain of Company H. After the battle of Perryville, he was detailed as Judge Advocate at Nashville, and, in the following year, offered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General McCook, afterwards serving in a similar capacity on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird. He took part in the defense of Chattanooga and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, had two horses shot under him; was also with the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and, at the request of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and brevetted Brigadier-General—later, being pre-

sented with a sword bearing the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged, besides being especially complimented in letters by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Baird, Mitchell, Davis and others. He was invited to enter the regular army at the close of the war, but preferred to return to private life, and resumed his former position with S. C. Griggs & Co., soon after becoming a junior partner in the concern, of which he has since become the chief. In the various mutations through which this extensive firm has gone, General McClurg has been a leading factor until now (and since 1887) he stands at the head of the most extensive publishing firm west of New York.

McCONNEL, Murray, pioneer and lawyer, was born in Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1798, and educated in the common schools; left home at 14 years of age and, after a year at Louisville, spent several years flat-boating, trading and hunting in the West, during this period visiting Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, finally settling on a farm near Herculaneum, Mo. In 1833 he located in Scott (then a part of Morgan) County, Ill., but when the town of Jacksonville was laid out, became a citizen of that place. During the Black Hawk War (July and August, 1832), he served on the staff of Gen. J. D. Henry with the rank of Major; in 1837 was appointed by Governor Duncan a member of the Board of Public Works for the First Judicial District, in this capacity having charge of the construction of the railroad between Meredosia and Springfield (then known as the Northern Cross Railroad)—the first public railroad built in the State, and the only one constructed during the "internal improvement" era following 1837. He also held a commission from Governor French as Major-General of State Militia, and was appointed by President Buchanan Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, but resigned in 1858. In 1832, on his return from the Black Hawk War, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Morgan County, and, in 1864, was elected to the State Senate for the District composed of Morgan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler and Brown Counties, serving until 1868. Though previously a Democrat and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, he was an earnest supporter of the war policy of the Government, and was one of four Democratic Senators, in the General Assembly of 1865, who voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States. His death occurred by assassination, by

some unknown person, in his office at Jacksonville, Feb. 9, 1869.—**John Ludlum** (McConnel), son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 11, 1826, studied law and graduated at Transylvania Law School; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was promoted Captain after the battle of Buena Vista, where he was twice wounded. After the war he returned to Jacksonville and wrote several books illustrative of Western life and character, which were published between 1850 and 1853. At the time of his death—Jan. 17, 1862—he was engaged in the preparation of a "History of Early Explorations in America," having special reference to the labors of the early Roman Catholic missionaries.

McCONNELL, (Gen.) John, soldier, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1824, and came with his parents to Illinois when about sixteen years of age. His father (James McConnell) was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States shortly before the War of 1812, and, after remaining in New York until 1840, came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating a few miles south of Springfield, where he engaged extensively in sheep-raising. He was an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, being President of the Convention of 1852 which resulted in its organization. His death took place, Jan. 7, 1867. The subject of this sketch was engaged with his father and brothers in the farming and stock business until 1861, when he raised a company for the Third Illinois Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, was later promoted Major, serving until March, 1863, during that time taking part in some of the important battles of the war in Southwest Missouri, including Pea Ridge, and was highly complimented by his commander, Gen. G. M. Dodge, for bravery. Some three months after leaving the Third Cavalry, he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and, in March, 1865, was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, his commission being signed by President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the morning preceding the night of his assassination. During the latter part of his service, General McConnell was on duty in Texas, being finally mustered out in October, 1865. After the death of his father, and until 1879, he continued in the business of sheep-raising and farming, being for a time the owner of several extensive farms in Sangamon County, but, in 1879, engaged in the insurance business in Springfield, where he died, March 14, 1898.

McCONNELL, Samuel P., son of the preceding, was born at Springfield, Ill., on July 5, 1849. After completing his literary studies he read law at Springfield in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, soon after establishing himself in practice in Chicago. After various partnerships, in which he was associated with leading lawyers of Chicago, he was elected Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, in 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. K. McAllister, serving until 1894, when he resigned to give his attention to private practice. Although one of the youngest Judges upon the bench, Judge McConnell was called upon, soon after his election, to preside at the trial of the conspirators in the celebrated Cronin murder case, in which he displayed great ability. He has also had charge, as presiding Judge, of a number of civil suits of great importance affecting corporations.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor and manufacturer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 15, 1809. In youth he manifested unusual mechanical ingenuity, and early began attempts at the manufacture of some device for cutting grain, his first finished machine being produced in 1831. Though he had been manufacturing for years in a small way, it was not until 1844 that his first machine was shipped to the West, and, in 1847, he came to Chicago with a view to establishing its manufacture in the heart of the region where its use would be most in demand. One of his early partners in the business was William B. Ogden, afterwards so widely known in connection with Chicago's railroad history. The business grew on his hands until it became one of the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. Mr. McCormick was a Democrat, and, in 1860, he bought "The Chicago Times," and having united it with "The Herald," which he already owned, a few months later sold the consolidated concern to Wilbur F. Storey. "The Interior," the Northwestern mouthpiece of the Presbyterian faith, had been founded by a joint stock-company in 1870, but was burned out in 1871 and removed to Cincinnati. In January, 1872, it was returned to Chicago, and, at the beginning of the following year, it became the property of Mr. McCormick in conjunction with Dr. Gray, who has been its editor and manager ever since. Mr. McCormick's most liberal work was undoubtedly the endowment of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, which goes by his name. His death occurred, May 13, 1884, after a business life of almost unprece-

dented success, and after conferring upon the agriculturists of the country a boon of inestimable value.

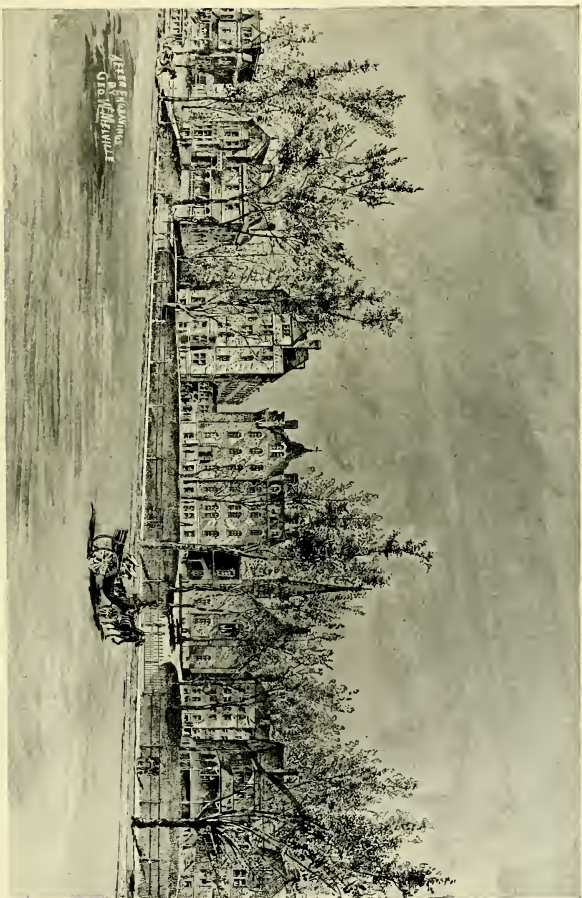
McCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a Presbyterian school of theology in Chicago, being the outgrowth of an institution originally connected with Hanover College, Ind., in 1830. In 1859 the late Cyrus H. McCormick donated \$100,000 to the school, and it was removed to Chicago, where it was opened in September, with a class of fifteen students. Since then nearly \$300,000 have been contributed toward a building fund by Mr. McCormick and his heirs, besides numerous donations to the same end made by others. The number of buildings is nine, four being for the general purposes of the institution (including dormitories), and five being houses for the professors. The course of instruction covers three annual terms of seven months each, and includes didactic and polemic theology, biblical and ecclesiastical history, sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, church government and the sacraments, New Testament literature and exegesis, apologetics and missions, and homiletics. The faculty consists of eight professors, one adjunct professor, and one instructor in elocution and vocal culture. Between 200 and 300 students are enrolled, including post-graduates.

McCULLOCH, David, lawyer and jurist. was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1832; received his academic education at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in the class of 1852. Then, after spending some six months as a teacher in his native village, he came west, arriving at Peoria early in 1853. Here he conducted a private school for two years, when, in 1855, he began the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after entering upon his law studies he was elected School Commissioner for Peoria County, serving, by successive re-elections, three terms (1855-61). At the close of this period he was taken into partnership with his old preceptor, Julius Manning, who died, July 4, 1862. In 1877 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, under the law authorizing the increase of Judges in each circuit to three, and was re-elected in 1879, serving until 1885. Six years of this period were spent as a Justice of the Appellate Court for the Third Appellate District. On retiring from the bench, Judge McCulloch entered into partnership with his son, E. D. McCulloch, which is still maintained. Politically, Judge McCulloch was reared as a Democrat, but during the Civil War became a Republican. Since 1886

he has been identified with the Prohibition Party, although, as the result of questions arising during the Spanish-American War, giving a cordial support to the policy of President McKinley. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago.

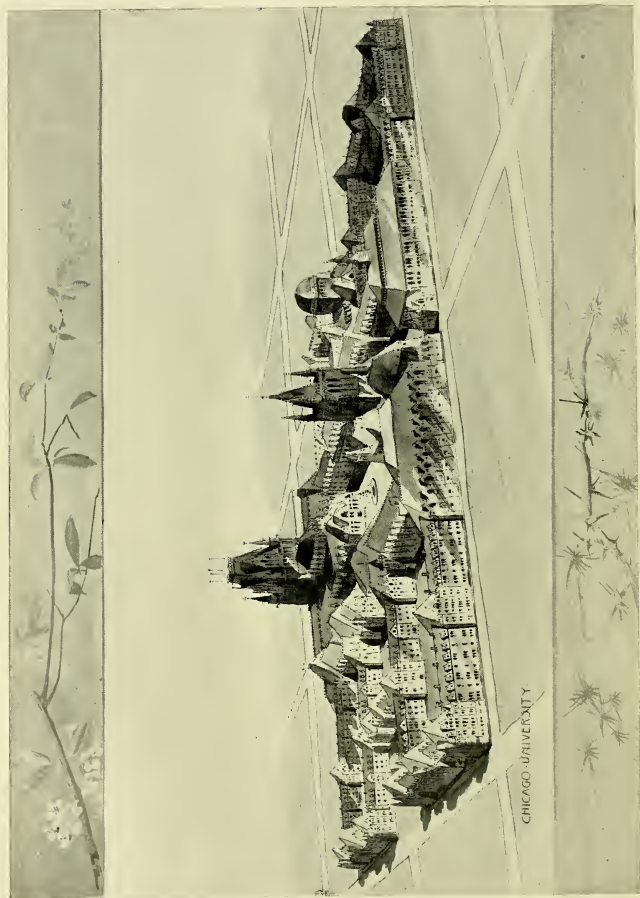
McCULLOUGH, James Skiles, Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1843; in 1854 came with his father to Urbana, Ill., and grew up on a farm in that vicinity, receiving such education as could be obtained in the public schools. In 1862, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the next three years in the Departments of the Mississippi and the Gulf, meanwhile participating in the campaign against Vicksburg, and, near the close of the war, in the operations about Mobile. On the 9th of April, 1865, while taking part in the assault on Fort Blakely, near Mobile, his left arm was torn to pieces by a grape-shot, compelling its amputation near the shoulder. His final discharge occurred in July, 1865. Returning home he spent a year in school at Urbana, after which he was a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill., for two years. He then (1868) entered the office of the County Clerk of Champaign County as a deputy, remaining until 1873, when he was chosen County Clerk, serving by successive re-elections until 1896. The latter year he received the nomination of the Republican Party for Auditor of Public Accounts, and, at the November election, was elected by a plurality of 138,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was serving his sixth term as County Clerk when chosen Auditor, having received the nomination of his party on each occasion without opposition.

McDANNOLD, John J., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Brown County, Ill., August 29, 1851, acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and in a private school; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois the same year, commencing practice at Mount Sterling. In 1885 he was made Master in Chancery, in 1886, elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1890, resigning his seat in October, 1892, to accept an election by the Democrats of the Twelfth Illinois District as Representative in the Fifty-third Congress. After retiring from Congress (March 4, 1895), Mr. McDannold removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.



After Engraving
by H. M. W. W. W.

MCCORMICK SEMINARY, CHICAGO.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

McDONOUGH COUNTY, organized under an act passed, Jan. 25, 1826, and attached, for judicial purposes, to Schuyler County until 1830. Its present area is 580 square miles—named in honor of Commodore McDonough. The first settlement in the county was at Industry, on the site of which William Carter (the pioneer of the county) built a cabin in 1826. James and John Vance and William Job settled in the vicinity in the following year. Out of this settlement grew Blandinsville. William Pennington located on Spring Creek in 1828, and, in 1831, James M. Campbell erected the first frame house on the site of the present city of Macomb. The first sermon, preached by a Protestant minister in the county, was delivered in the Job settlement by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist. Among the early officers were John Huston, County Treasurer; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner, and Jesse Bartlett, Surveyor. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in 1830, and presided over by Hon. Richard M. Young. The first railway to cross the county was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (1857). Since then other lines have penetrated it, and there are numerous railroad centers and shipping points of considerable importance. Population (1880), 25,037; (1890), 27,467.

McDUGALL, James Alexander, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817; educated at the Albany grammar school, studied law and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1837; was Attorney-General of Illinois four years (1843-47); then engaged in engineering and, in 1849, organized and led an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado Rivers, finally settling at San Francisco and engaging in the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected Attorney-General of California, served several terms in the State Legislature, and, in 1852, was chosen, as a Democrat, to Congress, but declined a re-election; in 1860 was elected United States Senator from California, serving as a War Democrat until 1867. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N. Y., where he died, Sept. 3, 1867. Though somewhat irregular in habits, he was, at times, a brilliant and effective speaker, and, during the War of the Rebellion, rendered valuable aid to the Union cause.

McFARLAND, Andrew, M.D., alienist, was born in Concord, N. H., July 14, 1817, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1841, and, after being engaged in general practice for a few years, was invited to assume the man-

agement of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord. Here he remained some eight years, during which he acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. In 1854 he was offered and accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of the Illinois State (now Central) Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, entering upon his duties in June of that year, and continuing his connection with that institution for a period of more than sixteen years. Having resigned his position in the State Hospital in June, 1870, he soon after established the Oaklawn Retreat, at Jacksonville, a private institution for the treatment of insane patients, which he conducted with a great degree of success, and with which he was associated during the remainder of his life, dying, Nov. 22, 1891. Dr. McFarland's services were in frequent request as a medical expert in cases before the courts, invariably, however, on the side of the defense. The last case in which he appeared as a witness was at the trial of Charles F. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, whom he believed to be insane.

McGAHEY, David, settled in Crawford County, Ill., in 1817, and served as Representative from that County in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and as Senator in the Eighth and Ninth (1832-36). Although a native of Tennessee, Mr. McGahey was a strong opponent of slavery, and, at the session of 1822, was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Constitution resolution. He continued to reside in Lawrence County until his death in 1851.—**James D. (McGahey)**, a son of the preceding, was elected to the Ninth General Assembly from Crawford County, in 1834, but died during his term of service.

McGANN, Lawrence Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Ireland, Feb. 2, 1852. His father having died in 1884, the following year his mother emigrated to the United States, settling at Milford, Mass., where he attended the public schools. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and, for fourteen years, found employment as a shoemaker. In 1879 he entered the municipal service as a clerk, and, on Jan. 1, 1885, was appointed City Superintendent of Streets, resigning in May, 1891. He was elected in 1892, as a Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-third. In 1894 he was a candidate for re-election and received a certificate of election by a small majority over Hugh R. Belknap (Republican). An investigation having shown his defeat, he

magnanimously surrendered his seat to his competitor without a contest. He has large business interests in Chicago, especially in street railroad property, being President of an important electric line.

McHENRY, a town in McHenry County, situated on the Fox River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The river is here navigable for steamboats of light draft, which ply between the town and Fox Lake (a distance of seven miles), which is a favorite resort for sportsmen. The town has four churches, a manufactory of farming implements and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 874; (1890), 979.

McHENRY, William, legislator and soldier of the Black Hawk War, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1809, locating in White County, and afterwards became prominent as a legislator and soldier in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War of 1832, serving in the latter as Major of the "Spy Battalion" and participating in the battle of Bad Axe. He also served as Representative in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Sixth and Seventh. While serving his last term in the House (1835), he died and was buried at Vandalia, then the State capital. McHenry County—organized by act of the Legislature, passed at a second session during the winter of 1835-36—was named in his honor.

McHENRY COUNTY, lies in the northern portion of the State, bounded on the north by Wisconsin—named for Gen. William McHenry. Its area is 624 square miles. With what is now the County of Lake, it was erected into a county in 1836, the county-seat being at McHenry. Three years later the eastern part was set off as the County of Lake, and the county-seat of McHenry County removed to Woodstock, the geographical center. The soil is well watered by living springs and is highly productive. Hardwood groves are numerous. Fruits and berries are extensively cultivated, but the herbage is especially adapted to dairying, Kentucky blue grass being indigenous. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to Chicago, and the annual production of butter and cheese reaches into the millions of pounds. The geological formations comprise the drift and the Cincinnati and Niagara groups of rocks. Near Fox River are found gravel ridges. Vegetable remains and logs of wood have been found at various depths in the drift deposits; in one instance a cedar log, seven inches in diameter, having been discovered forty-two feet below the surface. Peat is found every-

where, although the most extensive deposits are in the northern half of the county, where they exist in sloughs covering several thousands of acres. Several lines of railroad cross the county, and every important village is a railway station. Woodstock, Marengo, and Harvard are the principal towns. Population (1880), 24,908; (1890), 26,114.

McINTOSH, (Capt.) Alexander, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1822; at 19 years of age entered an academy at Galway Center, remaining three years; in 1845 removed to Joliet, Ill., and, two years later, started "The Joliet True Democrat," but sold out the next year, and, in 1849, went to California. Returning in 1852, he bought back "The True Democrat," which he edited until 1857, meanwhile (1856) having been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Will County. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving under General Sherman in 1864 and in the "March to the Sea," and, after the war, being for a time Post Quartermaster at Mobile. Having resigned in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business at Wilmington, Will County; but, in 1869, bought "The Wilmington Independent," which he published until 1873. The next year he returned to Joliet, and, a few months after, became political editor of "The Joliet Republican," and was subsequently connected, in a similar capacity, with other papers, including "The Phoenix" and "The Sun" of the same city. Died, in Joliet, Feb. 2, 1899.

McKENDREE, William, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Virginia, in 1757, enlisted as a private in the War of the Revolution, but later served as Adjutant and in the commissary department. He was converted at 30 years of age, and the next year began preaching in his native State, being advanced to the position of Presiding Elder; in 1800 was transferred to the West, Illinois falling within his District. Here he remained until his elevation to the episcopacy in 1808. McKendree College, at Lebanon, received its name from him, together with a donation of 480 acres of land. Died, near Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1835.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, one of the earliest of Illinois colleges, located at Lebanon and incorporated in 1835. Its founding was suggested by Rev. Peter Cartwright, and it may be said to have had its inception at the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Mount Carmel, in September, 1827. The first funds for its establishment were subscribed by citizens of Lebanon, who contrib-

uted from their scanty means, \$1,385. Instruction began, Nov. 24, 1828, under Rev. Edward Ames, afterwards a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 Bishop McKendree made a donation of land to the infant institution, and the school was named in his honor. It cannot be said to have become really a college until 1836, and its first class graduated in 1841. University powers were granted it by an amendment to its charter in 1839. At present the departments are as follows: Preparatory, business, classical, scientific, law, music and oratory. The institution owns property to the value of \$90,000, including an endowment of \$25,000, and has about 200 students, of both sexes, and a faculty of ten instructors. (See *Colleges, Early.*)

McLAREN, William Edward, Episcopal Bishop, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831; graduated at Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) in 1851, and, after six years spent in teaching and in journalistic work, entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating and entering the Presbyterian ministry in 1860. For three years he was a missionary at Bogota, South America, and later in charge of churches at Peoria, Ill., and Detroit, Mich. Having entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was made a deacon in July, 1872, and ordained priest the following October, immediately thereafter assuming the pastorate of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1875, he was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, which then included the whole State. Subsequently, the dioceses of Quincy and Springfield were erected therefrom, Bishop McLaren remaining at the head of the Chicago See. During his episcopate, church work has been active and effective, and the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago has been founded. His published works include numerous sermons, addresses and poems, besides a volume entitled "Catholic Dogma the Antidote to Doubt" (New York, 1884).

McLAUGHLIN, Robert K., early lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 25, 1779; before attaining his majority went to Kentucky, and, about 1815, removed to Illinois, settling finally at Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of law. The first public position held by him seems to have been that of Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of both Houses of the Third (or last) Territorial Legislature (1816-18). In August, 1819, he entered upon the duties of State Treasurer, as successor to John Thomas, who had been Treasurer during the whole Territorial period, serving until January, 1823. Becoming a

citizen of Vandalia, by the removal thither of the State capital a few months later, he continued to reside there the remainder of his life. He subsequently represented the Fayette District as Representative in the Fifth General Assembly, and as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth, and, in 1837, became Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, serving until 1845. Although an uncle of Gen. Joseph Duncan, he became a candidate for Governor against the latter, in 1834, standing third on the list. He married a Miss Bond, a niece of Gov. Shadrach Bond, under whose administration he served as State Treasurer. Died, at Vandalia, May 29, 1862.

McLEAN, a village of McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 14 miles southwest of Bloomington, in a farming and stock-growing district; has one weekly paper. Population (1880), 490; (1890), 500.

McLEAN, John, early United States Senator, was born in North Carolina in 1791, brought by his father to Kentucky when four years old, and, at 23, was admitted to the bar and removed to Illinois, settling at Shawneetown in 1815. Possessing oratorical gifts of a high order and an almost magnetic power over men, coupled with strong common sense, a keen sense of humor and, great command of language, he soon attained prominence at the bar and as a popular speaker. In 1818 he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the new State, defeating Daniel P. Cook, but served only a few months, being defeated by Cook at the next election. He was three times elected to the Legislature, serving once as Speaker. In 1824 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Governor Edwards (who had resigned), serving one year. In 1828 he was elected for a second time by a unanimous vote, but lived to serve only one session, dying at Shawneetown, Oct. 4, 1830. In testimony of the public appreciation of the loss which the State had sustained by his death, McLean County was named in his honor.

McLEAN COUNTY, the largest county of the State, having an area of 1166 square miles, is central as to the region north of the latitude of St. Louis and about midway between that city and Chicago—was named for John McLean, an early United States Senator. The early immigrants were largely from Ohio, although Kentucky and New York were well represented. The county was organized in 1830, the population at that time being about 1,200. The greater portion of the surface is high, undulating prairie, with occasional groves and belts of timber. On the

creek bottoms are found black walnut, sycamore, buckeye, black ash and elm, while the sandy ridges are covered with scrub oak and black-jack. The soil is extremely fertile (generally a rich, brown loam), and the entire county is underlaid with coal. The chief occupations are stock-raising, coal-mining, agriculture and manufactures. Sugar and Mackinaw Creeks, with their tributaries, afford thorough drainage. Sand and gravel beds are numerous, but vary greatly in depth. At Chenoa one has been found, in boring for coal, thirty feet thick, overlaid by forty-five feet of the clay common to this formation. The upper seam of coal in the Bloomington shafts is No. 6 of the general section, and the lower, No. 4; the latter averaging four feet in thickness. The principal towns are Bloomington (the county-seat), Normal, Lexington, LeRoy and Chenoa. Population (1880), 60,100; (1890), 63,036.

MCLEANSBORO, a city and the county-seat of Hamilton County, upon a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 102 miles east-southeast of St. Louis and about 48 miles southeast of Centralia. It has a court house and supports a bank and three churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here, and the town is the seat of a small college. Population (1880), 1,341; (1890), 1,355.

McMULIN, James C., Railway Manager, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1836; began work as Freight and Ticket Agent of the Great Western Railroad (now Wabash), at Decatur, Ill., May, 1857, remaining until 1860, when he accepted the position of Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton at Springfield. Here he remained until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was transferred in a similar capacity to Chicago; in September, 1864, became Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Chicago & Alton, afterwards successively filling the positions of Assistant General Superintendent (1867), General Superintendent (1868-78) and General Manager (1878-83). The latter year he was elected Vice-President, remaining in office some ten years, when ill-health compelled his retirement. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1896.

McMURTRY, William, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 20, 1801; removed from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ind., and, in 1829, came to Knox County, Ill., settling in Henderson Township. He was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on

the same ticket with Gov. A. C. French, being the first to hold the office under the Constitution adopted that year. In 1862 he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, although advanced in years, was elected Colonel, but a few weeks later was compelled to accept a discharge on account of failing health. Died, April 10, 1875.

McNEELEY, Thompson W., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1835, and graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, at the age of 21. The following year he was licensed to practice, but continued to pursue his professional studies, attending the Law University at Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878. From 1869 to 1873 he represented his District in Congress, resuming his practice at Petersburg, Menard County, after his retirement.

McNULTA, John, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in New York City, Nov. 9, 1837, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Bloomington, in this State, while yet a young man. On May 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and served until August 9, 1865, rising, successively, to the rank of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from McLean County, and, in 1872, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican. General McNulta has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, standing second on the ballot for a candidate for Governor, in the State Convention of 1888, and serving as Permanent President of the State Convention of 1890. In 1896 he was one of the most earnest advocates of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President. Some of his most important work, within the past few years, has been performed in connection with receiverships of certain railway and other corporations, especially that of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, from 1884 to 1890. He is now (1898) Receiver of the National Bank of Illinois in the city of Chicago.

McPHERSON, Simeon J., clergyman, descended from the Clan McPherson of Scotland, was born at Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850; prepared for college at Leroy and Fulton, and graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1874. Then, after a year's service as teacher of mathematics at his Alma Mater, he entered the Theological

Seminary there, and graduated from that department in 1879, having in the meantime traveled through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He was licensed to preach by the Rochester Presbytery in 1877, and spent three years (1879-82) in pastoral labor at East Orange, N. J.; when he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until the early part of 1899, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of Director of the Lawrenceville Preparatory Academy of Princeton College, N. J.

McROBERTS, Josiah, jurist, was born in Monroe County, Ill., June 12, 1820; graduated from St. Mary's College (Mo.) in 1839; studied law at Danville, Ill., with his brother Samuel, and, in 1842, entered the law department of Transylvania University, graduating in 1844, after which he at once began practice. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate for the Champaign and Vermilion District, at the expiration of his term removing to Joliet. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Matteson Trustee of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which office he held for four years. In 1866 he was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Oglesby, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, '79, and '85, but died a few months after his last election.

McROBERTS, Samuel, United States Senator, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1799; graduated from Transylvania University in 1819; in 1821, was elected the first Circuit Clerk of his native county, and, in 1825, appointed Circuit Judge, which office he held for three years. In 1828 he was elected State Senator, representing the district comprising Monroe, Clinton and Washington Counties. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Jackson, but soon resigned to become Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, by appointment of President Van Buren, and, in 1839, Solicitor of the General Land Office at Washington. Resigning the latter office in the fall of 1841, at the next session of the Illinois Legislature he was elected United States Senator to succeed John M. Robinson, deceased. Died, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1843, being succeeded by James Semple.

McVICKER, James Hubert, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1822; thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in infancy and the necessity of assisting to support his widowed mother, he early engaged in various occupations, until, at the age of 15, he became an apprentice in the office of "The St. Louis Republican," three years

later becoming a journeyman printer. He first appeared on the stage in the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, in 1843; two years later was principal comedian in Rice's Theater, Chicago, remaining until 1852, when he made a tour of the country, appearing in Yankee characters. About 1855 he made a tour of England and, on his return, commenced building his first Chicago theater, which was opened, Nov. 3, 1857, and was conducted with varied fortune until burned down in the great fire of 1871. Rebuilt and remodeled from time to time, it burned down a second time in August, 1890, the losses from these several fires having imposed upon Mr. McVicker a heavy burden. Although an excellent comedian, Mr. McVicker did not appear on the stage after 1882, from that date giving his attention entirely to management. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence, not only of the profession, but of the general public. Died in Chicago, March 7, 1896.

McWILLIAMS, David, banker, Dwight, Ill., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; was brought to Illinois in infancy and grew up on a farm until 14 years of age, when he entered the office of the Pittsfield (Pike County) "Free Press" as an apprentice. In 1849 he engaged in the lumber trade with his father, the management of which devolved upon him a few years later. In the early 50's he was, for a time, a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1855 removed to Dwight, Livingston County, then a new town on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had been completed to that point a few months previous. Here he erected the first store building in the town, and put in a \$2,000 stock of goods on borrowed capital, remaining in the mercantile business for eighteen years, and retaining an interest in the establishment seven years longer. In the meantime, while engaged in merchandising, he began a banking business, which was enlarged on his retirement from the former, receiving his entire attention. The profits derived from his banking business were invested in farm lands until he became one of the largest land-owners in Livingston County. Mr. McWilliams is one of the original members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Dwight, and has served as a lay delegate to several General Conferences of that denomination, as well as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council in London in 1881; has also been a liberal contributor to the support of various literary and theological institutions of the church, and has served for many years as a Trus-

tee of the Northwestern University at Evanston. In politics he is a zealous Republican, and has repeatedly served as a delegate to the State Conventions of that party, including the Bloomington Convention of 1856, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector for the Ninth District on the Blaine ticket in 1884. He has made several extended tours to Europe and other foreign countries, the last including a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land, during 1898-99.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Sangamon County, near the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Springfield. Population (1880), 396; (1890), 426.

MEDILL, Joseph, editor and newspaper publisher, was born, April 6, 1823, in the vicinity (now a part of the city) of St. John, N. B., of Scotch-Irish parentage, but remotely of Huguenot descent. At nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Stark County, Ohio, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as belonged to that region and period. He entered an academy with a view to preparing for college, but his family having suffered from a fire, he was compelled to turn his attention to business; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice at New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Here he caught the spirit of journalism by frequent visits to the office of a local paper, learned to set type and to work a hand-press. In 1849 he bought a paper at Coshocton, of which he assumed editorial charge, employing his brothers as assistants in various capacities. The name of this paper was "The Coshocton Whig," which he soon changed to "The Republican," in which he dealt vigorous blows at political and other abuses, which several times brought upon him assaults from his political opponents—that being the style of political argument in those days. Two years later, having sold out "The Republican," he established "The Daily Forest City" at Cleveland—a Whig paper with free-soil proclivities. The following year "The Forest City" was consolidated with "The Free-Democrat," a Free-Soil paper under the editorship of John C. Vaughan, a South Carolina Abolitionist, the new paper taking the name of "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill, with the co-operation of Mr. Vaughan, then went to work to secure the consolidation of the elements opposed to slavery in one compact organization. In this he was aided by the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, in December, 1853, and, before its passage in May following, Mr. Medill had begun to agitate the question of a union of all

opposed to that measure in a new party under the name "Republican." During the winter of 1854-55 he received a call from Gen. J. D. Webster, at that time part owner of "The Chicago Tribune," which resulted in his visiting Chicago a few months later, and his purchase of an interest in the paper, his connection with the concern dating from June 18, 1855. He was almost immediately joined by Dr. Charles H. Ray, who had been editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," and, still later, by J. C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles, who had been associated with him on "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill assumed the position of managing editor, and, on the retirement of Dr. Ray, in 1863, became editor-in-chief until 1866, when he gave place to Horace White, now of "The New York Evening Post." During the Civil War period he was a zealous supporter of President Lincoln's emancipation policy, and served, for a time, as President of the "Loyal League," which proved such an influential factor in upholding the hands of the Government during the darkest period of the rebellion. In 1869 Mr. Medill was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and, in that body, was the leading advocate of the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives, as it was finally incorporated in the Constitution. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the first Civil Service Commission, representing a principle to which he ever remained thoroughly committed. A few weeks after the great fire of the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago. The financial condition of the city at the time, and other questions in issue, involved great difficulties and responsibilities, which he met in a way to command general approval. During his administration the Chicago Public Library was established, Mr. Medill delivering the address at its opening, Jan. 1, 1873. Near the close of his term as Mayor, he resigned the office and spent the following year in Europe. Almost simultaneously with his return from his European trip, he secured a controlling interest in "The Tribune," resuming control of the paper, Nov. 9, 1874, which, as editor-in-chief, he retained for the remainder of his life of nearly twenty-five years. The growth of the paper in business and influence, from the beginning of his connection with it, was one of the marvels of journalism, making it easily one of the most successful newspaper ventures in the United States, if not in the world. Early in December, 1898, Mr. Medill went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping to receive relief in that

mild climate from a chronic disease which had been troubling him for years, but died in that city, March 16, 1899, within three weeks of having reached his 76th birthday. The conspicuous features of his character were a strong individuality and indomitable perseverance, which led him never to accept defeat. A few weeks previous to his death, facts were developed going to show that, in 1881, he was offered, by President Garfield, the position of Postmaster-General, which was declined, when he was tendered the choice of any position in the Cabinet except two which had been previously promised; also, that he was offered a position in President Harrison's Cabinet, in 1889.

MEDILL, (Maj.) William H., soldier, was born at Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835; in 1855, came to Chicago and was associated with "The Prairie Farmer." Subsequently he was editor of "The Stark County (Ohio) Republican," but again returning to Chicago, at the beginning of the war, was employed on "The Tribune," of which his brother (Hon. Joseph Medill) was editor. After a few months' service in Barker's Dragoons (a short-time organization), in September, 1861, he joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Farnsworth's), and, declining an election as Major, was chosen Senior Captain. The regiment soon joined the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of his superior officers Captain Medill was finally advanced to the command, and, during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, led his troops on a reconnaissance within twelve miles of Richmond. At the battle of Gettysburg he had command of a portion of his regiment, acquitting himself with great credit. A few days after, while attacking a party of rebels who were attempting to build a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsburg, he received a fatal wound through the lungs, dying at Frederick City, July 16, 1863.

MEEKER, Moses, pioneer, was born in New-ark, N. J., June 17, 1790; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, engaging in the manufacture of white lead until 1822, when he headed a pioneer expedition to the frontier settlement at Galena, Ill., to enter upon the business of smelting lead-ore. He served as Captain of a company in the Black Hawk War, later removing to Iowa County, Wis., where he built the first smelting works in that Territory, served in the Territorial Legislature (1840-43) and in the first Constitutional Convention (1846). A "History of the Early Lead Regions," by him, appears in the sixth volume of "The Wisconsin Historical Soci-

ety Collections." Died, at Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1865.

MELROSE, a suburb of Chicago, 11 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, upon which it is located. It has two or three churches, some manufacturing establishments and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,050.

MEMBRE, Zenobius, French missionary, was born in France in 1645; accompanied La Salle on his expedition to Illinois in 1679, and remained at Fort Creve-Cœur with Henry de Tonty; descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682; returned to France and wrote a history of the expedition, and, in 1684, accompanied La Salle on his final expedition; is supposed to have landed with La Salle in Texas, and there to have been massacred by the natives in 1687. (See *La Salle and Tonty*.)

MENARD, Pierre, French pioneer and first Lieutenant-Governor, was born at St. Antoine, Can., Oct. 7, 1766; settled at Kaskaskia, in 1790, and engaged in trade. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected to the Territorial Council of Indiana, and later to the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory, being presiding officer of the latter until the admission of Illinois as a State. He was, for several years, Government Agent, and in this capacity negotiated several important treaties with the Indians, of whose characteristics he seemed to have an intuitive perception. He was of a nervous temperament, impulsive and generous. In 1818 he was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new State. His term of office having expired, he retired to private life and the care of his extensive business. He died at Kaskaskia, in June, 1844, leaving what was then considered a large estate. Among his assets, however, were found a large number of promissory notes, which he had endorsed for personal friends, besides many uncollectable accounts from poor people, to whom he had sold goods through pure generosity. Menard County was named for him, and a statue in his honor stands in the capitol grounds at Springfield, erected by the son of his old partner—Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis.

MENARD COUNTY, near the geographical center of the State, and originally a part of Sangamon, but separately organized in 1839, the Provisional Commissioners being Joseph Watkins, William Engle and George W. Simpson. The county was named in honor of Pierre Menard, who settled at Kaskaskia prior to the Territorial organization of Illinois. (See *Menard, Pierre*.) Cotton was an important crop until 1830, when

agriculture underwent a change. Stock-raising is now extensively carried on. Three fine veins of bituminous coal underlie the county. Among early American settlers may be mentioned the Clarys, Matthew Rogers, Amor Batterton, Solomon Pruitt and William Gideon. The names of Meadows, Montgomery, Green, Boyer and Grant are also familiar to early settlers. The county furnished a company of eighty-six volunteers for the Mexican War. The county-seat is at Petersburg. The area of the county is 320 square miles, and its population, under the last census, 13,120. In 1829 was laid out the town of Salem, now extinct, but for some years the home of Abraham Lincoln, who was once its Postmaster, and who marched thence to the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company.

MENDON, a town of Adams County, on the Burlington & Quincy Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 15 miles northeast of Quincy; has a bank and a newspaper; is surrounded by a farming and stock-raising district. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 640.

MENDOTA, a city in La Salle County, founded in 1853, on both the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Illinois Central Railways, 80 miles southwest of Chicago. It has eight churches, and its public school system embraces three graded schools and a high school. Wartburg Seminary (Lutheran—opened in 1853) is located here. A good public library was founded in 1870. The chief industrial plants are two iron foundries and machine shops. The city has two banks and four weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 4,142; (1890), 3,542; (1898) estimated, 4,500.

MERCER COUNTY, a western county, with an area of 555 square miles and a population (1890) of 18,545—named for Gen. Hugh Mercer. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and along this river the earliest American settlements were made. William Dennison, a Pennsylvanian, settled in New Boston Township in 1828, and, before the expiration of a half dozen years, the Vannattas, Keith, Jackson, Wilson, Farlow, Bridges, Perry and Fleharty had arrived. Mercer County was separated from Warren, and specially organized in 1825. The soil is a rich, black loam, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals. A good quality of building stone is found at various points. Aledo is the county-seat. The county lies on the outskirts of the Illinois coal fields and mining was commenced in 1845.

MERCY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, and the first permanent hospital in the State—chartered in 1847 or 1848 as the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." No steps were taken toward organization until 1850, when, with a scanty fund scarcely exceeding \$150, twelve beds were secured and placed on one floor of a boarding house, whose proprietress was engaged as nurse and stewardess. Drs. N. S. Davis and Daniel Brainard were, respectively, the first physician and surgeon in charge. In 1851 the hospital was given in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who at once enlarged and improved the accommodations, and, in 1852, changed its name to Mercy Hospital. Three or four years later, a removal was made to a building previously occupied as an orphan asylum. Being the only public hospital in the city, its wards were constantly overcrowded, and, in 1869, a more capacious and better arranged building was erected. This edifice it has continued to occupy, although many additions and improvements have been, and are still being, made. The Sisters of Mercy own the grounds and buildings, and manage the nursing and all the domestic and financial affairs of the institution. The present medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons, besides three internes, or resident practitioners.

MEREDONIA, a town in Morgan County, on the east bank of the Illinois River and situated on the Wabash Railway, some 58 miles west of Springfield. Flour and lumber constitute the manufactured output. Population (1880), 750; (1890), 621. It was the first point to be connected with the State capital by railroad in 1838.

MERRIAM, (Col.) **Jonathan**, soldier, legislator and farmer, was born in Vermont, Nov. 1, 1834; was brought to Springfield, Ill., when two years old, living afterwards at Alton, his parents finally locating, in 1841, in Tazewell County, where he now resides—when not officially employed—pursuing the occupation of a farmer. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and at McKendree College; entered the Union army in 1862, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and serving to the close of the war. During the Civil War period he was one of the founders of the "Union League of America," which proved so influential a factor in sustaining the war policy of the Government. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; an unsuccessful Republican nominee for Congress in 1870; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield

District from 1873 to '83, was a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and, in 1897, was appointed, by President McKinley, Pension Agent for the State of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago. Thoroughly patriotic and of incorruptible integrity, he has won the respect and confidence of all in every public position he has been called to fill.

MERRILL, Stephen Mason, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825, entered the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1864, as a traveling preacher, and, four years later, became editor of "The Western Christian Advocate," at Cincinnati. He was ordained Bishop at Brooklyn in 1872, and, after two years spent in Minnesota, removed to Chicago, where he still resides. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1868, and that of LL.D. by the Northwestern University, in 1886. He has published "Christian Baptism" (Cincinnati, 1876); "New Testament Idea of Hell" (1878); "Second Coming of Christ" (1879); "Aspects of Christian Experience" (1882); "Digest of Methodist Law" (1885); and "Outlines of Thought on Probation" (1886).

MERRITT, John W., journalist, was born in New York City, July 4, 1806; studied law and practiced, for a time, with the celebrated James T. Brady as a partner. In 1841 he removed to St. Clair County, Ill., purchased and, from 1848 to '51, conducted "The Belleville Advocate"; later, removed to Salem, Ill., where he established "The Salem Advocate"; served as Assistant Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and as Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1864 he purchased "The State Register" at Springfield, and was its editor for several years. Died, Nov. 16, 1878.—**Thomas E. (Merritt)**, son of the preceding, lawyer and politician, was born in New York City, April 29, 1834; at six years of age was brought by his father to Illinois, where he attended the common schools and later learned the trade of carriage-painting. Subsequently he read law, and was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, in 1862. In 1868 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the lower house of the General Assembly from the Salem District, and was re-elected to the same body in 1870, '74, '76, '86 and '88. He also served two terms in the Senate (1878-'86), making an almost continuous service in the General Assembly of eighteen years. He has repeatedly been a member of State conventions of his party, and stands as one of its trusted representatives.—**Maj.-Gen.**

Wesley (Merritt), another son, was born in New York, June 16, 1836, came with his father to Illinois in childhood, and was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy from this State, graduating in 1860; became a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, the same year, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, a year later. After the beginning of the Civil War, he was rapidly promoted, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862, and being mustered out, in 1866, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He re-entered the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonel, was promoted to a colonelcy in 1876, and, in 1887, received a commission as Brigadier-General, in 1897 becoming Major-General. He was in command, for a time, of the Department of the Missouri, but, on his last promotion, was transferred to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. Soon after the beginning of the war with Spain, he was assigned to the command of the land forces destined for the Philippines, and appointed Military Governor of the Islands. Towards the close of the year he returned to the United States and resumed his old command at New York.

MESSINGER, John, pioneer surveyor and cartographer, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1771, grew up on a farm, but secured a good education, especially in mathematics. Going to Vermont in 1783, he learned the trade of a carpenter and mill-wright; removed to Kentucky in 1799, and, in 1802, to Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), locating first in the American Bottom and, later, at New Design within the present limits of Monroe County. Two years later he became the proprietor of a mill, and, between 1804 and 1806, taught one of the earliest schools in St. Clair County. The latter year he took up the vocation of a surveyor, which he followed for many years as a sub-contractor under William Rector, surveying much of the land in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, and, still later, assisting in determining the northern boundary of the State. He also served for a time as a teacher of mathematics in Rock Spring Seminary; in 1821 published "A Manual, or Hand-Book, intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying," and prepared some of the earlier State and county maps. In 1808 he was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, to fill a vacancy, and took part in the steps which resulted in setting up a separate Territorial Government for Illinois, the following year. He also received an appointment as the first Surveyor of St. Clair

County under the new Territorial Government; was chosen a Delegate from St. Clair County to the Convention of 1818, which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly, serving as Speaker of that body. After leaving New Design, the later years of his life were spent on a farm two and a half miles north of Belleville, where he died in 1846.

METAMORA, a town of Woodford County on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles east-northeast of Peoria, and some 30 miles northwest of Bloomington. Carriages and wagons are manufactured here, and the town has seven churches, two banks, a public park, good schools and a newspaper office. Population (1880), 828; (1890), 758. Metamora was the county-seat of Woodford County until 1899, when the seat of justice was removed to Eureka.

METCALF, Andrew W., lawyer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 6, 1828; educated at Madison College in his native State, graduating in 1846, and, after studying law at Cambridge, Ohio, three years, was admitted to the bar in 1850. The following year he went to Appleton, Wis., but remained only a year, when he removed to St. Louis, then to Edwardsville, and shortly after to Alton, to take charge of the legal business of George T. Brown, then publisher of "The Alton Courier." In 1853 he returned to Edwardsville to reside permanently, and, in 1859, was appointed by Governor Bissell State's Attorney for Madison County, serving one year. In 1864 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, and, in 1876, a lay delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference at Baltimore; has also been a Trustee of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., for more than twenty-five years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, one of the most numerous Protestant church organizations in the United States and in Illinois. Rev. Joseph Lillard was the first preacher of this sect to settle in the Northwest Territory, and Capt. Joseph Ogle was the first class-leader (1795). It is stated that the first American preacher in the American Bottom was Rev. Hosea Riggs (1796). Rev. Benjamin Young took charge of the first Methodist mission in 1803, and, in 1804, this mission was attached to the Cumberland (Tenn.) circuit. Revs. Joseph Oglesby and Charles R. Matheny were among the early circuit riders. In 1820 there were seven circuits in Illinois, and, in

1830, twenty-eight, the actual membership exceeding 10,000. The first Methodist service in Chicago was held by Rev. Jesse Walker, in 1826. The first Methodist society in that city was organized by Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, in June, 1831. By 1835 the number of circuits had increased to 61, with 370 ministers and 15,000 members. Rev. Peter Cartwright was among the early revivalists. The growth of this denomination in the State has been extraordinary. By 1890, it had nearly 2,000 churches, 937 ministers, and 151,000 members—the total number of Methodists in the United States, by the same census, being 4,980,240. The church property owned in 1890 (including parsonages) approached \$111,000,000, and the total contributions were estimated at \$2,073,923. The denomination in Illinois supports two theological seminaries and the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," with a circulation of some 30,000, is its official organ in Illinois. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

METROPOLIS CITY, the county-seat of Massac County, 156 miles southeast of St. Louis, situated on the Ohio River and on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. The city was founded in 1839, on the site of old Fort Massac, which was erected by the French, aided by the Indians, about 1711. Being in the heart of a timber district, its industries consist largely of various forms of wood-working. Saw and planing mills are a commercial factor; other establishments turn out wheel and wagon material, barrel staves and heads, and veneers. There are also flouring mills and potteries. The city has a public library, as well as numerous churches and schools, and three weekly papers, besides one monthly publication. Population (1880), 2,668; (1890), 3,573; (1893), school census, 4,983.

MEXICAN WAR. Briefly stated, this war originated in the annexation of Texas to the United States, early in 1846. There was a disagreement as to the western boundary of Texas. Mexico complained of encroachment upon her territory, and hostilities began with the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and ended with the treaty of peace, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near the City of Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848. Among the most prominent figures were President Polk, under whose administration annexation was effected, and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was chief in command in the field at the beginning of the war, and was elected Polk's successor. Illinois furnished more than her full quota of troops for the struggle. May 13, 1846, war was declared. On May

25, Governor Ford issued his proclamation calling for the enlistment of three regiments of infantry, the assessed quota of the State. The response was prompt and general. Alton was named as the rendezvous, and Col. (afterwards General) Sylvester Churchill was the mustering officer. The regiments mustered in were commanded, respectively, by Col. John J. Hardin, Col. Wm. H. Bissell (afterwards Governor) and Col. Ferris Forman. An additional twelve months' regiment (the Fourth) was accepted, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, who later became United States Senator from Oregon, and fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in October, 1861. A second call was made in April, 1847, under which Illinois sent two more regiments, for the war, towards the Mexican frontier. These were commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and Col. James Collins. Independent companies were also tendered and accepted. Besides, there were some 150 volunteers who joined the regiments already in the field. Commanders of the independent companies were Capts. Adam Dunlap, of Schuyler County; Wyatt B. Stapp, of Warren; Michael K. Lawler, of Shawneetown, and Josiah Little. Col. John J. Hardin, of the First, was killed at Buena Vista, and the official mortality list includes many names of Illinois' best and bravest sons. After participating in the battle of Buena Vista, the Illinois troops shared in the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, on Sept. 16, 1847, and (in connection with those from Kentucky) were especially complimented in General Taylor's official report. The Third and Fourth regiments won distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At the second of these battles, General Shields fell severely (and, as supposed for a time, mortally) wounded. Colonel Baker succeeded Shields, led a gallant charge, and really turned the day at Cerro Gordo. Among the officers honorably named by General Scott, in his official report, were Colonel Forman, Major Harris, Adjutant Fonday, Capt. J. S. Post, and Lieutenants Hammond and Davis. All the Illinois troops were mustered out between May 25, 1847 and Nov. 7, 1848, the independent companies being the last to quit the service. The total number of volunteers was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 160 wounded, 12 of the latter dying of their wounds. Gallant service in the Mexican War soon became a passport to political preferment, and some of the brave soldiers of 1846-47 subsequently achieved merited distinction in civil life. Many also became distinguished soldiers in the War of the

Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, M. K. Lawler, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, B. M. Prentiss, W. R. Morrison, L. F. Ross, and others. The cost of the war, with \$15,000,000 paid for territory annexed, is estimated at \$166,500,000 and the extent of territory acquired, nearly 1,000,000 square miles—considerably more than the whole of the present territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MEYER, John, lawyer and legislator, was born in Holland, Feb. 27, 1852; came to Chicago at the age of 12 years; entered the Northwestern University, supporting himself by labor during vacations and by teaching in a night school, until his third year in the university, when he became a student in the Union College of Law, being admitted to the bar in 1879; was elected from Cook County to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1884), and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, being chosen Speaker of the latter (Jan. 18, 1895). Died in office, at Freeport, Ill., July 3, 1895, during a special session of the General Assembly.

MIAMIS, The. The preponderance of authority favors the belief that this tribe of Indians was originally a part of the Ill-i-ni or Illinois, but the date of their separation from the parent stock cannot be told. It is likely, however, that it occurred before the French pushed their explorations from Canada westward and southward, into and along the Mississippi Valley. Father Dablon alludes to the presence of Miamis (whom he calls Ou-mi-a-mi) in a mixed Indian village, near the mouth of Fox River of Wisconsin, in 1670. The orthography of their name is varied. The Iroquois and the British generally knew them as the "Twightwees," and so they were commonly called by the American colonists. The Weas and Piankeshaws were of the same tribe. When La Salle founded his colony at Starved Rock, the Miamis had villages which could muster some 1,950 warriors, of which the Weas had 500 and the Piankeshaws 150, the remaining 1,300 being Miamis proper. In 1671 (according to a written statement by Charlevoix in 1721), the Miamis occupied three villages:—one on the St. Joseph River, one on the Maumee and one on the "Ouabache" (Wabash). They were friendly toward the French until 1694, when a large number of them were massacred by a party of Sioux, who carried firearms which had been furnished them by the Frenchmen. The breach thus caused was never closed. Having become possessed of guns

themselves, the Miamis were able, not only to hold their own, but also to extend their hunting grounds as far eastward as the Scioto, alternately warring with the French, British and Americans. General Harrison says of them that, ten years before the treaty of Greenville, they could have brought upon the field a body of 3,000 "of the finest light troops in the world," but lacking in discipline and enterprise. Border warfare and smallpox, however, had, by that date (1795), greatly reduced their numerical strength. The main seat of the Miamis was at Fort Wayne, whose residents, because of their superior numbers and intelligence, dominated all other bands except the Piankeshaws. The physical and moral deterioration of the tribe began immediately after the treaty of Greenville. Little by little, they ceded their lands to the United States, the money received therefor being chiefly squandered in debauchery. Decimated by vice and disease, the remnants of this once powerful aboriginal nation gradually drifted westward across the Mississippi, whence their valorous sires had emigrated two centuries before. The small remnant of the band finally settled in Indian Territory, but they have made comparatively little progress toward civilization. (See also *Piankeshaws; Weas.*)

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, under care of the association known as the United Hebrew Charities. Previous to 1871 this association maintained a small hospital for the care of some of its beneficiaries, but it was destroyed in the conflagration of that year, and no immediate effort to rebuild was made. In 1880, however, Michael Reese, a Jewish gentleman who had accumulated a large fortune in California, bequeathed \$97,000 to the organization. With this sum, considerably increased by additions from other sources, an imposing building was erected, well arranged and thoroughly equipped for hospital purposes. The institution thus founded was named after its principal benefactor. Patients are received without discrimination as to race or religion, and more than half those admitted are charity patients. The present medical staff consists of thirteen surgeons and physicians, several of whom are eminent specialists.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Detroit, 270 miles, with trackage facilities from Kensington, 14 miles, over the line of the Illinois Central, to its terminus in Chicago. Branch lines (leased, proprietary and operated) in

Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois swell the total mileage to 1,643.56 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company was chartered in 1846, and purchased from the State of Michigan the line from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 144 miles, of which construction had been begun in 1836. The road was completed to Michigan City in 1850, and, in May, 1852, reached Kensington, Ill. As at present constituted, the road (with its auxiliaries) forms an integral part of what is popularly known as the "Vanderbilt System." Only 35 miles of the entire line are operated in Illinois, of which 29 belong to the Joliet & Northern Indiana branch (which see). The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$18,738,000 and the funded debt, \$19,101,000. Earnings in Illinois the same year, \$484,002; total operating expenses, \$540,905; taxes, \$24,250.

MICHIGAN, LAKE. (See *Lake Michigan.*)

MIHALOTZY, Geza, soldier, a native of Hungary and compatriot of Kossuth in the Magyar struggle; came to Chicago in 1848, in 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers (first "Hecker regiment"), and, on the resignation of Colonel Hecker, a few weeks later, was promoted to the Colonelcy. A trained soldier, he served with gallantry and distinction, but was fatally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 24, 1864, dying at Chattanooga, March 11, 1864.

MILAN, a town of Rock Island County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railway, six miles south of Rock Island. It is located on Rock River, has several mills, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 845; (1890), 692.

MILBURN, (Rev.) William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1826. At the age of five years he almost totally lost sight in both eyes, as the result of an accident, and subsequent malpractice in their treatment. For a time he was able to decipher letters with difficulty, and thus learned to read. In the face of such obstacles he carried on his studies until 12 years of age, when he accompanied his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., and, five years later, became an itinerant Methodist preacher. For a time he rode a circuit covering 200 miles, preaching, on an average, ten times a week, for \$100 per year. In 1845, while on a Mississippi steamboat, he publicly rebuked a number of Congressmen, who were his fellow passengers, for intemperance and gaming. This resulted in his being made Chaplain of the House of Representatives. From 1848 to 1850 he was pastor of a church at Montgomery, Ala., during which time he was tried for heresy, and later became pastor of a "Free Church." Again, in 1853, he was chosen Chap-

lain of Congress. While in Europe, in 1859, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, but returned to Methodism in 1871. He has since been twice Chaplain of the House (1885 and '87) and three times (1893, '95 and '97) elected to the same position in the Senate. He is generally known as "the blind preacher" and achieved considerable prominence by his eloquence as a lecturer on "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe." Among his published writings are, "Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags" (1856), "Ten Years of Preacher Life" (1858) and "Pioneers. Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley" (1860).

MILCHRIST, Thomas E., lawyer, was born in the Isle of Man in 1839, and, at the age of eight years, came to America with his parents, who settled in Peoria, Ill. Here he attended school and worked on a farm until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, serving until 1865, and being discharged with the rank of Captain. After the war he read law with John I. Bennett—then of Galena, but later Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Chicago—was admitted to the bar in 1867, and, for a number of years, served as State's Attorney in Henry County. In 1888 he was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican National Convention, and the following year was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Since retiring from office in 1893, Mr. Milchrist has been engaged in private practice in Chicago. In 1898 he was elected a State Senator for the Fifth District (city of Chicago) in the Forty-first General Assembly.

MILES, Nelson A., Major-General, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Boston. In October, 1861, he entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, in one of which he was wounded. In September, 1862, he was Colonel of the Sixty-first New York, which he led at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was again severely wounded. He commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps in the Richmond campaign, and was made Brigadier-General, May 12, 1864, and Major-General, by brevet, for gallantry shown at Ream's Station, in December of the same year. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of

the Fortieth United States Infantry, and distinguished himself in campaigns against the Indians; became a Brigadier-General in 1880, and Major-General in 1890, in the interim being in command of the Department of the Columbia, and, after 1890, of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Here he did much to give efficiency and importance to the post at Fort Sheridan, and, in 1894, rendered valuable service in checking the strike riots about Chicago. Near the close of the year he was transferred to the Department of the East, and, on the retirement of General Schofield in 1895, was placed in command of the army, with headquarters in Washington. During the Spanish-American war (1898) General Miles gave attention to the fitting out of troops for the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, and visited Santiago during the siege conducted by General Shafter, but took no active command in the field until the occupation of Porto Rico, which was conducted with rare discrimination and good judgment, and with comparatively little loss of life or suffering to the troops.

MILFORD, a growing town in Iroquois County, situated on Sugar Creek, and on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 35 miles north of Danville and 93 miles south of Chicago. The surrounding region is agricultural, and wheat is extensively grown. Beds of clay of excellent quality are abundant, and flour, brick and tile manufacturing are the chief mechanical industries of the town. A weekly newspaper is published here. Population (1880), 612, (1890), 957.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS. (See *Military Tract*.)

MILITARY TRACT, a popular name given to a section of the State, set apart under an act of Congress, passed, May 6, 1812, as bounty-lands for soldiers in the war with Great Britain commencing the same year. Similar reservations in the Territories of Michigan and Louisiana (now Arkansas) were provided for in the same act. The lands in Illinois embraced in this act were situated between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and extended from the junction of these streams due north, by the Fourth Principal Meridian, to the northern boundary of Township 15 north of the "Base Line." This "base line" started about opposite the present site of Beardstown, and extended to a point on the Mississippi about seven miles north of Quincy. The northern border of the "Tract" was identical with the northern boundary of Mercer County, which, extended eastward, reached the Illinois about the present village of De Pue, in the southeastern

part of Bureau County, where the Illinois makes a great bend towards the south, a few miles west of the city of Peru. The distance between the Illinois and the Mississippi, by this line, was about 90 miles, and the entire length of the "Tract," from its northern boundary to the junction of the two rivers, was computed at 169 miles,—consisting of 90 miles north of the "base line" and 79 miles south of it, to the junction of the rivers. The "Tract" was surveyed in 1815-16. It comprised 207 entire townships of six miles square, each, and 61 fractional townships, containing an area of 5,360,000 acres, of which 2,500,000 acres—a little less than two-thirds—were appropriated to military bounties. The residue consisted partly of fractional sections bordering on rivers, partly of fractional quarter-sections bordering on township lines, and containing more or less than 160 acres, and partly of lands that were returned by the surveyors as unfit for cultivation. In addition to this, there were large reservations not coming within the above exceptions, being the overplus of lands after satisfying the military claims, and subject to entry and purchase on the same conditions as other Government lands. The "Tract" thus embraced the present counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall—or so much of them as was necessary to meet the demand for bounties. Immigration to this region set in quite actively about 1823, and the development of some portions, for a time, was very rapid; but later, its growth was retarded by the conflict of "tax-titles" and bounty-titles derived by purchase from the original holders. This led to a great deal of litigation, and called for considerable legislation; but since the adjustment of these questions, this region has kept pace with the most favored sections of the State, and it now includes some of the most important and prosperous towns and cities and many of the finest farms in Illinois.

MILITIA. Illinois, taught by the experiences of the War of 1812 and the necessity of providing for protection of its citizens against the incursions of Indians on its borders, began the adoption, at an early date, of such measures as were then common in the several States for the maintenance of a State militia. The Constitution of 1818 made the Governor "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State," and declared that the militia of the State should "consist of all free male able-bodied persons (negroes, mu-

lattoes and Indians excepted) resident in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years," and this classification was continued in the later constitutions, except that of 1870, which omits all reference to the subject of color. In each there is the same general provision exempting persons entertaining "conscientious scruples against bearing arms," although subject to payment of an equivalent for such exemption. The first law on the subject, enacted by the first General Assembly (1819), provided for the establishment of a general militia system for the State; and the fact that this was modified, amended or wholly changed by acts passed at the sessions of 1821, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '33, '37 and '39, shows the estimation in which the subject was held. While many of these acts were of a special character, providing for a particular class of organization, the general law did little except to require persons subject to military duty, at stated periods, to attend county musters, which were often conducted in a very informal manner, or made the occasion of a sort of periodical frolic. The act of July, 1833 (following the Black Hawk War), required an enrollment of "all free, white, male inhabitants of military age (except such as might be exempt under the Constitution or laws)"; divided the State into five divisions by counties, each division to be organized into a certain specified number of brigades. This act was quite elaborate, covering some twenty-four pages, and provided for regimental, battalion and company musters, defined the duties of officers, manner of election, etc. The act of 1837 encouraged the organization of volunteer companies. The Mexican War (1845-47) gave a new impetus to this class of legislation, as also did the War of the Rebellion (1861-65). While the office of Adjutant-General had existed from the first, its duties—except during the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars—were rather nominal, and were discharged without stated compensation, the incumbent being merely Chief-of-staff to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief. The War of the Rebellion at once brought it into prominence, as an important part of the State Government, which it has since maintained. The various measures passed, during this period, belong rather to the history of the late war than to the subject of this chapter. In 1865, however, the office was put on a different footing, and the important part it had played, during the preceding four years, was recognized by the passage of "an act to provide for the appointment, and designate the work, fix the pay and prescribe the duties, of the Adjutant-General

of Illinois." During the next four years, its most important work was the publication of eight volumes of war records, containing a complete roster of the officers and men of the various regiments and other military organizations from Illinois, with an outline of their movements and a list of the battles in which they were engaged. To the Adjutant-General's office, as now administered, is entrusted the custody of the war-records, battle-flags and trophies of the late war. A further step was taken, in 1877, in the passage of an act formulating a military code and providing for more thorough organization. Modifying amendments to this act were adopted in 1879 and 1885. While, under these laws, "all able-bodied male citizens of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45" (with certain specified exceptions), are declared "subject to military duty, and designated as the Illinois State Militia," provision is made for the organization of a body of "active militia," designated as the "Illinois National Guard," to consist of "not more than eighty-four companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry," recruited by voluntary enlistments for a period of three years, with right to re-enlist for one or more years. The National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of three brigades, with a total force of about 9,000 men, organized into nine regiments, besides the batteries and cavalry already mentioned. Gatling guns are used by the artillery and breech-loading rifles by the infantry. Camps of instruction are held for the regiments, respectively—one or more regiments participating—each year, usually at "Camp Lincoln" near Springfield, when regimental and brigade drills, competitive rifle practice and mock battles are had. An act establishing the "Naval Militia of Illinois," to consist of "not more than eight divisions or companies," divided into two battalions of four divisions each, was passed by the General Assembly of 1893—the whole to be under the command of an officer with the rank of Commander. The commanding officer of each battalion is styled a "Lieutenant-Commander," and both the Commander and Lieutenant-Commanders have their respective staffs—their organization, in other respects, being conformable to the laws of the United States. A set of "Regulations," based upon these several laws, has been prepared by the Adjutant-General for the government of the various organizations. The Governor is authorized, by law, to call out the militia to resist invasion, or to suppress violence and enforce execution of the laws, when called upon by the civil author-

ities of any city, town or county. This authority, however, is exercised with great discretion, and only when the local authorities are deemed unable to cope with threatened resistance to law. The officers of the National Guard, when called into actual service for the suppression of riot or the enforcement of the laws, receive the same compensation paid to officers of the United States army of like grade, while the enlisted men receive \$2 per day. During the time they are at any encampment, the officers and men alike receive \$1 per day, with necessary subsistence and cost of transportation to and from the encampment. (For list of incumbents in Adjutant-General's office, see *Adjutants-General*; see, also, *Spanish-American War*.)

MILLER, James H., Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Ohio, May 29, 1843; in early life came to Toulon, Stark County, Ill., where he finally engaged in the practice of law. At the beginning of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, but before being mustered into the service, received an injury which rendered him a cripple for life. Though of feeble physical organization and a sufferer from ill-health, he was a man of decided ability and much influence. He served as State's Attorney of Stark County (1872-76) and, in 1884, was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, at the following session being one of the most zealous supporters of Gen. John A. Logan, in the celebrated contest which resulted in the election of the latter, for the third time, to the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he also served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, during the session of the latter being chosen Speaker of the House, as successor to A. C. Matthews, who had been appointed, during the session, First Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington. In the early part of the summer of 1890, Mr. Miller visited Colorado for the benefit of his health, but, a week after his arrival at Manitou Springs, died suddenly, June 27, 1890.

MILLS, Benjamin, lawyer and early politician, was a native of Western Massachusetts, and described by his contemporaries as a highly educated and accomplished lawyer, as well as a brilliant orator. The exact date of his arrival in Illinois cannot be determined with certainty, but he appears to have been in the "Lead Mine Region" about Galena, as early as 1826 or '27, and was notable as one of the first "Yankees" to locate in that section of the State. He was elected a Representative in the Eighth General Assembly (1832), his district embracing the

counties of Peoria, Jo Daviess, Putnam, La Salle and Cook, including all the State north of Sangamon (as it then stood), and extending from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line. At this session occurred the impeachment trial of Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Mills acting as Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, and delivering a speech of great power and brilliancy, which lasted two or three days. In 1834 he was a candidate for Congress from the Northern District, but was defeated by William L. May (Democrat), as claimed by Mr. Mill's friends, unfairly. He early fell a victim to consumption and, returning to Massachusetts, died in Berkshire County, in that State, in 1841. Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, says of him: "He was a man of remarkable ability, learning and eloquence," while Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," testifies that, "by common consent of all his contemporaries, Mr. Mills was regarded as the most popular and brilliant lawyer of his day at the Galena bar."

MILLS, Henry A., State Senator, was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1827; located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., in 1856, finally engaging in the banking business at that place. Having served in various local offices, he was, in 1874, chosen State Senator for the Eleventh District, but died at Galesburg before the expiration of his term, July 7, 1877.

MILLS, Luther Ladin, lawyer, was born at North Adams, Mass., Sept. 3, 1848; brought to Chicago in infancy, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Michigan State University. In 1868 he began the study of law, was admitted to practice three years later, and, in 1876, was elected State's Attorney, being re-elected in 1880. While in this office he was connected with some of the most important cases ever brought before the Chicago courts. Although he has held no official position except that already mentioned, his abilities at the bar and on the rostrum are widely recognized, and his services, as an attorney and an orator, have been in frequent demand.

MILLSTADT, a town in St. Clair County, about 8 miles west-southwest of Belleville, and 14 miles south-southeast of St. Louis. Coal mining and the manufacture of flour and farm-implements are the principal industries of the place. Population (1880), 1,229; (1890), 1,186.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (See *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.*)

MINER, Orlin H., State Auditor, was born in Vermont, May 13, 1825; from 1834 to '51 he lived

in Ohio, the latter year coming to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of watch-maker. In 1855 he went to Central America and was with General William Walker at Greytown. Returning to Illinois, he resumed his trade at Springfield; in 1857 he was appointed, by Auditor Dubois, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, serving until 1864, when he was elected State Auditor as successor to his chief. Retiring from office in 1869, he gave attention to his private business. He was one of the founders and a Director of the Springfield Iron Company. Died in 1879.

MINIER, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 26 miles southeast of Peoria; has several grain elevators, some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 600; (1890), 664.

MINONK, a city in Woodford County, 29 miles north of Bloomington and 53 miles northeast of Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Illinois Central Railways. The surrounding region is agricultural, though much coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has brick yards, tile factories, steam flouring-mills, several grain elevators, two private banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,913; (1890), 2,316.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION, a method of choosing members of the General Assembly and other deliberative bodies, designed to secure representation, in such bodies, to minority parties. In Illinois, this method is limited to the election of members of the lower branch of the General Assembly — except as to private corporations, which may, at their option, apply it in the election of Trustees or Directors. In the apportionment of members of the General Assembly (see *Legislative Apportionment*), the State Constitution requires that the Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be identical in territory, each of such Districts being entitled to choose one Senator and three Representatives. The provisions of the Constitution, making specific application of the principle of "minority representation" (or "cumulative voting," as it is sometimes called), declares that, in the election of Representatives, "each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives, or (he) may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit." (State Constitution, Art. IV, sections 7 and 8.) In practice, this provision gives the voter power to cast three votes for one candidate; two

votes for one candidate and one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates, or he may distribute his vote equally among three candidates (giving one to each); but no other division is admissible without invalidating his ballot as to this office. Other forms of minority representation have been proposed by various writers, among whom Mr. Thomas Hare, John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Craig, of England, are most prominent; but that adopted in Illinois seems to be the simplest and most easy of application.

MINSHALL, William A., legislator and jurist, a native of Ohio who came to Rushville, Ill., at an early day, and entered upon the practice of law; served as Representative in the Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth General Assemblies, and as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit, under the new Constitution, in 1848, and died in office, early in 1853, being succeeded by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker.

MISSIONARIES, EARLY. The earliest Christian missionaries in Illinois were of the Roman Catholic faith. As a rule, these accompanied the French explorers and did not a little toward the extension of French dominion. They were usually members of one of two orders—the "Recollects," founded by St. Francis, or the "Jesuits," founded by Loyola. Between these two bodies of ecclesiastics existed, at times, a strong rivalry; the former having been earlier in the field, but having been virtually subordinated to the latter by Cardinal Richelieu. The controversy between the two orders gradually involved the civil authorities, and continued until the suppression of the Jesuits, in France, in 1764. The most noted of the Jesuit missionaries were Fathers Allouez, Gravier, Marquette, Dablon, Pinet, Rasle, Lamoges, Binneteau and Marest. Of the Recollects, the most conspicuous were Fathers Membre, Douay, Le Clerq, Hennepin and Ribourde. Besides these, there were also Father Bergier and Montigny, who, belonging to no religious order, were called secular priests. The first Catholic mission, founded in Illinois, was probably that at the original Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in the present county of La Salle, where Father Marquette did missionary work in 1673, followed by Allouez in 1677. (See *Allouez, Claude Jean*.) The latter was succeeded, in 1688, by Father Gravier, who was followed, in 1692, by Father Sebastian Rasle, but who, returning in 1694, remained until 1695, when he was succeeded by Pinet and Binneteau. In 1700 Father Marest was

in charge of the mission, and the number of Indians among whom he labored was, that year, considerably diminished by the emigration of the Kaskaskias to the south. Father Gravier, about this time, labored among the Peorias, but was incapacitated by a wound received from the medicine man of the tribe, which finally resulted in his death, at Mobile, in 1706. The Peoria station remained vacant for a time, but was finally filled by Father Deville. Another early Catholic mission in Illinois was that at Cahokia. While the precise date of its establishment cannot be fixed with certainty, there is evidence that it was in existence in 1700, being the earliest in that region. Among the early Fathers, who ministered to the savages there, were Pinet, St. Cosme, Bergier and Lamoges. This mission was at first called the Tamaroa, and, later, the mission of St. Sulpice. It was probably the first permanent mission in the Illinois Country. Among those in charge, down to 1718, were Fathers de Montigny, Damon (probably), Varlet, de la Source, and le Mercier. In 1707, Father Mermet assisted Father Marest at Kaskaskia, and, in 1720, that mission became a regularly constituted parish, the incumbent being Father de Beauhais. Rev. Philip Boucher preached and administered the sacraments at Fort St. Louis, where he died in 1719, having been preceded by Fathers Membre and Ribourde in 1680, and by Fathers Douay and Le Clerq in 1687-88. The persecution and banishment of the early Jesuit missionaries, by the Superior Council of Louisiana (of which Illinois had formerly been a part), in 1763, is a curious chapter in State history. That body, following the example of some provincial legislative bodies in France, officially declared the order a dangerous nuisance, and decreed the confiscation of all its property, including plate and vestments, and the razing of its churches, as well as the banishment of its members. This decree the Louisiana Council undertook to enforce in Illinois, disregarding the fact that that territory had passed under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. The Jesuits seem to have offered no resistance, either physical or legal, and all members of the order in Illinois were ruthlessly, and without a shadow of authority, carried to New Orleans and thence deported to France. Only one—Father Sebastian Louis Meurin—was allowed to return to Illinois; and he, only after promising to recognize the ecclesiastical authority of the Superior Council as supreme, and to hold no communication with Quebec or Rome. The labors of the missionaries, apart from spiritual results, were of great value. They

perpetuated the records of early discoveries, reduced the language, and even dialects, of the aborigines, to grammatical rules, and preserved the original traditions and described the customs of the savages. (Authorities: Shea and Kip's "Catholic Missions," "Magazine of Western History," Winsor's "America," and Shea's "Catholic Church in Colonial Days.")

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. (Indian name, "Missi Sipi," the "Great Water.") Its head waters are in the northern part of Minnesota, 1,680 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake, which is 1,575 feet higher than the sea, and which is fed by a stream having its source within one mile of the head waters of the Red River of the North. From this sheet of water to the mouth of the river, the distance is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 3,100 miles. Lake Itasca is in lat. 47° 10' north and lon. 95° 20' west from Greenwich. The river at first runs northward, but soon turns toward the east and expands into a series of small lakes. Its course, as far as Crow Wing, is extremely sinuous, below which point it runs southward to St. Cloud, thence south-eastward to Minneapolis, where occur the Falls of St. Anthony, establishing a complete barrier to navigation for the lower Mississippi. In less than a mile the river descends 66 feet, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, furnishing an immense water-power, which is utilized in operating flouring-mills and other manufacturing establishments. A few miles below St. Paul it reaches the western boundary of Wisconsin, where it expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by picturesque limestone bluffs, some 400 feet high. Below Dubuque its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and the northern part of Louisiana, on the west, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, on the east. After many sinuous turnings in its southern course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by three principal passes, or mouths, at the southeastern extremity of Plaquemines Parish, La., in lat. 29° north and lon. 89° 12' west. Its principal affluents on the right are the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and, on the left, the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. The Missouri River is longer than that part of the Mississippi above the point of junction, the distance from its source to the delta of the latter being about 4,200 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The width of the stream at St. Louis is about 3,500 feet, at the mouth of the Ohio nearly 4,500

feet, and at New Orleans about 2,500 feet. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about five to five and one-half miles per hour. The average depth below Red River is said to be 121 feet, though, in the vicinity of New Orleans, the maximum is said to reach 150 feet. The principal rapids below the Falls of St. Anthony are at Rock Island and the Des Moines Rapids above Keokuk, the former having twenty-two feet fall and the latter twenty-four feet. A canal around the Des Moines Rapids, along the west bank of the river, aids navigation. The alluvial banks which prevail on one or both shores of the lower Mississippi, often spread out into extensive "bottoms" which are of inexhaustible fertility. The most important of these above the mouth of the Ohio, is the "American Bottom," extending along the east bank from Alton to Chester. Immense sums have been spent in the construction of levees for the protection of the lands along the lower river from overflow, as also in the construction of a system of jetties at the mouth, to improve navigation by deepening the channel.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, THE, one of the best constructed railroad bridges in the West, spanning the Mississippi from Pike, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo. The construction company was chartered, April 25, 1872, and the bridge was ready for the passage of trains on Dec. 24, 1873. On Dec. 3, 1877, it was leased in perpetuity by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which holds all its stock and \$150,000 of its bonds as an investment, paying a rental of \$60,000 per annum, to be applied in the payment of 7 per cent interest on stock and 6 per cent on bonds. In 1894, \$71,000 was paid for rental, \$16,000 going toward a sinking fund.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD. This company operates 160.6 miles of road in Illinois, of which 151.6 are leased from the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad*.)

MOLINE, a flourishing manufacturing city in Rock Island County, incorporated in 1872, on the Mississippi above Rock Island and opposite Davenport, Iowa; is 168 miles south of west from Chicago, and the intersecting point of three trunk lines of railway. Moline, Rock Island and Davenport are connected by steam and street railways, bridges and ferries. All three obtain water-power from the Mississippi. The region around Moline is rich in coal, and several productive mines are operated in the vicinity. It is an important manufacturing point, among its chief outputs being agricultural implements, malleable iron, steam engines, vehicles, lumber, organs

(pipe and reed), paper, lead-roofing, wind-mills, milling machinery, and furniture. The city has admirable water-works, several churches, good schools (both public and private), a public library and five banks. It is lighted by both gas and electricity. There are also three daily and weekly papers published here. Population (1880), 7,800; (1890), 12,900.

MOLONEY, Maurice T., ex-Attorney-General, was born in Ireland, in 1849; came to America in 1867, and, after a course in the Seminary of "Our Lady of the Angels" at Niagara Falls, studied theology; then taught for a time in Virginia and studied law at the University of that State, graduating in 1871, finally locating at Ottawa, Ill., where he served three years as State's Attorney of La Salle County, and, in 1892, was nominated and elected Attorney-General on the Democratic State ticket, serving until January, 1897.

MOMENCE, a town in Kankakee County, situated on the Kankakee River and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads, 54 miles south of Chicago. It has good water power, a flouring-mill, railway repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, three churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 1,037; (1890), 1,635.

MONMOUTH, the county-seat of Warren County, 26 miles east of the Mississippi River; a point of intersection of two lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways. The surrounding country is agricultural and coal yielding. The city has manufactories of agricultural implements, sewer-pipe, pottery, paving brick, and carriages and road carts. Monmouth College (United Presbyterian) was chartered in 1857, and the library of this institution, with that of Warren County (also located at Monmouth), aggregates 30,000 volumes. There are three national banks, with a combined capital of \$250,000, two daily, three weekly and two other periodical publications. An appropriation was made by the Fifty-fifth Congress for the erection of a Government building at Monmouth. Population (1880), 5,000; (1890), 5,936.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, an educational institution, controlled by the United Presbyterian denomination, but non-sectarian; located at Monmouth. It was founded in 1856, its first class graduating in 1858. Its Presidents have been Drs. D. A. Wallace (1856-78) and J. B. McMichael, the latter occupying the position from 1878 until 1897. In 1896 the faculty consisted of fifteen instructors and the number of students was 289.

The college campus covers ten acres, tastefully laid out. The institution confers four degrees—A.B., B.S., M.B., and B.L. For the conferring of the first three, four years' study is required; for the degree of B.L., three years.

MONROE, George D., State Senator, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1844, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1849. His father having been elected Sheriff of Will County in 1864, he became a resident of Joliet, serving as a deputy in his father's office. In 1865 he engaged in merchandising as the partner of his father, which was exchanged, some fifteen years later, for the wholesale grocery trade, and, finally, for the real-estate and mortgage-loan business, in which he is still employed. He has also been extensively engaged in the stone business some twenty years, being a large stockholder in the Western Stone Company and Vice-President of the concern. In 1894 Mr. Monroe was elected, as a Republican, to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and proving himself one of the most influential members of that body.

MONROE COUNTY, situated in the southwest part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi—named for President Monroe. Its area is about 380 square miles. It was organized in 1816 and included within its boundaries several of the French villages which constituted, for many years, a center of civilization in the West. American settlers, however, began to locate in the district as early as 1781. The county has a diversified surface and is heavily timbered. The soil is fertile, embracing both upland and river bottom. Agriculture and the manufacture and shipping of lumber constitute leading occupations of the citizens. Waterloo is the county-seat. Population (1880), 13,682; (1890), 12,948.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, an interior county, situated northeast of St. Louis and south of Springfield; area 702 square miles, population (1890), 30,068—derives its name from Gen. Richard Montgomery. The earliest settlements by Americans were toward the close of 1816, county organization being effected five years later. The entire population, at that time, scarcely exceeded 100 families. The surface is undulating, well watered and timbered. The seat of county government is located at Hillsboro. Litchfield is an important town. Here are situated car-shops and some manufacturing establishments. Conspicuous in the county's history as pioneers were Harris Reavis, Henry Pyatt, John Levi, Aaron Casey

John Tillson, Hiram Rountree, the Wrights (Joseph and Charles), the Hills (John and Henry), William McDavid and John Russell.

MONTICELLO, a city and the county-seat of Piatt County, on the Sangamon River, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the Kankakee and Bloomington Division of the Illinois Central, and the Chicago and St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railways. It lies within the "corn belt," and stock-raising is extensively carried on in the surrounding country. Among the city industries are a foundry and machine shops, steam flour and planing mills, broom, cigar and harness-making, and patent fence and tile works. The city is lighted by electricity, has several elevators, an excellent water system, numerous churches and good schools, with banks and three weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,337; (1890), 1,643.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY, the second institution established in Illinois for the higher education of women—Jacksonville Female Seminary being the first. It was founded through the munificence of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who donated fifteen acres for a site, at Godfrey, Madison County, and gave \$53,000 toward erecting and equipping the buildings. The institution was opened on April 11, 1838, with sixteen young lady pupils, Rev. Theron Baldwin, one of the celebrated "Yale Band," being the first Principal. In 1845 he was succeeded by Miss Philena Fobes, and she, in turn, by Miss Harriet N. Haskell, in 1866, who still remains in charge. In November, 1883, the seminary building, with its contents, was burned; but the institution continued its sessions in temporary quarters until the erection of a new building, which was soon accomplished through the generosity of alumnae and friends of female education throughout the country. The new structure is of stone, three stories in height, and thoroughly modern. The average number of pupils is 150, with fourteen instructors, and the standard of the institution is of a high character.

MOORE, Clifton H., lawyer and financier, was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1817; after a brief season spent in two academies and one term in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, in 1839 he came west and engaged in teaching at Pekin, Ill., while giving his leisure to the study of law. He spent the next year at Tremont as Deputy County and Circuit Clerk, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1841, and located soon after at Clinton, DeWitt County, which has since been his home. In partnership with the late Judge David Davis,

of Bloomington, Mr. Moore, a few years later, began operating extensively in Illinois lands, and is now one of the largest land proprietors in the State, besides being interested in a number of manufacturing ventures and a local bank. The only official position of importance he has held is that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He is an enthusiastic collector of State historical and art treasures, of which he possesses one of the most valuable private collections in Illinois.

MOORE, Henry, pioneer lawyer, came to Chicago from Concord, Mass., in 1834, and was almost immediately admitted to the bar, also acting for a time as a clerk in the office of Col. Richard J. Hamilton, who held pretty much all the county offices on the organization of Cook County. Mr. Moore was one of the original Trustees of Rush Medical College, and obtained from the Legislature the first charter for a gas company in Chicago. In 1838 he went to Havana, Cuba, for the benefit of his failing health, but subsequently returned to Concord, Mass., where he died some years afterward.

MOORE, James, pioneer, was born in the State of Maryland in 1750; was married in his native State, about 1772, to Miss Catherine Biggs, later removing to Virginia. In 1777 he came to the Illinois Country as a spy, preliminary to the contemplated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, which captured Kaskaskia in July, 1778. After the Clark expedition (in which he served as Captain, by appointment of Gov. Patrick Henry), he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1781, when he organized a party of emigrants, which he accompanied to Illinois, spending the winter at Kaskaskia. The following year they located at a point in the northern part of Monroe County, which afterwards received the name of Bellefontaine. After his arrival in Illinois, he organized a company of "Minute Men," of which he was chosen Captain. He was a man of prominence and influence among the early settlers, but died in 1788. A numerous and influential family of his descendants have grown up in Southern Illinois.—**John** (Moore), son of the preceding, was born in Maryland in 1773, and brought by his father to Illinois eight years later. He married a sister of Gen. John D. Whiteside, who afterwards became State Treasurer, and also served as Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois under the internal improvement system. Moore was an officer of the State Militia, and served in a company of rangers during the War of 1812; was also the first County Treasurer of

Monroe County. Died, July 4, 1833.—**JAMES B. (Moore)**, the third son of Capt. James Moore, was born in 1780, and brought to Illinois by his parents; in his early manhood he followed the business of keel-boating on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, visiting New Orleans, Pittsburg and other points; became a prominent Indian fighter during the War of 1812, and was commissioned Captain by Governor Edwards and authorized to raise a company of mounted rangers; also served as Sheriff of Monroe County, by appointment of Governor Edwards, in Territorial days; was Presidential Elector in 1820, and State Senator for Madison County in 1836-40, dying in the latter year.—**ENOCH (Moore)**, fourth son of Capt. James Moore, the pioneer, was born in the old block-house at Bellefontaine in 1782, being the first child born of American parents in Illinois; served as a "ranger" in the company of his brother, James B.; occupied the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and afterwards that of Judge of Probate of Monroe County during the Territorial period; was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, and served as Representative from Monroe County in the Second General Assembly, later filling various county offices for some twenty years. He died in 1848.

MOORE, Jesse H., clergyman, soldier and Congressman, born near Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., April 22, 1817, and graduated from McKendree College in 1842. For thirteen years he was a teacher, during portions of this period being successively at the head of three literary institutions in the West. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but resigned pastorate duties in 1862, to take part in the War for the Union, organizing the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, also serving as brigade commander during the last year of the war, and being brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. After the war he re-entered the ministry, but, in 1868, while Presiding Elder of the Decatur District, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, being re-elected in 1870; afterwards served as Pension Agent at Springfield, and, in 1881, was appointed United States Consul at Callao, Peru, dying in office, in that city, July 11, 1883.

MOORE, John, Lieutenant-Governor (1842-46); was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 8, 1793; came to America and settled in Illinois in 1830, spending most of his life as a resident of Bloomington. In 1838 he was elected to the lower branch of the Eleventh General Assembly from

the McLean District, and, in 1840, to the Senate, but before the close of his term, in 1842, was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Thomas Ford. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he took a conspicuous part in recruiting the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's), of which he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, serving gallantly throughout the struggle. In 1848 he was appointed State Treasurer, as successor of Milton Carpenter, who died in office. In 1850 he was elected to the same office, and continued to discharge its duties until 1857, when he was succeeded by James Miller. Died, Sept. 23, 1863.

MOORE, Risdon, pioneer, was born in Delaware in 1760; removed to North Carolina in 1789, and, a few years later, to Hancock County, Ga., where he served two terms in the Legislature. He emigrated from Georgia in 1812, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill.—besides a family of fifteen white persons, bringing with him eighteen colored people—the object of his removal being to get rid of slavery. He purchased a farm in what was known as the "Turkey Hill Settlement," about four miles east of Belleville, where he resided until his death in 1828. Mr. Moore became a prominent citizen, was elected to the Second Territorial House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker, serving as such for two sessions (1814-15). He was also Representative from St. Clair County in the First, Second and Third General Assemblies after the admission of Illinois into the Union. In the last of these he was one of the most zealous opponents of the pro-slavery Convention scheme of 1822-24. He left a numerous and highly respected family of descendants, who were afterwards prominent in public affairs.—**William (Moore)**, his son, served as a Captain in the War of 1812, and also commanded a company in the Black Hawk War. He represented St. Clair County in the lower branch of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies; was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and was President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College at the time of his death in 1849.—**Risdon (Moore), Jr.**, a cousin of the first named Risdon Moore, was a Representative from St. Clair County in the Fourth General Assembly and Senator in the Sixth, but died before the expiration of his term, being succeeded at the next session by Adam W. Snyder.

MOORE, Stephen Richey, lawyer, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1832; in 1851, entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, graduating in 1856, and, having qualified

himself for the practice of law, located the following year at Kankakee, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1858 he was employed in defense of the late Father Chiniquy, who recently died in Montreal, in one of the celebrated suits begun against him by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Moore is a man of striking appearance and great independence of character, a Methodist in religious belief and has generally acted politically in co-operation with the Democratic party, though strongly anti-slavery in his views. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and, in 1896, participated in the same way in the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Gen. John M. Palmer for the same office, in the following campaign giving the "Gold Democracy" a vigorous support.

MORAN, Thomas A., lawyer and jurist, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1839; received his preliminary education in the district schools of Wisconsin (to which State his father's family had removed in 1846), and at an academy at Salem, Wis.; began reading law at Kenosha in 1859, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. In May, 1865, he graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and the same year commenced practice in Chicago, rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession. In 1879 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1885. At the expiration of his second term he resumed private practice. While on the bench he at first heard only common law cases, but later divided the business of the equity side of the court with Judge Tuley. In June, 1886, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he was, for a year, Chief Justice.

MORGAN, James Dady, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., August 1, 1810, and, at 16 years of age, went for a three years' trading voyage on the ship "Beverly." When thirty days out a mutiny arose, and shortly afterward the vessel was burned. Morgan escaped to South America, and, after many hardships, returned to Boston. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits; aided in raising the "Quincy Grays" during the Mormon difficulties (1844-45); during the Mexican War commanded a company in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers; in 1861 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the three months' service, and Colonel on reorganization of the regiment for three years; was promoted Brigadier-General

in July, 1862, for meritorious service; commanded a brigade at Nashville, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Bentonville, N. C., being mustered out, August 24, 1865. After the war he resumed business at Quincy, Ill., being President of the Quincy Gas Company and Vice-President of a bank; was also President, for some time, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Died, at Quincy, Sept. 12, 1896.

MORGAN COUNTY, a central county of the State, lying west of Sangamon, and bordering on the Illinois River—named for Gen. Daniel Morgan; area, 580 square miles; population (1890), 32,636. The earliest American settlers were probably Elisha and Seymour Kellogg, who located on Mauvaisterre Creek in 1818. Dr. George Caldwell came in 1820, and was the first physician, and Dr. Ero Chandler settled on the present site of the city of Jacksonville in 1821. Immigrants began to arrive in large numbers about 1822, and, Jan. 31, 1823, the county was organized, the first election being held at the house of James G. Swinerton, six miles southwest of the present city of Jacksonville. Olmstead's Mound was the first county-seat, but this choice was only temporary. Two years later, Jacksonville was selected, and has ever since so continued. (See *Jacksonville*.) Cass County was cut off from Morgan in 1837, and Scott County in 1839. About 1837 Morgan was the most populous county in the State. The county is nearly equally divided between woodland and prairie, and is well watered. Besides the Illinois River on its western border, there are several smaller streams, among them Indian, Apple, Sandy and Mauvaisterre Creeks. Bituminous coal underlies the eastern part of the county, and thin veins crop out along the Illinois River bluffs. Sandstone has also been quarried.

MORGAN PARK, a suburban village of Cook County, 13 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; is the seat of the Academy (a preparatory branch) of the University of Chicago and the Scandinavian Department of the Divinity School connected with the same institution. Population (1890), 187; (1890), 1,027.

MORMONS, a religious sect, founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., August 6, 1830, styling themselves the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Membership in 1892 was estimated at 230,000, of whom some 20,000 were outside of the United States. Their religious teachings are peculiar. They avow faith in the Trinity and in the Bible (as by them

interpreted). They believe, however, that the "Book of Mormon"—assumed to be of divine origin and a direct revelation to Smith—is of equal authority with the Scriptures, if not superior to them. Among their ordinances are baptism and the laying-on of hands, and, in their church organization, they recognize various orders—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. They also believe in the restoration of the Ten Tribes and the literal re-assembling of Israel, the return and rule of Christ in person, and the rebuilding of Zion in America. Polygamy is encouraged and made an article of faith, though professedly not practiced under existing laws in the United States. The supreme power is vested in a President, who has authority in temporal and spiritual affairs alike; although there is less effort now than formerly, on the part of the priesthood, to interfere in temporalities. Driven from New York in 1831, Smith and his followers first settled at Kirtland, Ohio. There, for a time, the sect flourished and built a temple; but, within seven years, their doctrines and practices excited so much hostility that they were forced to make another removal. Their next settlement was at Far West, Mo.; but here the hatred toward them became so intense as to result in open war. From Missouri they recrossed the Mississippi and founded the city of Nauvoo, near Commerce, in Hancock County, Ill. The charter granted by the Legislature was an extraordinary instrument, and well-nigh made the city independent of the State. Nauvoo soon obtained commercial importance, in two years becoming a city of some 16,000 inhabitants. The Mormons rapidly became a powerful factor in State politics, when there broke out a more bitter public enmity than the sect had yet encountered. Internal dissensions also sprang up, and, in 1844, a discontented Mormon founded a newspaper at Nauvoo, in which he violently assailed the prophet and threatened him with exposure. Smith's answer to this was the destruction of the printing office, and the editor promptly secured a warrant for his arrest, returnable at Carthage. Smith went before a friendly justice at Nauvoo, who promptly discharged him, but he positively refused to appear before the Carthage magistrate. Thereupon the latter issued a second warrant, charging Smith with treason. This also was treated with contempt. The militia was called out to make the arrest, and the Mormons, who had formed a strong military organization, armed to defend their leader. After a few trifling clashes between the soldiers

and the "Saints," Smith was persuaded to surrender and go to Carthage, the county-seat, where he was incarcerated in the county jail. Within twenty-four hours (on Sunday, June 27, 1844), a mob attacked the prison. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed, and some of their adherents, who had accompanied them to jail, were wounded. Brigham Young (then an apostle) at once assumed the leadership and, after several months of intense popular excitement, in the following year led his followers across the Mississippi, finally locating (1847) in Utah. (See also *Nauvoo*.) There their history has not been free from charges of crime; but, whatever may be the character of the leaders, they have succeeded in building up a prosperous community in a region which they found a virtual desert, a little more than forty years ago. The polity of the Church has been greatly modified in consequence of restrictions placed upon it by Congressional legislation, especially in reference to polygamy, and by contact with other communities. (See *Smith, Joseph*.)

MORRIS, a city and the county-seat of Grundy County, on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles southwest of Chicago. It is an extensive grain market, and the center of a region rich in bituminous coal. There is valuable water-power here, and much manufacturing is done, including builders' hardware, plows, iron specialties, paper car-wheels, brick and tile, flour and planing-mills, oatmeal and tanned leather. There are also a normal and scientific school, two national banks and three daily and weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,486; (1890), 3,653; (1898) estimated, 4,500.

MORRIS, Buckner Smith, early lawyer, born at Augusta, Ky., August 19, 1800; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and, for seven years thereafter, continued to reside in Kentucky, serving two terms in the Legislature of that State. In 1834 he removed to Chicago, took an active part in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its second Mayor in 1838. In 1840 he was a Whig candidate for Presidential Elector, Abraham Lincoln running on the same ticket, and, in 1852, was defeated as the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected a Judge of the Seventh Circuit in 1851, but declined a re-nomination in 1855. In 1856 he accepted the American (or Know-Nothing) nomination for Governor, and, in 1860, that of the Bell-Everett party for the same office. He was vehemently opposed to the election of either Lincoln or

Breckenridge to the Presidency, believing that civil war would result in either event. A shadow was thrown across his life, in 1864, by his arrest and trial for alleged complicity in a rebel plot to burn and pillage Chicago and liberate the prisoners of war held at Camp Douglas. The trial, however, which was held at Cincinnati, resulted in his acquittal. Died, in Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1879. Those who knew Judge Morris, in his early life in the city of Chicago, describe him as a man of genial and kindly disposition, in spite of his opposition to the abolition of slavery—a fact which, no doubt, had much to do with his acquittal of the charge of complicity with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, as the evidence of his being in communication with the leading conspirators appears to have been conclusive. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

MORRIS, Freeman P., lawyer and politician, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 19, 1854, labored on a farm and attended the district school in his youth, but completed his education in Chicago, graduating from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to practice in 1874, when he located at Watseka, Iroquois County. In 1884 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the House of Representatives from the Iroquois District, and has since been re-elected in 1888, '94, '96, being one of the most influential members of his party in that body. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Altgeld Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on his personal staff, but resigned in 1896.

MORRIS, Isaac Newton, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1812; educated at Miami University, admitted to the bar in 1835, and the next year removed to Quincy, Ill.; was a member and President of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1842-43), served in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48); was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1856, and again in 1858, but opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; in 1868 supported General Grant—who had been his friend in boyhood—for President, and, in 1870, was appointed a member of the Union Pacific Railroad Commission. Died, Oct. 29, 1879.

MORRISON, a city, the county-seat of Whiteside County, founded in 1855; is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture, dairying and stock-raising are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. Although a small city, it has good water-works, thorough sewerage, electric lighting

and several manufactories, including car and refrigerator works; also has numerous churches, a large graded school, a public library and adequate banking facilities. Two weekly papers are published here. Population (1880), 1,981; (1890), 2,088; (1898) estimated, 2,500.

MORRISON, Isaac L., lawyer and legislator, born in Barren County, Ky., in 1826; was educated in the common schools and the Masonic Seminary of his native State; admitted to the bar, and came to Illinois in 1851, locating at Jacksonville, where he has become a leader of the bar and of the Republican party, which he assisted to organize as a member of its first State Convention at Bloomington, in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. Mr. Morrison was three times elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1876, '78 and '82), and, by his clear judgment and incisive powers as a public speaker, took a high rank as a leader in that body. Of late years, he has given his attention solely to the practice of his profession in Jacksonville.

MORRISON, James Lowrey Donaldson, politician, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., April 12, 1816; at the age of 16 was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, but leaving the service in 1836, read law with Judge Nathaniel Pope, and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Belleville. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from St. Clair County, in 1844, and to the State Senate in 1848, and again in '54. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Whig ticket, but, on the dissolution of that party, allied himself with the Democracy, and was, for many years, its leader in Southern Illinois. In 1855 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lyman Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate. In 1860 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor, but was defeated by James C. Allen. After that year he took no prominent part in public affairs. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was among the first to raise a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment (Colonel Bissell's). For gallant services at Buena Vista, the Legislature presented him with a sword. He took a prominent part in the incorporation of railroads, and, it is claimed, drafted and introduced in the Legislature the charter of

the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1888.

MORRISON, William, pioneer merchant, came from Philadelphia, Pa., to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1790, as representative of the mercantile house of Bryant & Morrison, of Philadelphia, and finally established an extensive trade throughout the Mississippi Valley, supplying merchants at St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. He is also said to have sent an agent with a stock of goods across the plains, with a view to opening up trade with the Mexicans at Santa Fé, about 1804, but was defrauded by the agent, who appropriated the goods to his own benefit without accounting to his employer. He became the principal merchant in the Territory, doing a thriving business in early days, when Kaskaskia was the principal supply point for merchants throughout the valley. He is described as a public-spirited, enterprising man, to whom was due the chief part of the credit for securing construction of a bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the town of that name. He died at Kaskaskia in 1837, and was buried in the cemetery there.—**Robert** (Morrison), a brother of the preceding, came to Kaskaskia in 1793, was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1801, retaining the position for many years, besides holding other local offices. He was the father of Col. James L. D. Morrison, politician and soldier of the Mexican War, whose sketch is given elsewhere.—**Joseph** (Morrison), the oldest son of William Morrison, went to Ohio, residing there several years, but finally returned to Prairie du Rocher, where he died in 1845.—**James**, another son, went to Wisconsin; **William** located at Belleville, dying there in 1843; while **Lewis**, another son, settled at Covington, Washington County, Ill., where he practiced medicine up to 1851; then engaged in mercantile business at Chester, dying there in 1856.

MORRISON, William Ralls, ex-Congressman, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, was born, Sept. 14, 1825, in Monroe County, Ill., and educated at McKendree College; served as a private in the Mexican War, at its close studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; in 1852 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, but resigned before the close of his term, accepting the office of Representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1854; was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1858, serving as Speaker of the House during the session of 1859. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was commis-

sioned Colonel. The regiment was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson in February following, where he was severely wounded. While yet in the service, in 1862, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, when he resigned his commission, but was defeated for re-election, in 1864, by Jehu Baker, as he was again in 1866. In 1870 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and, two years later (1872), returned to Congress from the Belleville District, after which he served in that body, by successive re-elections, nine terms and until 1887, being for several terms Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and prominent in the tariff legislation of that period. In March, 1887, President Cleveland appointed him a member of the first Inter-State Commerce Commission for a period of five years; at the close of his term he was reappointed, by President Harrison, for a full term of six years, serving a part of the time as President of the Board, and retiring from office in 1898.

MORRISONVILLE, a town in Christian County, situated on the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southwest of Decatur and 20 miles north-northeast of Litchfield. Grain is extensively raised in the surrounding region, and Morrisonville, with its elevator, is an important shipping point. It also has brick and tile works, two banks, five churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 748; (1890), 844.

MORTON, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 10 miles northeast of Peoria; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 426; (1890), 657.

MORTON, Joseph, pioneer farmer and legislator, was born in Virginia, August 1, 1801, came to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and the following year to Morgan County, when he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jacksonville. He served as a member of the House in the Tenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. He was a Democrat in politics, but, on questions of State and local policy, was non-partisan, faithfully representing the interests of his constituents. Died, at his home near Jacksonville, March 2, 1881.

MOSES, Adolph, lawyer, was born in Speyer, Germany, Feb. 27, 1837, and, until fifteen years of age, was educated in the public and Latin schools of his native country; in the latter part of 1852, came to America, locating in New Orleans, and, for some years, being a law student

in Louisiana University, under the preceptorship of Randall Hunt and other eminent lawyers of that State. In the early days of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving some two years as an officer of the Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment. Coming north at the expiration of this period, he resided for a time in Quincy, Ill., but, in 1869, removed to Chicago, where he took a place in the front rank at the bar, and where he has resided ever since. Although in sympathy with the general principles of the Democratic party, Judge Moses is an independent voter, as shown by the fact that he voted for General Grant for President in 1868, and supported the leading measures of the Republican party in 1896. He is the editor and publisher of "The National Corporation Reporter," established in 1890, and which is devoted to the interests of business corporations.

MOSES, John, lawyer and author, was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, Sept. 18, 1825; came to Illinois in 1837, his family locating first at Naples, Scott County. He pursued the vocation of a teacher for a time, studied law, was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Scott County in 1856, and served as County Judge from 1857 to 1861. The latter year he became the private secretary of Governor Yates, serving until 1863, during that period assisting in the organization of seventy-seven regiments of Illinois Volunteers. While serving in this capacity, in company with Governor Yates, he attended the famous conference of loyal Governors, held at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, and afterwards accompanied the Governors in their call upon President Lincoln, a few days after the issue of the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. Having received the appointment, from President Lincoln, of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Illinois District, he resigned the position of private secretary to Governor Yates. In 1874 he was chosen Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for the District composed of Scott, Pike and Calhoun Counties; served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, and as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for three years (1880-83). He was then appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty in connection with the customs revenue at Chicago. In 1887 he was chosen Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, serving until 1893. While connected with the Chicago Historical Library he brought out the most complete History of Illinois yet published, in two

volumes, and also, in connection with the late Major Kirkland, edited a History of Chicago in two large volumes. Other literary work done by Judge Moses, includes "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" and "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," in the form of lectures or addresses. Died in Chicago, July 3, 1898.

MOULTON, Samuel W., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1822, where he was educated in the public schools. After spending some years in the South, he removed to Illinois (1845), where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice at Shelbyville. From 1852 to 1859 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1857, was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket, and was President of the State Board of Education from 1859 to 1876. In 1864 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in Congress for the State-at-large, being elected again, as a Democrat, from the Shelbyville District, in 1880 and '82. During the past few years (including the campaign of 1896) Mr. Moulton has acted in coöperation with the Republican party.

MOULTRIE COUNTY, a comparatively small county in the eastern section of the middle tier of the State—named for a revolutionary hero. Area, 340 square miles, and population (by the census of 1890), 14,481. Moultrie was one of the early "stamping grounds" of the Kickapoos, who were always friendly to English-speaking settlers. The earliest immigrants were from the Southwest, but arrivals from Northern States soon followed. County organization was effected in 1843, both Shelby and Macon Counties surrendering a portion of territory. A vein of good bituminous coal underlies the county, but agriculture is the more important industry. Sullivan is the county-seat, selected in 1845. In 1890 its population was about 1,700. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby (former Governor, Senator and a Major-General in the Civil War) began the practice of law here.

MOUND-BUILDERS, WORKS OF THE. One of the most conclusive evidences that the Mississippi Valley was once occupied by a people different in customs, character and civilization from the Indians found occupying the soil when the first white explorers visited it, is the existence of certain artificial mounds and earthworks, of the origin and purposes of which the Indians seemed to have no knowledge or tradition. These works extend throughout the valley from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, being much more numerous, however, in some portions than

in others, and also varying greatly in form. This fact, with the remains found in some of them, has been regarded as evidence that the purposes of their construction were widely variant. They have consequently been classified by archaeologists as sepulchral, religious, or defensive, while some seem to have had a purpose of which writers on the subject are unable to form any satisfactory conception, and which are, therefore, still regarded as an unsolved mystery. Some of the most elaborate of these works are found along the eastern border of the Mississippi Valley, especially in Ohio; and the fact that they appear to belong to the defensive class, has led to the conclusion that this region was occupied by a race practically homogeneous, and that these works were designed to prevent the encroachment of hostile races from beyond the Alleghenies. Illinois being in the center of the valley, comparatively few of these defensive works are found here, those of this character which do exist being referred to a different era and race. (See *Fortifications, Prehistoric*.) While these works are numerous in some portions of Illinois, their form and structure give evidence that they were erected by a peaceful people, however bloody may have been some of the rites performed on those designed for a religious purpose. Their numbers also imply a dense population. This is especially true of that portion of the American Bottom opposite the city of St. Louis, which is the seat of the most remarkable group of earth-works of this character on the continent. The central, or principal structure of this group, is known, locally, as the great "Cahokia Mound," being situated near the creek of that name which empties into the Mississippi just below the city of East St. Louis. It is also called "Monks' Mound," from the fact that it was occupied early in the present century by a community of Monks of La Trappe, a portion of whom succumbed to the malarial influences of the climate, while the survivors returned to the original seat of their order. This mound, from its form and commanding size, has been supposed to belong to the class called "temple mounds," and has been described as "the monarch of all similar structures" and the "best representative of its class in North America." The late William McAdams, of Alton, who surveyed this group some years since, in his "Records of Ancient Races," gives the following description of this principal structure:

"In the center of a great mass of mounds and earth-works there stands a mighty pyramid whose base covers nearly sixteen acres of ground.

It is not exactly square, being a parallelogram a little longer north and south than east and west. Some thirty feet above the base, on the south side, is an apron or terrace, on which now grows an orchard of considerable size. This terrace is approached from the plain by a graded roadway. Thirty feet above this terrace, and on the west side, is another much smaller, on which are now growing some forest trees. The top, which contains an acre and a half, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the northern part being four or five feet the higher. . . . On the north, east and south, the structure still retains its straight side, that probably has changed but little since the settlement of the country by white men, but remains in appearance to-day the same as centuries ago. The west side of the pyramid, however, has its base somewhat serrated and seamed by ravines, evidently made by rainstorms and the elements. From the second terrace a well, eighty feet in depth, penetrates the base of the structure, which is plainly seen to be almost wholly composed of the black, sticky soil of the surrounding plain. It is not an oval or conical mound or hill, but a pyramid with straight sides." The approximate height of this mound is ninety feet. When first seen by white men, this was surmounted by a small conical mound some ten feet in height, from which human remains and various relics were taken while being leveled for the site of a house. Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute (1848), estimate the contents of the structure at 20,000,000 cubic feet.

A Mr. Breckenridge, who visited these mounds in 1811 and published a description of them, estimates that the construction of this principal mound must have required the work of thousands of laborers and years of time. The upper terrace, at the time of his visit, was occupied by the Trappists as a kitchen garden, and the top of the structure was sown in wheat. He also found numerous fragments of flint and earthen vessels, and concludes that "a populous city once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples or monuments to great men." According to Mr. McAdams, there are seventy-two mounds of considerable size within two miles of the main structure, the group extending to the mouth of the Cahokia and embracing over one hundred in all. Most of these are square, ranging from twenty to fifty feet in height, a few are oval and one or two conical. Scattered among

the mounds are also a number of small lakes, evidently of artificial origin. From the fact that there were a number of conspicuous mounds on the Missouri side of the river, on the present site of the city of St. Louis and its environs, it is believed that they all belonged to the same system and had a common purpose; the Cahokia Mound, from its superior size, being the center of the group—and probably used for sacrificial purposes. The whole number of these structures in the American Bottom, whose outlines were still visible a few years ago, was estimated by Dr. J. W. Foster at nearly two hundred, and the presence of so large a number in close proximity, has been accepted as evidence of a large population in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. McAdams reports the finding of numerous specimens of pottery and artificial ornaments and implements in the Cahokia mounds and in caves and mounds between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois River, as well as on the latter some twenty-five miles from its mouth. Among the relics found in the Illinois River mounds was a burial vase, and Mr. McAdams says that, in thirty years, he has unearthed more than a thousand of these, many of which closely resemble those found in the mounds of Europe. Dr. Foster also makes mention of an ancient cemetery near Chester, in which "each grave, when explored, is found to contain a cist enclosing a skeleton, for the most part far gone in decay. These cists are built up and covered with slabs of limestone, which here abound."—Another noteworthy group of mounds—though far inferior to the Cahokia group—exists near Hutsonville in Crawford County. As described in the State Geological Survey, this group consists of fifty-five elevations, irregularly dispersed over an area of 1,000 by 1,400 to 1,500 feet, and varying from fourteen to fifty feet in diameter, the larger ones having a height of five to eight feet. From their form and arrangement these are believed to have been mounds of habitation. In the southern portion of this group are four mounds of peculiar construction and larger size, each surrounded by a low ridge or earthwork, with openings facing towards each other, indicating that they were defense-works. The location of this group—a few miles from a prehistoric fortification at Merom, on the Indiana side of the Wabash, to which the name of "Fort Azatlan" has been given—induces the belief that the two groups, like those in the American Bottom and at St. Louis, were parts of the same system.—Professor Engelmann, in the part of the State Geological

Survey devoted to Massac County, alludes to a remarkable group of earthworks in the Black Bend of the Ohio, as an "extensive" system of "fortifications and mounds which probably belong to the same class as those in the Mississippi Bottom opposite St. Louis and at other points farther up the Ohio." In the report of Government survey by Dan W. Beckwith, in 1834, mention is made of a very large mound on the Kankakee River, near the mouth of Rock Creek, now a part of Kankakee County. This had a base diameter of about 100 feet, with a height of twenty feet, and contained the remains of a large number of Indians killed in a celebrated battle, in which the Illinois and Chippewas, and the Delawares and Shawnees took part. Near by were two other mounds, said to contain the remains of the chiefs of the two parties. In this case, mounds of prehistoric origin had probably been utilized as burial places by the aborigines at a comparatively recent period. Related to the Kankakee mounds, in location if not in period of construction, is a group of nineteen in number on the site of the present city of Morris, in Grundy County. Within a circuit of three miles of Ottawa it has been estimated that there were 3,000 mounds—though many of these are believed to have been of Indian origin. Indeed, the whole Illinois Valley is full of these silent monuments of a prehistoric age, but they are not generally of the conspicuous character of those found in the vicinity of St. Louis and attributed to the Mound Builders.—A very large and numerous group of these monuments exists along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, in the western part of Rock Island and Mercer Counties, chiefly between Drury's Landing and New Boston. Mr. J. E. Stevenson, in "The American Antiquarian," a few years ago, estimated that there were 2,500 of these within a circuit of fifty miles, located in groups of two or three to 100, varying in diameter from fifteen to 150 feet, with an elevation of two to fifteen feet. There are also numerous burial and sacrificial mounds in the vicinity of Chilli-cothe, on the Illinois River, in the northeastern part of Peoria County.—There are but few specimens of the animal or effigy mounds, of which so many exist in Wisconsin, to be found in Illinois; and the fact that these are found chiefly on Rock River, leaves no doubt of a common origin with the Wisconsin groups. The most remarkable of these is the celebrated "Turtle Mound," within the present limits of the city of Rockford—though some regard it as having more resemblance to an alligator. This figure, which is maintained in a

good state of preservation by the citizens, has an extreme length of about 150 feet, by fifty in width at the front legs and thirty-nine at the hind legs, and an elevation equal to the height of a man. There are some smaller mounds in the vicinity, and some bird effigies on Rock River some six miles below Rockford. There is also an animal effigy near the village of Hanover, in Jo Daviess County, with a considerable group of round mounds and embankments in the immediate vicinity, besides a smaller effigy of a similar character on the north side of the Pecatonica in Stephenson County, some ten miles east of Freeport. The Rock River region seems to have been a favorite field for the operations of the mound-builders, as shown by the number and variety of these structures, extending from Sterling, in Whiteside County, to the Wisconsin State line. A large number of these were to be found in the vicinity of the Kishwaukee River in the southeastern part of Winnebago County. The famous prehistoric fortification on Rock River, just beyond the Wisconsin boundary—which seems to have been a sort of counterpart of the ancient Fort Aztlan on the Indiana side of the Wabash—appears to have had a close relation to the works of the mound-builders on the same stream in Illinois.

MOUND CITY, the county-seat of Pulaski County, on the Ohio River, seven miles north of Cairo. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad passes through the town. The chief industries are lumbering and ship-building, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. One of the United States National Cemeteries is located here. The town has a bank and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 2,222; (1890), 2,550.

MOUNT CARMEL, a city and the county-seat of Wabash County, is the point of junction for two lines of railway, 132 miles northeast of Cairo, and 24 miles southwest of Vincennes, Ind.; situated on the Wabash River, which supplies good water-power for saw mills, flouring mills, etc. It is on the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The town has two weekly newspapers. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal pursuits of the people of the surrounding district. Population (1880), 2,047; (1890), 3,376.

MOUNT CARROLL, the county-seat of Carroll County, an incorporated city, founded in 1843; is 128 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Farming, stock-raising and mining are the principal indus-

tries. It has five churches, excellent schools, good libraries, one weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,836.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY, a young ladies' seminary, located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County; incorporated in 1852; had a faculty of thirteen members in 1896, with 126 pupils, property valued at \$100,000, and a library of 5,000 volumes.

MOUNT MORRIS, a town in Ogle County, situated on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 108 miles west by north from Chicago, and 24 miles southwest of Rockford. It is noted as the seat of the Rock River Seminary and Collegiate Institute, a flourishing school with handsome stone buildings. The town has three churches and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 855; (1890), 895.

MOUNT OLIVE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 68 miles southwest of Decatur; in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Population (1880), 709; (1890), 1,986.

MOUNT PULASKI, a village and railroad junction in Logan County, 21 miles northwest of Decatur and 24 miles northeast of Springfield. Agriculture, coal-mining and stock-raising are leading industries. It is also an important shipping point for grain, and contains several elevators and flouring mills. Population (1880), 1,125; (1890), 1,357.

MOUNT STERLING, a town, the county-seat of Brown County, midway between Quincy and Jacksonville, on the Wabash Railway. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has extensive deposits of clay and coal. It contains six churches and three schools (one large public, and two parochial). The town is lighted by electricity and has public water-works. Wagons, brick, tile and earthenware are manufactured here, and three weekly newspapers published. Population (1880), 1,445; (1890), 1,655; (1898) estimated, 2,400.

MOUNT VERNON, a city and county-seat of Jefferson County, is situated on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 77 miles east-southeast of St. Louis, and about 20 miles southeast of Centralia. It contains the court house, where are held the sessions of the Appellate Court for the Southern Grand Division. There are railroad machine shops here, besides steam flour, saw and woolen mills. It is the point of junction for four lines of railroad. The city has four churches, two banks and three newspapers—two being issued daily. Population (1880), 2,324; (1890), 3,233.

MOUNT VERNON & GRAYVILLE RAILROAD.

(See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

MOWEAQUA, a village of Shelby County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles south of Decatur; has banks and two newspapers, and is the center of a rich agricultural and stock-raising section. Population (1880), 673; (1890), 848.

MUDD, (Col.) John J., soldier, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., Jan. 9, 1820; his father having died in 1833, his mother removed to Pike County, Ill., to free her children from the influence of slavery. In 1849, and again in 1850, he made the overland journey to California, each time returning by the Isthmus, his last visit extending into 1851. In 1854 he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, as head of the firm of Mudd & Hughes, but failed in the crash of 1857; then removed to Chicago, and, in 1861, was again in prosperous business. While on a business visit in New Orleans, in December, 1860, he had an opportunity of learning the growing spirit of secession, being advised by friends to leave the St. Charles Hotel in order to escape a mob. In September, 1861, he entered the army as Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry (Col. Silas Noble), and, in the next few months, was stationed successively at Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah, Ky., and, in February, 1862, led the advance of General McClelland's division in the attack on Fort Donelson. Here he was severely wounded; but, after a few weeks in hospital at St. Louis, was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment soon after the battle of Shiloh. Unable to perform cavalry duty, he was attached to the staff of General McClelland during the advance on Corinth, but, in October following, at the head of 400 men of his regiment, was transferred to the command of General McPherson. Early in 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon after to a colonelcy, taking part in the movement against Vicksburg. June 13, he was again severely wounded, but, a few weeks later, was on duty at New Orleans, and subsequently participated in the operations in Southwestern Louisiana and Texas. On May 1, 1864, he left Baton Rouge for Alexandria, as Chief of Staff to General McClelland, but two days later, while approaching Alexandria on board the steamer, was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was a gallant soldier and greatly beloved by his troops.

MULBERRY GROVE, a village of Bond County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 10 miles southwest of Vandalia; has a local newspaper. Population (1890), 750.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born of Irish parentage at Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1830; in 1836 accompanied his parents to Chicago, and, after graduating from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1850, began the study of law. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama, and on his return resumed his professional studies, at the same time editing "The Western Tablet," a weekly Catholic paper. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he recruited, and was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, known as the Irish Brigade. He served with great gallantry, first in the West and later in the East, being severely wounded and twice captured. He declined a Brigadier-Generalship, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was fatally wounded during a charge at the battle of Winchester. While being carried off the field he noticed that the colors of his brigade were endangered. "Lay me down and save the flag," he ordered. His men hesitated, but he repeated the command until it was obeyed. Before they returned he had been borne away by the enemy, and died a prisoner, at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MUNN, Daniel W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1834; graduated at Thetford Academy in 1852, when he taught two years, meanwhile beginning the study of law. Removing to Coles County, Ill., in 1855, he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice at Hillsboro, Montgomery County. In 1862 he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of Adjutant, but the following year was appointed Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry. Compelled to retire from the service on account of declining health, he returned to Cairo, Ill., where he became editor of "The Daily News"; in 1866 was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; served as Presidential Elector in 1868; was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1870, and the following year was appointed by President Grant Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District including the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Removing to Chicago, he began practice there in 1875, in which he has since been engaged. He has been prominently connected with a number of important cases before the Chicago courts.

MUNN, Sylvester W., lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born about 1818, and came from Ohio at thirty years of age, settling at Wilmington, Will County, afterwards removing to Joliet,

where he practiced law. During the War he served as Major of the Yates Phalanx (Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers); later, was State's Attorney for Will County and State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. Died, at Joliet, Sept. 11, 1888. He was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association from its organization.

MURPHY, Everett J., ex-Member of Congress, was born in Nashville, Ill., July 24, 1852; in early youth removed to Sparta, where he was educated in the high schools of that place; at the age of fourteen he became clerk in a store; in 1877 was elected City Clerk of Sparta, but the next year resigned to become Deputy Circuit Clerk at Chester, remaining until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of Randolph County. In 1886 he was chosen a Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1889, was appointed, by Governor Fifer, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, but retired from this position in 1892, and removed to East St. Louis. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Twenty-first District, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority in 1896, by Jehu Baker, Democrat and Populist. In 1899 Mr. Murphy was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to succeed Col. R. W. McClaughry.

MURPHYSBORO, a city, the county-seat of Jackson County, situated on the Big Muddy River and the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and distant about a mile north of the line of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. It is 57 miles north of Cairo and 90 miles south-southeast of St. Louis. Coal of a superior quality for coking purposes is extensively mined in the vicinity, and the city has a foundry, machine shops, flour and saw-mills, etc. There are also four churches, three daily and weekly newspapers, banks and a flourishing Collegiate Institute. Population (1880), 2,196; (1890), 3,880.

MURPHYSBORO & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD. (See *Carbondale & Shawneetown, St. Louis Southern and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads.*)

NAPERVILLE, a city of Du Page County, on the west branch of the Du Page River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles west-southwest of Chicago, and 9 miles east of Aurora. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper, and several churches; is also the seat of the Northwestern College, an institution founded in 1861 by the Evangelical Association. A normal school (a

department of the college) is also located here. Population (1880), 2,073; (1890), 2,316.

NAPLES, a town of Scott County, on the Illinois River and the Hannibal and Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, 21 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1880), 442; (1890), 452.

NASHVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Washington County, on the Centralia & Chester and the Louisville & Nashville Railways; is 120 miles south of Springfield and 50 miles east by south from St. Louis. It stands in a coal-producing and rich agricultural region. There are two coal mines within the corporate limits, and three large flouring mills do a considerable business. There are numerous churches, public schools, including a high school, a State bank, and four weekly papers. Population (1880), 2,222; (1890), 2,084.

NAUVOO, a city in Hancock County, at the head of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, between Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and its early growth was rapid. After the expulsion of the "Saints" in 1846, it was settled by a colony of French Icarians, who introduced the culture of grapes on a large scale. They were a sort of communistic order, but their experiment did not prove a success, and in a few years they gave place to another class, the majority of the population now being of German extraction. The chief industries are agriculture and horticulture. Large quantities of grapes and strawberries are raised and shipped, and considerable native wine is produced. Population (1880), 1,402; (1890), 1,208; (1894) estimated, 1,300. (See also *Mormons.*)

NAVIGABLE STREAMS (by Statute). Following the example of the French explorers, who chiefly followed the water-ways in their early explorations, the early permanent settlers of Illinois, not only settled, to a great extent, on the principal streams, but later took especial pains to maintain their navigable character by statute. This was, of course, partly due to the absence of improved highways, but also to the belief that, as the country developed, the streams would become extremely valuable, if not indispensable, especially in the transportation of heavy commodities. Accordingly, for the first quarter century after the organization of the State Government, one of the questions receiving the attention of the Legislature, at almost every session, was the enactment of laws affirming the navigability of certain streams now regarded as of little importance, or utterly insignificant, as channels of

transportation. Legislation of this character began with the first General Assembly (1819), and continued, at intervals, with reference to one or two of the more important interior rivers of the State, as late as 1867. Besides the Illinois and Wabash, still recognized as navigable streams, the following were made the subject of legislation of this character: Beaucoup Creek, a branch of the Big Muddy, in Perry and Jackson Counties (law of 1819); Big Bay, a tributary of the Ohio in Pope County (Acts of 1833); Big Muddy, to the junction of the East and West Forks in Jefferson County (1835), with various subsequent amendments; Big Vermilion, declared navigable (1831); Bon Pas, a branch of the Wabash, between Wabash and Edwards Counties (1831); Cache River, to main fork in Johnson County (1819); Des Plaines, declared navigable (1839); Embarras (1831), with various subsequent acts in reference to improvement; Fox River, declared navigable to the Wisconsin line (1840), and Fox River Navigation Company, incorporated (1855); Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation & Manufacturing Company, incorporated (1847), with various changes and amendments (1851-65); Kaskaskia (or Okaw), declared navigable to a point in Fayette County north of Vandalia (1819), with various modifying acts (1823-67); Macoupin Creek, to Carrollton and Alton road (1837); Piassa, declared navigable in Jersey and Madison Counties (1861); Rock River Navigation Company, incorporated (1841), with subsequent acts (1845-67); Sangamon River, declared navigable to Third Principal Meridian—east line of Sangamon County—(1823), and the North Fork of same to Champaign County (1845); Sny-Carty (a bayou of the Mississippi), declared navigable in Pike and Adams Counties (1859); Spoon River, navigable to Cameron's mill in Fulton County (1835), with various modifying acts (1845-53); Little Wabash Navigation Company, incorporated and river declared navigable to McCawley's bridge—probably in Clay County—(1826), with various subsequent acts making appropriations for its improvement; Skillet Fork (a branch of the Little Wabash), declared navigable to Slocum's Mill in Marion County (1837), and to Ridgway Mills (1846). Other acts passed at various times declared a number of unimportant streams navigable, including Big Creek in Fulton County, Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, Lusk's Creek in Pope County, McKee's Creek in Pike County, Seven Mile Creek in Ogle County, besides a number of others of similar character.

NEALE, THOMAS M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Fauquier County, Va., 1796; while yet a child removed with his parents to Bowling Green, Ky., and became a common soldier in the War of 1812; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1824, and began the practice of law; served as Colonel of a regiment raised in Sangamon and Morgan Counties for the Winnebago War (1827), and afterwards as Surveyor of Sangamon County, appointing Abraham Lincoln as his deputy. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, for a number of years, at Springfield. Died, August 7, 1840.

NEECE, William H., ex-Congressman, was born, Feb. 26, 1831, in what is now a part of Logan County, Ill., but which was then within the limits of Sangamon; was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in McDonough County; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has been ever since engaged in practice. His political career began in 1861, when he was chosen a member of the City Council of Macomb. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1869, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1871 he was again elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1878, to the State Senate. From 1883 to 1887 he represented the Eleventh Illinois District in Congress, as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by William H. Gest, Republican.

NEGROES. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

NEOGA, a village of Cumberland County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railways, 10 miles southwest of Charleston; has a bank, two newspapers, some manufactories, and ships considerable grain and live-stock. Population (1890), 829.

NEPONSET, a village and station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Bureau County, 4 miles southwest of Mendota. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 542.

NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis* (Consolidated) *Railroad.*)

NEW ATHENS, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo "Short Line" (now Illinois Central) Railroad, at the crossing of the Kaskaskia River, 31 miles southeast of St. Louis; has one newspaper and considerable grain trade. Population (1880), 603; (1890), 624.

NEW BERLIN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 17 miles west of Springfield. Population (1880), 403; (1890), 494.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, a large reference library, located in Chicago, endowed by Walter L.

Newberry, an early business man of Chicago, who left half of his estate (aggregating over \$2,000,000) for the purpose. The property bequeathed was largely in real estate, which has since greatly increased in value. The library was established in temporary quarters in 1887, and the first section of a permanent building was opened in the autumn of 1893. By that time there had been accumulated about 160,000 books and pamphlets. A collection of nearly fifty portraits—chiefly of eminent Americans, including many citizens of Chicago—was presented to the library by G. P. A. Healy, a distinguished artist, since deceased. The site of the building occupies an entire block, and the original design contemplates a handsome front on each of the four streets, with a large rectangular court in the center. The section already completed is massive and imposing, and its interior is admirably adapted to the purposes of a library, and at the same time rich and beautiful. When completed, the building will have a capacity for four to six million volumes.

NEWBERRY, Walter C., ex-Congressman, was born at Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1835. Early in the Civil War he enlisted as a private, and rose, step by step, to a colonelcy, and was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress (1891-93). His home is in Chicago.

NEWBERRY, Walter L., merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 18, 1804, descended from English ancestry. He was President Jackson's personal appointee to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but was prevented from taking the examination by sickness. Subsequently he embarked in business at Buffalo, N. Y., going to Detroit in 1828, and settling at Chicago in 1833. After engaging in general merchandising for several years, he turned his attention to banking, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a prominent and influential citizen, serving several terms as President of the Board of Education, and being, for six years, the President of the Chicago Historical Society. He died at sea, Nov. 6, 1868, leaving a large estate, one-half of which he devoted, by will, to the founding of a free reference library in Chicago. (See *Newberry Library*.)

NEW BOSTON, a city of Mercer County, on the Mississippi River, at the western terminus of the Galva and New Boston Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Population (1890), 445.

NEW BRIGHTON, a village of St. Clair County and suburb of East St. Louis. Population (1890), 868.

NEW BURNSIDE, a village of Johnson County, on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 53 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1880), 650; (1890), 596.

NEW DOUGLAS, a village in Madison County, on the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad; is the center of a rich farming region; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 400; (1890), 553.

NEWELL, John, Railway President, was born at West Newbury, Mass., March 31, 1830, being directly descended from "Pilgrim" stock. At the age of 16 he entered the employment of the Cheshire Railroad in New Hampshire. Eighteen months later he was appointed an assistant engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad, and placed in charge of the construction of a 10-mile section of the line. His promotion was rapid, and, in 1850, he accepted a responsible position on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad. From 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in making surveys for roads in Kentucky and New York, and, during the latter year, held the position of engineer of the Cairo City Company, of Cairo, Ill. In 1857 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as Division Engineer, where his remarkable success attracted the attention of the owners of the old Winona & St. Peter Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system), who tendered him the presidency. This he accepted, but, in 1864, was made President of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Four years later, he accepted the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, but resigned, in 1869, to become Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1871 he was elevated to the presidency, but retired in September, 1874, to accept the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, of which he was elected President, in May, 1883, and continued in office until the time of his death, which occurred at Youngstown, Ohio, August 25, 1894.

NEWHALL, (Dr.) Horatio, early physician and newspaper publisher, came from St. Louis, Mo., to Galena, Ill., in 1827, and engaged in mining and smelting, but abandoned this business, the following year, for the practice of his profession; soon afterward became interested in the publication of "The Miners' Journal," and still later in "The Galena Advertiser," with which Hooper Warren and Dr. Philleo were associated.

In 1830 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Winnebago, but retired from the service, in 1832, and returned to Galena. When the Black Hawk War broke out he volunteered his services, and, by order of General Scott, was placed in charge of a military hospital at Galena, of which he had control until the close of the war. The difficulties of the position were increased by the appearance of the Asiatic cholera among the troops, but he seems to have discharged his duties with satisfaction to the military authorities. He enjoyed a wide reputation for professional ability, and had an extensive practice. Died, Sept. 19, 1870.

NEWMAN, a village of Douglas County, on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railway, 52 miles east of Decatur; has a bank, a newspaper and an important trade in agricultural products and live-stock. Population (1880), 906; (1890), 990.

NEWSPAPERS, EARLY. The first newspaper published in the Northwest Territory, of which the present State of Illinois, at the time, composed a part, was "The Centinel of the Northwest Territory," established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell, the first issue appearing in November, 1793. This was also the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1796 it was sold to Edmund Freeman and assumed the name of "Freeman's Journal." Nathaniel Willis (grandfather of N. P. Willis, the poet) established "The Scioto Gazette," at Chillicothe, in 1796. "The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette" was the third paper in Northwest Territory (also within the limits of Ohio), founded in 1799. Willis's paper became the organ of the Territorial Government on the removal of the capital to Chillicothe, in 1800.

The first newspaper in Indiana Territory (then including Illinois) was established by Elihu Stout at Vincennes, beginning publication, July 4, 1804. It took the name of "The Western Sun and General Advertiser," but is now known as "The Western Sun," having had a continuous existence for ninety-five years.

The first newspaper published in Illinois Territory was "The Illinois Herald," but, owing to the absence of early files and other specific records, the date of its establishment has been involved in some doubt. Its founder was Matthew Duncan (a brother of Joseph Duncan, who was afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State from 1834 to 1838), and its place of publication Kaskaskia, at that time the Territorial capital. Duncan, who was a native of Kentucky,

brought a press and a primitive printer's outfit with him from that State. Gov. John Reynolds, who came as a boy to the "Illinois Country" in 1800, while it was still a part of the "Northwest Territory," in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," has fixed the date of the first issue of this paper in 1809, the same year in which Illinois was severed from Indiana Territory and placed under a separate Territorial Government. There is good reason, however, for believing that the Governor was mistaken in this statement. If Duncan brought his press to Illinois in 1809—which is probable—it does not seem to have been employed at once in the publication of a newspaper, as Hooper Warren (the founder of the third paper established in Illinois) says it "was for years only used for the public printing." The earliest issue of "The Illinois Herald" known to be in existence, is No. 32 of Vol. II, and bears date, April 18, 1816. Calculating from these data, if the paper was issued continuously from its establishment, the date of the first issue would have been Sept. 6, 1814. Corroborative evidence of this is found in the fact that "The Missouri Gazette," the original of the old "Missouri Republican" (now "The St. Louis Republic"), which was established in 1808, makes no mention of the Kaskaskia paper before 1814, although communication between Kaskaskia and St. Louis was most intimate, and these two were, for several years, the only papers published west of Vincennes, Ind.

In August, 1817, "The Herald" was sold to Daniel P. Cook and Robert Blackwell, and the name of the paper was changed to "The Illinois Intelligencer." Cook—who had previously been Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory, and afterwards became a Territorial Circuit Judge, the first Attorney-General under the new State Government, and, for eight years, served as the only Representative in Congress from Illinois—for a time officiated as editor of "The Intelligencer," while Blackwell (who had succeeded to the Auditorship) had charge of the publication. The size of the paper, which had been four pages of three wide columns to the page, was increased, by the new publishers, to four columns to the page. On the removal of the State capital to Vandalia, in 1820, "The Intelligencer" was removed thither also, and continued under its later name, afterwards becoming, after a change of management, an opponent of the scheme for the calling of a State Convention to revise the State Constitution with a view to making Illinois a slave State. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

The second paper established on Illinois soil was "The Shawnee Chief," which began publication at Shawneetown, Sept. 5, 1818, with Henry Eddy—who afterwards became a prominent lawyer of Southern Illinois—as its editor. The name of "The Chief" was soon afterwards changed to "The Illinois Emigrant," and some years later, became "The Shawneetown Gazette." Among others who were associated with the Shawneetown paper, in early days, was James Hall, afterwards a Circuit Judge and State Treasurer, and, without doubt, the most prolific and popular writer of his day in Illinois. Later, he established "The Illinois Magazine" at Vandalia, subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and issued under the name of "The Western Monthly Magazine." He was also a frequent contributor to other magazines of that period, and author of several volumes, including "Legends of the West" and "Border Tales." During the contest over the slavery question, in 1823-24, "The Gazette" rendered valuable service to the anti-slavery party by the publication of articles in opposition to the Convention scheme, from the pen of Morris Birkbeck and others.

The third Illinois paper—and, in 1823-24, the strongest and most influential opponent of the scheme for establishing slavery in Illinois—was "The Edwardsville Spectator," which began publication at Edwardsville, Madison County, May 23, 1819. Hooper Warren was the publisher and responsible editor, though he received valuable aid from the pens of Governor Coles, George Churchill, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Morris Birkbeck and others. (See *Warren, Hooper.*) Warren sold "The Spectator" to Rev. Thomas Lippincott in 1825, and was afterwards associated with papers at Springfield, Galena, Chicago and elsewhere.

The agitation of the slavery question (in part, at least) led to the establishment of two new papers in 1822. The first of these was "The Republican Advocate," which began publication at Kaskaskia, in April of that year, under the management of Elias Kent Kane, then an aspirant to the United States Senatorship. After his election to that office in 1824, "The Advocate" passed into the hands of Robert K. Fleming, who, after a period of suspension, established "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but, a year or two later, removed to Vandalia. "The Star of the West" was established at Edwardsville, as an opponent of Warren's "Spectator," the first issue making its appearance, Sept. 14, 1822, with Theophilus W. Smith, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme

Court, as its reputed editor. A few months later it passed into new hands, and, in August, 1823, assumed the name of "The Illinois Republican." Both "The Republican Advocate" and "The Illinois Republican" were zealous organs of the pro-slavery party.

With the settlement of the slavery question in Illinois, by the election of 1824, Illinois journalism may be said to have entered upon a new era. At the close of this first period there were only five papers published in the State—all established within a period of ten years; and one of these ("The Illinois Republican," at Edwardsville) promptly ceased publication on the settlement of the slavery question in opposition to the views which it had advocated. The next period of fifteen years (1825-40) was prolific in the establishment of new newspaper ventures, as might be expected from the rapid increase of the State in population, and the development in the art of printing during the same period. "The Western Sun," established at Belleville (according to one report, in December, 1825, and according to another, in the winter of 1827-28) by Dr. Joseph Green, appears to have been the first paper published in St. Clair County. This was followed by "The Pioneer," begun, April 25, 1829, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, with the indomitable Dr. John M. Peck, author of "Peck's Gazetteer," as its editor. It was removed in 1836 to Upper Alton, when it took the name of "The Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner." Previous to this, however, Hooper Warren, having come into possession of the material upon which he had printed "The Edwardsville Spectator," removed it to Springfield, and, in the winter of 1826-27, began the publication of the first paper at the present State capital, which he named "The Sangamo Gazette." It had but a brief existence. During 1830, George Forquer, then Attorney-General of the State, in conjunction with his half-brother, Thomas Ford (afterwards Governor), was engaged in the publication of a paper called "The Courier," at Springfield, which was continued only a short time. The earliest paper north of Springfield appears to have been "The Hennepin Journal," which began publication, Sept. 15, 1827. "The Sangamo Journal"—now "The Illinois State Journal," and the oldest paper of continuous existence in the State—was established at Springfield by Simeon and Josiah Francis (cousins from Connecticut), the first issue bearing date, Nov. 10, 1831. Before the close of the same year James G. Edwards, afterwards the founder of "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," began the

publication of "The Illinois Patriot" at Jacksonville. Another paper, established the same year, was "The Gazette" at Vandalia, then the State capital. (See *Forquer, George; Ford, Thomas; Francis, Simeon.*)

At this early date the development of the lead mines about Galena had made that place a center of great business activity. On July 8, 1828, James Jones commenced the issue of "The Miners' Journal," the first paper at Galena. Jones died of cholera in 1833, and his paper passed into other hands. July 20, 1829, "The Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald" began publication, with Drs. Horatio Newhall and Addison Philleo as editors, and Hooper Warren as publisher, but appears to have been discontinued before the expiration of its first year. "The Galenian" was established as a Democratic paper by Philleo, in May, 1832, but ceased publication in September, 1836. "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," founded in November, 1834, by Loring and Bartlett (the last named afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig"), has had a continuous existence, being now known as "The Galena Advertiser." Benjamin Mills, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, was editor of this paper during a part of the first year of its publication.

Robert K. Fleming, who has already been mentioned as the successor of Elias Kent Kane in the publication of "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, later published a paper for a short time at Vandalia, but, in 1827, removed his establishment to Edwardsville, where he began the publication of "The Corrector." The latter was continued a little over a year, when it was suspended. He then resumed the publication of "The Recorder" at Kaskaskia. In December, 1833, he removed to Belleville and began the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," which afterwards passed, through various changes of owners, under the names of "The St. Clair Mercury" and "Representative and Gazette." This was succeeded, in 1839, by "The Belleville Advocate," which has been published continuously to the present time.

Samuel S. Brooks (the father of Austin Brooks, afterwards of "The Quincy Herald") at different times published papers at various points in the State. His first enterprise was "The Crisis" at Edwardsville, which he changed to "The Illinois Advocate," and, at the close of his first year, sold out to Judge John York Sawyer, who united it with "The Western Plowboy," which he had established a few

months previous. "The Advocate" was removed to Vandalia, and, on the death of the owner (who had been appointed State Printer), was consolidated with "The Illinois Register," which had been established in 1836. The new paper took the name of "The Illinois Register and People's Advocate," in 1839 was removed to Springfield, and is now known as "The Illinois State Register."

Other papers established between 1830 and 1840 include: "The Vandalia Whig" (1831); "The Alton Spectator," the first paper published in Alton (January, 1834); "The Chicago Democrat," by John Calhoun (Nov. 26, 1833); "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Advertiser," by Francis A. Arenz (July 29, 1833); "The Alton American" (1833); "The White County News," at Carmi (1833); "The Danville Enquirer" (1833); "The Illinois Champion," at Peoria (1834); "The Mount Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate" (1834); "The Illinois State Gazette and Jacksonville News," at Jacksonville (1835); "The Illinois Argus and Bounty Land Register," at Quincy (1835); "The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser" (1835); "The Alton Telegraph" (1836); "The Alton Observer" (1836); "The Carthaginian," at Carthage (1836); "The Bloomington Observer" (1837); "The Backwoodsman," founded by Prof. John Russell, at Grafton, and the first paper published in Greene County (1837); "The Quincy Whig" (1838); "The Illinois Statesman," at Paris, Edgar County (1838); "The Peoria Register" (1838). The second paper to be established in Chicago was "The Chicago American," whose initial number was issued, June 8, 1835, with Thomas O. Davis as proprietor and editor. In July, 1837, it passed into the hands of William Stuart & Co., and, on April 9, 1839, its publishers began the issue of the first daily ever published in Chicago. "The Chicago Express" succeeded "The American" in 1842, and, in 1844, became the forerunner of "The Chicago Journal." The third Chicago paper was "The Commercial Advertiser," founded by Hooper Warren, in 1836. It lived only about a year. Zebina Eastman, who was afterwards associated with Warren, and became one of the most influential journalistic opponents of slavery, arrived in the State in 1839, and, in the latter part of that year, was associated with the celebrated Abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, in the preliminary steps for the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," projected by Lundy at Lowell, in La Salle County. Lundy's untimely death, in August, 1839, however, pre-

vented him from seeing the consummation of his plan, although Eastman lived to carry it out in part. A paper whose career, although extending only a little over one year, marked an era in Illinois journalism, was "The Alton Observer," its history closing with the assassination of its editor, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the night of Nov. 8, 1837, while unsuccessfully attempting to protect his press from destruction, for the fourth time, by a pro-slavery mob. Humiliating as was this crime to every law-abiding Illinoisan, it undoubtedly strengthened the cause of free speech and assisted in hastening the downfall of the institution in whose behalf it was committed.

That the development in the field of journalism, within the past sixty years, has more than kept pace with the growth in population, is shown by the fact that there is not a county in the State without its newspaper, while every town of a few hundred population has either one or more. According to statistics for 1898, there were 605 cities and towns in the State having periodical publications of some sort, making a total of 1,709, of which 174 were issued daily, 34 semi-weekly, 1,205 weekly, 28 semi-monthly, 238 monthly, and the remainder at various periods ranging from tri-weekly to eight times a year.

NEWTON, the county-seat of Jasper County, situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railways; is an incorporated city, was settled in 1828, and made the county-seat in 1836. Agriculture, coal-mining and dairy farming are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has water-power, which is utilized to some extent in manufacturing, but most of its factories are operated by steam. Among these establishments are flour and saw-mills, creameries, and canning and egg case factories. There are a half-dozen churches, a good public school system, including a high school, besides a private bank and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,168; (1890), 1,428.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Nickel Plate), a line 522.47 miles in length, of which (1898) only 9.96 miles are operated in Illinois. It owns no track in Illinois, but uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad (9.96 miles in length), of which it has financial control, to enter the city of Chicago. The total capitalization of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, in 1898, is \$50,222,568, of which \$19,425,000 is in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was incorporated under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,

Indiana and Illinois in 1881, construction begun immediately, and the road put in operation in 1882. In 1885 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887, and reorganized by the consolidation of various eastern lines with the Fort Wayne & Illinois Railroad, forming the line under its present name. The road between Buffalo, N. Y., and the west line of Indiana is owned by the Company, but, for its line in Illinois, it uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad, of which it is the lessee, as well as the owner of its capital stock. The main line of the "Nickel Plate" is controlled by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which owns more than half of both the preferred and common stock.

NIANTIC, a town of Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 25 miles east of Springfield. There is a coal mine here, though agriculture is the leading industry. The town has a newspaper and a bank. Population (1880), 321; (1890), 639.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; at 6 years of age was brought to the United States, lived for a time in Cincinnati, attending the public schools there, and then came to Illinois; at 16 entered the office of "The Pike County Free Press" at Pittsfield, and, while still in his minority, became editor and proprietor of the paper. In 1857 he became Assistant Secretary of State under O. M. Hatch, the first Republican Secretary, but during Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for President, in 1860, aided him as private secretary, also acting as a correspondent of "The St. Louis Democrat." After the election he was formally selected by Mr. Lincoln as his private secretary, accompanying him to Washington and remaining until Mr. Lincoln's assassination. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Paris, remaining until 1869; on his return for some time edited "The Chicago Republican"; was also Marshal of the United States Supreme Court in Washington from 1872 to 1887. Mr. Nicolay is author, in collaboration with John Hay, of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," first published serially in "The Century Magazine," and later issued in ten volumes; of "The Outbreak of the Rebellion" in "Campaigns of the Civil War," besides numerous magazine articles. He lives in Washington, D. C.

NICOLET, Jean, early French explorer, came from Cherbourg, France, in 1618, and, for several years, lived among the Algonquins, whose language he learned and for whom he acted as interpreter. On July 4, 1634, he discovered Lake Michigan, then called the "Lake of the Illinois."

and visited the Chippewas, Menominees and Winnebagoes, in the region about Green Bay, among whom he was received kindly. From the Mascoutins, on the Fox River (of Wisconsin), he learned of the Illinois Indians, some of whose northern villages he also visited. He subsequently returned to Quebec, where he was drowned, in October, 1842. He was probably the first Caucasian to visit Wisconsin and Illinois.

NILES, Nathaniel, lawyer, editor and soldier, born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1817; attended an academy at Albany, from 1830 to '34, was licensed to practice law and removed west in 1837, residing successively at Delphi and Frankfort, Ind., and at Owensburg, Ky., until 1842, when he settled in Belleville, Ill. In 1846 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Bissell's) for the Mexican War, but, after the battle of Buena Vista, was promoted by General Wool to the captaincy of an independent company of Texas foot. He was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session of 1849, and the same year was chosen County Judge of St. Clair County, serving until 1861. With the exception of brief periods from 1851 to '59, he was editor and part owner of "The Belleville Advocate," a paper originally Democratic, but which became Republican on the organization of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but the completion of its organization having been delayed, he resigned, and, the following year, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, serving until May, 1864, when he resigned—in March, 1865, receiving the compliment of a brevet Brigadier-Generalship. During the winter of 1862-63 he was in command at Memphis, but later took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the campaigns on Red River and Bayou Teche. After the war he served as Representative in the General Assembly from St. Clair County (1865-66); as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; on the Commission for building the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and as Commissioner (by appointment of Governor Oglesby) for locating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. His later years have been spent chiefly in the practice of his profession, with occasional excursions into journalism. Originally an anti-slavery Democrat, he became one of the founders of the Republican party in Southern Illinois.

NIXON, William Penn, journalist, Collector of Customs, was born in Wayne County, Ind., of

North Carolina and Quaker ancestry, early in 1832. In 1853 he graduated from Farmers' (now Belmont) College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. After devoting two years to teaching, he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania (1855), graduating in 1859. For nine years thereafter he practiced law at Cincinnati, during which period he was thrice elected to the Ohio Legislature. In 1868 he embarked in journalism, he and his older brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, with a few friends, founding "The Cincinnati Chronicle." A few years later "The Times" was purchased, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of "The Times-Chronicle." In May, 1872, having disposed of his interests in Cincinnati, he assumed the business management of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," then a new venture and struggling for a foothold. In 1875 he and his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, secured a controlling interest in the paper, when the former assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he continued to occupy until 1897, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the City of Chicago—a position which he now holds.

NOKOMIS, a city of Montgomery County, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway, 17 miles east-northeast of Litchfield, and 44 miles south by west of Decatur. Grain-growing is the principal pursuit in the surrounding country. Nokomis has two elevators and is an important shipping point, besides having two flouring mills. There are six churches, a graded school, a National bank, and three weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,062; (1890), 1,305.

NORMAL, a city in McLean County, 2 miles north of Bloomington and 124 miles southwest of Chicago; the intersecting point of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads. It lies in a rich coal region, and has extensive nurseries. It also has a stove foundry and cauning factory, banks and four periodicals. It is the seat of two State institutions—the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, founded in 1869, and the Illinois State Normal University, founded in 1857. Population (1880), 2,470; (1890), 3,459.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES. (See *Southern Illinois Normal University*; *State Normal University*.)

NORTH ALTON, a village of Madison County and suburb of the city of Alton. Population (1880), 838; (1890), 762.

NORTHCOTT, William A., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1854—the son of Gen. R. S. Northcott, whose loyalty to the Union, at the beginning of the

Rebellion, compelled him to leave his Southern home and seek safety for himself and family in the North. He went to West Virginia, was commissioned Colonel of a regiment and served through the war, being for some nine months a prisoner in Libby Prison. After acquiring his literary education in the public schools, the younger Northcott spent some time in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after which he was engaged in teaching. Meanwhile, he was preparing for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, two years later coming to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1880, by appointment of President Hayes, he served as Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District; in 1882 was elected State's Attorney for Bond County and re-elected successively in '84 and '88; in 1890 was appointed on the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and, by selection of the Board, delivered the annual address to the graduating class of that year. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Congress for the Eighteenth District, but was defeated in the general landslide of that year. In 1896 he was more fortunate, being elected Lieutenant-Governor by the vote of the State, receiving a plurality of over 137,000 over his Democratic opponent.

NORTH PEORIA, a suburban village in Peoria County, 2 miles north of the city of Peoria. Population (1890), 1,086.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION, THE.

The Ordinance of 1787, making the first specific provision, by Congress, for the government of the country lying northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi (known as the Northwest Territory), provided, among other things (Art. V., Ordinance 1787), that "there shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States." It then proceeds to fix the boundaries of the proposed States, on the assumption that there shall be three in number, adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." On the basis of this provision it has been claimed that the northern boundaries of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio should have been on the exact latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan, and that the

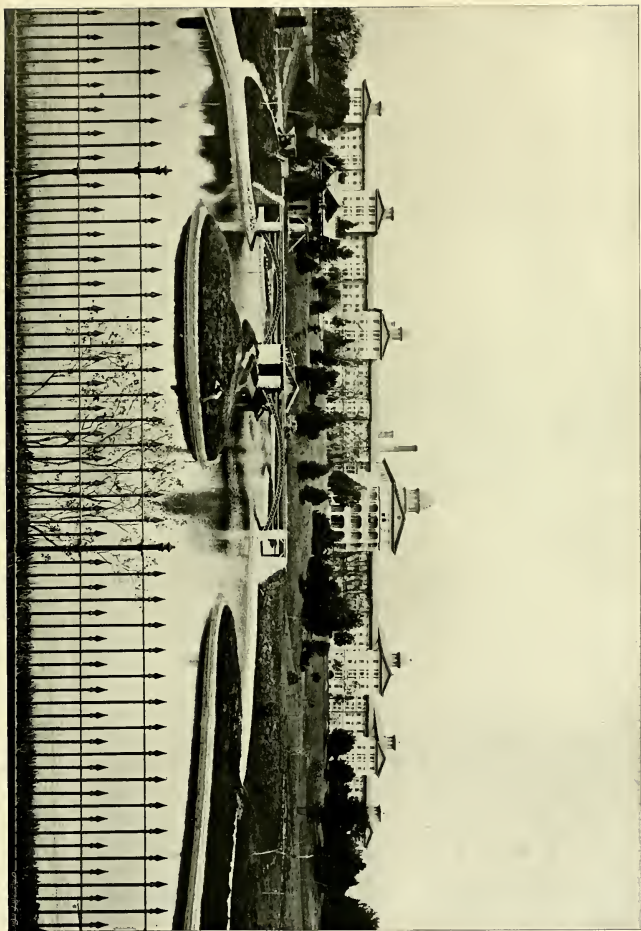
failure to establish this boundary was a violation of the Ordinance, inasmuch as the fourteenth section of the preamble thereto declares that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."—In the limited state of geographical knowledge, existing at the time of the adoption of the Ordinance, there seems to have been considerable difference of opinion as to the latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan. The map of Mitchell (1755) had placed it on the parallel of 42° 20', while that of Thomas Hutchins (1778) fixed it at 41° 37'. It was officially established by Government survey, in 1835, at 41° 37' 07.9". As a matter of fact, the northern boundary of neither of the three States named was finally fixed on the line mentioned in the proviso above quoted from the Ordinance—that of Ohio, where it meets the shore of Lake Erie, being a little north of 41° 44'; that of Indiana at 41° 46' (some 10 miles north of the southern bend of the lake), and that of Illinois at 42° 30'—about 61 miles north of the same line. The boundary line between Ohio and Michigan was settled after a bitter controversy, on the admission of the latter State into the Union, in 1837, in the acceptance by her of certain conditions proposed by Congress. These included the annexation to Michigan of what is known as the "Upper Peninsula," lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, in lieu of a strip averaging six miles on her southern border, which she demanded from Ohio.—The establishment of the northern boundary of Illinois, in 1818, upon the line which now exists, is universally conceded to have been due to the action of Judge Nathaniel Pope, then the Delegate in Congress from Illinois Territory. While it was then acquiesced in without question, it has since been the subject of considerable controversy and has been followed by almost incalculable results. The "enabling act," as originally introduced early in 1818, empowering the people of Illinois Territory to form a State Government, fixed the northern boundary of the proposed State at 41° 39', then the supposed latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. While the act was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pope offered an amendment advancing the northern boundary to 42° 30'. The object of his amendment (as he explained) was to gain for the new State a coast line on Lake Michigan, bringing it into political and commercial relations with the States east of

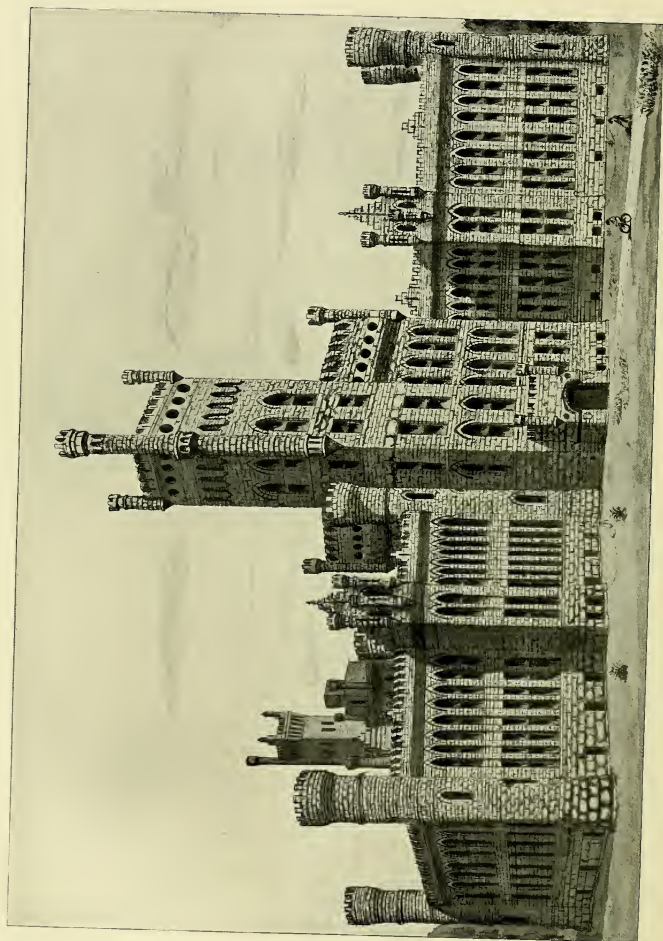
it—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—thus “affording additional security to the perpetuity of the Union.” He argued that the location of the State between the Mississippi, Wabash and Ohio Rivers—all flowing to the south—would bring it in intimate communication with the Southern States, and that, in the event of an attempted disruption of the Union, it was important that it should be identified with the commerce of the Lakes, instead of being left entirely to the waters of the south-flowing rivers. “Thus,” said he, “a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western or Southern Confederacy. Her interests would thus be balanced and her inclinations turned to the North.” He recognized Illinois as already “the key to the West,” and he evidently foresaw that the time might come when it would be the Keystone of the Union. While this evinced wonderful foresight, scarcely less convincing was his argument that, in time, a commercial emporium would grow up upon Lake Michigan, which would demand an outlet by means of a canal to the Illinois River—a work which was realized in the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal thirty years later, but which would scarcely have been accomplished had the State been practically cut off from the Lake and its chief emporium left to grow up in another commonwealth, or not at all. Judge Pope’s amendment was accepted without division, and, in this form, a few days later, the bill became a law.—The almost superhuman sagacity exhibited in Judge Pope’s argument, has been repeatedly illustrated in the commercial and political history of the State since, but never more significantly than in the commanding position which Illinois occupied during the late Civil War, with one of its citizens in the Presidential chair and another leading its 250,000 citizen soldiery and the armies of the Union in battling for the perpetuity of the Republic—a position which more than fulfilled every prediction made for it.—The territory affected by this settlement of the northern boundary, includes all that part of the State north of the northern line of La Salle County, and embraces the greater portion of the fourteen counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Boone, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside, with portions of Kendall, Will and Rock Island—estimated at 8,500 square miles, or more than one-seventh of the present area of the State. It has been argued that this territory belonged to the State of Wisconsin under the provisions of the Ordinance

of 1787, and there were repeated attempts made, on the part of the Wisconsin Legislature and its Territorial Governor (Doty), between 1839 and 1843, to induce the people of these counties to recognize this claim. These were, in a few instances, partially successful, although no official notice was taken of them by the authorities of Illinois. The reply made to the Wisconsin claim by Governor Ford—who wrote his “History of Illinois” when the subject was fresh in the public mind—was that, while the Ordinance of 1787 gave Congress power to organize a State north of the parallel running through the southern bend of Lake Michigan, “there is nothing in the Ordinance requiring such additional State to be organized of the territory north of that line.” In other words, that, when Congress, in 1818, authorized the organization of an additional State north of and in (i. e., within) the line named, it did not violate the Ordinance of 1787, but acted in accordance with it—in practically assuming that the new State “need not necessarily include the whole of the region north of that line.” The question was set at rest by Wisconsin herself in the action of her Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, in framing her first constitution, in form recognizing the northern boundary of Illinois as fixed by the enabling act of 1818.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, created by Act of the Legislature, approved, April 16, 1869. The Commissioners appointed by Governor Palmer to fix its location consisted of August Adams, B. F. Shaw, W. R. Brown, M. L. Joslyn, D. S. Hammond and William Adams. After considering many offers and examining numerous sites, the Commissioners finally selected the Chisholm farm, consisting of about 155 acres, 1½ miles from Elgin, on the west side of Fox River, and overlooking that stream, as a site—this having been tendered as a donation by the citizens of Elgin. Plans were adopted in the latter part of 1869, the system of construction chosen conforming, in the main, to that of the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. By January, 1872, the north wing and rear building were so far advanced as to permit the reception of sixty patients. The center building was ready for occupancy in April, 1873, and the south wing before the end of the following year. The total expenditures previous to 1876 had exceeded \$637,000, and since that date liberal appropriations have been made for additions, repairs and improvements, including the

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.





WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN (Rock Island Co.)

addition of between 300 and 400 acres to the lands connected with the institution. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Charles N. Holden, Oliver Everett and Henry W. Sherman, with Dr. E. A. Kilbourne as the first Superintendent, and Dr. Richard A. Dewey (afterwards Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee) as his Assistant. Dr. Kilbourne remained at the head of the institution until his death, Feb. 27, 1890, covering a period of nineteen years. Dr. Kilbourne was succeeded by Dr. Henry J. Brooks, and he, by Dr. Loewy, in June, 1893, and the latter by Dr. John B. Hamilton (former Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service) in 1897. Dr. Hamilton died in December, 1898. (See *Hamilton, John B.*) The total value of State property, June 30, 1894, was \$882,745.66, of which \$701,330 was in land and buildings. Under the terms of the law establishing the hospital, provision is made for the care therein of the incurably insane, so that it is both a hospital and an asylum. The whole number of patients under treatment, for the two years preceding June 30, 1894, was 1,797, the number of inmates, on Dec. 1, 1897, 1,054, and the average daily attendance for treatment, for the year 1896, 1,296. The following counties comprise the district dependent upon the Elgin Hospital: Boone, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution, incorporated in 1884, at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., for the purpose of giving instruction in branches related to the art of teaching. Its last report claims a total of 1,639 pupils, of whom 885 were men and 744 women, receiving instruction from thirty-six teachers. The total value of property was estimated at more than \$200,000, of which \$160,000 was in real estate and \$45,000 in apparatus. Attendance on the institution has been affected by the establishment, under act of the Legislature of 1895, of the Northern State Normal School at DeKalb (which see).

NORTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, an institution for the confinement of criminals of the State, located at Joliet, Will County. The site was purchased by the State in 1857, and comprises some seventy-two acres. Its erection was found necessary because of the inadequacy of the first penitentiary, at Alton. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The original plan contemplated a cell-house containing 1,000 cells, which, it was thought, would meet the public necessities for many years to come. Its estimated cost was

\$550,000; but, within ten years, there had been expended upon the institution the sum of \$934,000, and its capacity was 'taxed to the utmost. Subsequent enlargements have increased the cost to over \$1,600,000, but by 1877, the institution had become so overcrowded that the erection of another State penal institution became positively necessary. (See *Southern Penitentiary*.) The prison has always been conducted on "the Auburn system," which contemplates associate labor in silence, silent meals in a common refectory, and (as nearly as practicable) isolation at night. The system of labor has varied at different times, the "lessee system," the "contract system" and the "State account plan" being successively in force. (See *Convict Labor*.) The whole number of convicts in the institution, at the date of the official report of 1895, was 1,566. The total assets of the institution, Sept. 30, 1894, were reported at \$2,121,308.86, of which \$1,644,601.11 was in real estate.

NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution for the education of teachers of the common schools, authorized to be established by act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings and other improvements. The institution was located at DeKalb, DeKalb County, in the spring of 1896, and the erection of buildings commenced soon after—Isaac F. Ellwood, of DeKalb, contributing \$20,000 in cash, and J. F. Glidden, a site of sixty-seven acres of land. Up to Dec. 1, 1897, the appropriations and contributions, in land and money, aggregated \$175,000. The school was expected to be ready for the reception of pupils in the latter part of 1899, and, it is estimated, will accommodate 1,000 students.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. The name formerly applied to that portion of the United States north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The claim of the Government to the land had been acquired partly through conquest, by the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark (which see), under the auspices of the State of Virginia in 1778; partly through treaties with the Indians, and partly through cessions from those of the original States laying claim thereto. The first plan for the government of this vast region was devised and formulated by Thomas Jefferson, in his proposed Ordinance of 1784, which failed

of ultimate passage. But three years later a broader scheme was evolved, and the famous Ordinance of 1787, with its clause prohibiting the extension of slavery beyond the Ohio River, passed the Continental Congress. This act has been sometimes termed "The American Magna Charta," because of its engrafting upon the organic law the principles of human freedom and equal rights. The plan for the establishment of a distinctive territorial civil government in a new Territory—the first of its kind in the new republic—was felt to be a tentative step, and too much power was not granted to the residents. All the officers were appointive, and each official was required to be a land-owner. The elective franchise (but only for members of the General Assembly) could first be exercised only after the population had reached 5,000. Even then, every elector must own fifty acres of land, and every Representative, 200 acres. More liberal provisions, however, were subsequently incorporated by amendment, in 1809. The first civil government in the Northwest Territory was established by act of the Virginia Legislature, in the organization of all the country west of the Ohio under the name "Illinois County," of which the Governor was authorized to appoint a "County Lieutenant" or "Commandant-in-Chief." The first "Commandant" appointed was Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, though he continued to discharge the duties for only a short period, being killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782. After that the Illinois Country was almost without the semblance of an organized civil government, until 1788, when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first Governor of Northwest Territory, under the Ordinance of 1787, serving until the separation of this region into the Territories of Ohio and Indiana in 1800, when William Henry Harrison became the Governor of the latter, embracing all that portion of the original Northwest Territory except the State of Ohio. During St. Clair's administration (1790) that part of the present State of Illinois between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on the west, and a line extending north from about the site of old Fort Massac, on the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mackinaw River, in the present county of Tazewell, on the east, was erected into a county under the name of St. Clair, with three county-seats, viz.: Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. (See *St. Clair County*.) Between 1830 and 1834 the name Northwest Territory was applied to an unorganized region, embracing the present State of Wisconsin, attached to Michigan Territory for governmental

purposes. (See *Illinois County; St. Clair, Arthur; and Todd, John*.)

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, located at Naperville, Du Page County, and founded in 1865, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It maintains business, preparatory and collegiate departments, besides a theological school. In 1898 it had a faculty of nineteen professors and assistants, with some 360 students, less than one-third of the latter being females, though both sexes are admitted to the college on an equal footing. The institution owns property to the value of \$207,000, including an endowment of \$85,000.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway*.)

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL, located at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., incorporated in 1884; in 1894 had a faculty of twelve teachers with 171 pupils, of whom ninety were male and eighty-one female.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, an important educational institution, established at Evanston, in Cook County, in 1851. In 1898 it reported 2,599 students (1,980 male and 619 female), and a faculty of 234 instructors. It embraces the following departments, all of which confer degrees: A College of Liberal Arts; two Medical Schools (one for women exclusively); a Law School; a School of Pharmacy and a Dental College. The Garrett Biblical Institute, at which no degrees are conferred, constitutes the theological department of the University. The charter of the institution requires a majority of the Trustees to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the University is the largest and wealthiest of the schools controlled by that denomination. The College of Liberal Arts and the Garrett Biblical Institute are at Evanston; the other departments (all professional) are located in Chicago. In the academic department (Liberal Arts School), provision is made for both graduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical School was formerly known as the Chicago Medical College, and its Law Department was originally the Union College of Law, both of which have been absorbed by the University, as have also its schools of dentistry and pharmacy, which were formerly independent institutions. The property owned by the University is valued at \$4,870,000, of which \$1,100,000 is real estate, and \$2,250,000 in endowment funds. Its income from fees paid by students in 1898 was \$215,288, and total receipts from all sources, \$482,389. Co-education of the sexes pre-

vails in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers is President.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, located in Chicago; was organized in 1859 as Medical School of the Lind (now Lake Forest) University. Three annual terms, of five months each, at first constituted a course, although attendance at two only was compulsory. The institution first opened in temporary quarters, Oct. 9, 1859, with thirteen professors and thirty-three students. By 1863 more ample accommodations were needed, and the Trustees of the Lind University being unable to provide a building, one was erected by the faculty. In 1864 the University relinquished all claim to the institution, which was thereupon incorporated as the Chicago Medical College. In 1868 the length of the annual terms was increased to six months, and additional requirements were imposed on candidates for both matriculation and graduation. The same year, the college building was sold, and the erection of a new and more commodious edifice, on the grounds of the Mercy Hospital, was commenced. This was completed in 1870, and the college became the medical department of the Northwestern University. The number of professorships had been increased to eighteen, and that of undergraduates to 107. Since that date new laboratory and clinical buildings have been erected, and the growth of the institution has been steady and substantial. Mercy and St. Luke's Hospital, and the South Side Free Dispensary afford resources for clinical instruction. The teaching faculty, as constituted in 1898, consists of about fifty instructors, including professors, lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, an institution for the professional education of women, located in Chicago. Its first corporate name was the "Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago," and it was in close connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Later, it severed its connection with the hospital and took the name of the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago." Co-education of the sexes, in medicine and surgery, was experimentally tried from 1868 to 1870, but the experiment proved repugnant to the male students, who unanimously signed a protest against the continuance of the system. The result was the establishment of a separate school for women in 1870, with a faculty of sixteen professors. The requirements for graduation were fixed at four years of medical study, includ-

ing three annual graded college terms of six months each. The first term opened in the autumn of 1870, with an attendance of twenty students. The original location of the school was in the "North Division" of Chicago, in temporary quarters. After the fire of 1871 a removal was effected to the "West Division," where (in 1878-79) a modest, but well arranged building was erected. A larger structure was built in 1884, and, in 1891, the institution became a part of the Northwestern University. The college, in all its departments, is organized along the lines of the best medical schools of the country. In 1896 there were twenty-four professorships, all capably filled, and among the faculty are some of the best known specialists in the country.

NORTON, Jesse O., lawyer, Congressman and Judge, was born at Bennington, Vt., April 25, 1812, and graduated from Williams College in 1835. He settled at Joliet in 1839, and soon became prominent in the affairs of Will County. His first public office was that of City Attorney, after which he served as County Judge (1846-50). Meanwhile, he was chosen a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislaturé, and, in 1852, to Congress, as a Whig. His vigorous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resulted in his re-election as a Representative in 1854. At the expiration of his second term (1857) he was chosen Judge of the eleventh circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Randall, resigned. He was once more elected to Congress in 1862, but disagreed with his party as to the legal status of the States lately in rebellion. President Johnson appointed him United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which office he filled until 1869. Immediately upon his retirement he began private practice at Chicago, where he died, August 3, 1875.

NORWOOD PARK, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin Division), 11 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1890), 616.

NOYES, George Clement, clergyman, was born at Landaff, N. H., August 4, 1833, brought by his parents to Pike County, Ill., in 1844, and, at the age of 16, determined to devote his life to the ministry; in 1851, entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating with first honors in the class of 1855. In the following autumn he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, and, having graduated in 1858, was ordained the same year, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Laporte, Ind. Here he remained

ten years, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., then a small organization which developed, during the twenty years of his pastorate, into one of the strongest and most influential churches in Evanston. For a number of years Dr. Noyes was an editorial writer and weekly correspondent of "The New York Evangelist," over the signature of "Clement." He was also, for several years, an active and very efficient member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College. The liberal bent of his mind was illustrated in the fact that he acted as counsel for Prof. David Swing, during the celebrated trial of the latter for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery—his argument on that occasion winning encomiums from all classes of people. His death took place at Evanston, Jan. 14, 1889, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, and was deeply deplored, not only by his own church and denomination, but by the whole community. Some two weeks after it occurred a union meeting was held in one of the churches at Evanston, at which addresses in commemoration of his services were delivered by some dozen ministers of that village and of Chicago, while various social and literary organizations and the press bore testimony to his high character. He was a member of the Literary Society of Chicago, and, during the last year of his life, served as its President. Dr. Noyes was married, in 1858, to a daughter of David A. Smith, Esq., an honored citizen and able lawyer of Jacksonville.

OAKLAND, a village of Coles County, at the junction of the Terre Haute & Peoria and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railways, 15 miles northeast of Charleston. The district is agricultural, and the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 727; (1890), 995.

OAK PARK, a village of Cook County, and popular residence suburb of Chicago, 9 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on which it is located; is also upon the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The place has numerous churches, prosperous schools, a public library, telegraph and express offices, banks and two local papers. Population (1880), 1,888; (1890), 4,771.

OBERLY, John H., journalist and Civil Service Commissioner, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837; spent part of his boyhood in Allegheny County, Pa., but, in 1853, began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Wooster (Ohio) Republican," completing it at Memphis, Tenn., and becoming a journeyman printer in

1857. He worked in various offices, including the Wooster paper, where he also began the study of law, but, in 1860, became part proprietor of "The Bulletin" job office at Memphis, in which he had been employed as an apprentice, and, later, as foreman. Having been notified to leave Memphis on account of his Union principles after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to Wooster, Ohio, and conducted various papers there during the next four years, but, in 1865, came to Cairo, Ill., where he served for a time as foreman of "The Cairo Democrat," three years later establishing "The Cairo Bulletin." Although the latter paper was burned out a few months later, it was immediately re-established. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom the Democratic member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving four years, meanwhile (in 1880) being the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Other positions held by him included Mayor of the city of Cairo (1869); President of the National Typographical Union at Chicago (1865), and at Memphis (1866); delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore (1872), and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee (1882-84). After retiring from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, he united in founding "The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin," of which he was editor some three years. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, being later transferred to the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. He was subsequently connected in an editorial capacity with "The Washington Post," "The Richmond (Va.) State," "The Concord (N. H.) People and Patriot" and "The Washington Times." While engaged in an attempt to reorganize "The People and Patriot," he died at Concord, N. H., April 15, 1899.

ODD FELLOWS. "Western Star" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alton, June 11, 1836. In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted at the same place, and reorganized, at Springfield, in 1842. S. C. Pierce was the first Grand Master, and Samuel L. Miller, Grand Secretary. Wilkey Encampment, No. 1, was organized at Alton in 1838, and the Grand Encampment, at Peoria, in 1850, with Charles H. Constable Grand Patriarch. In 1850 the subordinate branches of the Order numbered seventy-six, with 3,291 members, and \$25,392.87 revenue. In 1895 the Lodges numbered 838, the membership 50,544, with \$475,252.18 revenue, of which \$135,018.40

was expended for relief. The Encampment branch, in 1895, embraced 179 organizations with a membership of 6,812 and \$23,865.25 revenue, of which \$6,781.40 was paid out for relief. The Rebekah branch, for the same year, comprised 422 Lodges, with 22,000 members and \$43,215.65 revenue, of which \$3,122.79 was for relief. The total sum distributed for relief by the several organizations (1895) was \$144,972.59. The Order was especially liberal in its benefactions to the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871, an appeal to its members calling forth a generous response throughout the United States. (See *Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home*.)

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS' HOME, a benevolent institution, incorporated in 1889, erected at Lincoln, Ill., under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah (see *Odd Fellows*), and dedicated August 19, 1892. The building is four stories in height, has a capacity for the accommodation of fifty children, and cost \$36,524.76, exclusive of forty acres of land valued at \$8,000.

ODELL, a village of Livingston County, and station on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 82 miles south-southwest of Chicago. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Population (1880), 908; (1890), 800.

ODIN, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railways, 244 miles south by west from Chicago. There are two newspapers and a bank here. Population (1880), 724; (1890), 817.

O'FALLON, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles east of St. Louis; the region is agricultural. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 923; (1890), 865.

OGDEN, William Butler, capitalist and Railway President, born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1834, and, the following year, removed to Chicago, where he established a land and trust agency. He took an active part in the various enterprises centering around Chicago, and, on the incorporation of the city, was elected its first Mayor. He was prominently identified with the construction of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and, in 1847, became its President. While visiting Europe in 1853, he made a careful study of the canals of Holland, which convinced him of the desirability of widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal and of constructing a ship canal across the southern peninsula of Michigan. In 1855 he became Presi-

dent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, and effected its consolidation with the Galena & Chicago Union. Out of this consolidation sprang the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, of which he was elected President. In 1850 he presided over the National Pacific Railroad Convention, and, upon the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he became its President. He was largely connected with the inception of the Northern Pacific line, in the success of which he was a firm believer. He also controlled various other interests of public importance, among them the great lumbering establishments at Peshtigo, Wis., and, at the time of his death, was the owner of what was probably the largest plant of that description in the world. His benefactions were numerous, among the recipients being the Rush Medical College, of which he was President; the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, the Astronomical Society, and many other educational and benevolent institutions and organizations in the Northwest. Died, in New York City, August 3, 1877. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*.)

OGLE, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1741, came to Illinois in 1785, settling in the American Bottom within the present County of Monroe, but afterwards removed to St. Clair County, about the site of the present town of O'Fallon, 8 miles north of Belleville; was selected by his neighbors to serve as Captain in their skirmishes with the Indians. Died, at his home in St. Clair County, in February, 1821. Captain Ogle had the reputation of being the earliest convert to Methodism in Illinois. Ogle County, in Northern Illinois, was named in his honor.—**Jacob (Ogle)**, son of the preceding, also a native of Virginia, was born about 1772, came to Illinois with his father in 1785, and was a "Ranger" in the War of 1812. He served as a Representative from St. Clair County in the Third General Assembly (1822), and again in the Seventh (1830), in the former being an opponent of the pro-slavery convention scheme. Beyond two terms in the Legislature he seems to have held no public office except that of Justice of the Peace. Like his father, he was a zealous Methodist and highly respected. Died, in 1844, aged 72 years.

OGLE COUNTY, next to the "northern tier" of counties of the State and originally a part of Jo Daviess. It was separately organized in 1837, and Lee County was carved from its territory in

1839. In 1890 its area was 780 square miles, and its population 28,710. Before the Black Hawk War immigration was slow, and life primitive. Peoria was the nearest food market. New grain was "ground" on a grater, and old pounded with an extemporized pestle in a wooden mortar. Rock River flows across the county from northeast to southwest. A little oak timber grows along its banks, but, generally speaking, the surface is undulating prairie, with soil of a rich loam. Sandstone is in ample supply, and all the limestones abound. An extensive peat-bed has been discovered on the Killbuck Creek. Oregon, the county-seat, has fine water-power. The other principal towns are Rochelle, Polo, Forreston and Mount Morris.

OGLESBY, Richard James, Governor and United States Senator, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824; left an orphan at the age of 8 years; in 1836 accompanied an uncle to Decatur, Ill., where, until 1844, he worked at farming, carpentering and rope-making, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sullivan, in Moultrie County. In 1846 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's regiment), and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1847 he pursued a course of study at the Louisville Law School, graduating in 1848. He was a "forty-niner" in California, but returned to Decatur in 1851. In 1858 he made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in the Decatur District. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but early in 1861 resigned his seat to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Through gallantry (notably at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth) he rose to be Major-General, being severely wounded in the last-named battle. He resigned his commission on account of disability, in May, 1864, and the following November was elected Governor, as a Republican. In 1872 he was re-elected Governor, but, two weeks after his inauguration, resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature of 1873. In 1884 he was elected Governor for the third time—being the only man in the history of the State who (up to the present time—1899) has been thus honored. After the expiration of his last term as Governor, he devoted his attention to his private affairs at his home at Elkhart, in Logan County, where he died, April 24, 1899, deeply mourned by personal

and political friends in all parts of the Union, who admired his strict integrity and sterling patriotism.

OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

OHIO RIVER, an affluent of the Mississippi, formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, at Pittsburg, Pa. At this point it becomes a navigable stream about 400 yards wide, with an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level. The beauty of the scenery along its banks secured for it, from the early French explorers (of whom La Salle was one), the name of "La Belle Riviere." Its general course is to the southwest, but with many sinuosities, forming the southern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the western and northern boundary of West Virginia and Kentucky, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, in latitude 37° N., and about 1,200 miles above the mouth of the latter stream. The area which it drains is computed to be 214,000 square miles. Its mouth is 268 feet above the level of the sea. The current is remarkably gentle and uniform, except near Louisville, where there is a descent of twenty-two feet within two miles, which is evaded by means of a canal around the falls. Large steamboats can navigate its whole length, except in low stages of water and when closed by ice in winter. Its largest affluents are the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Kentucky, the Great Kanawha and the Green Rivers, from the south, and the Wabash, the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum from the north. The principal cities on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, Madison and Cairo. It is crossed by bridges at Wheeling, Cincinnati and Cairo. The surface of the Ohio is subject to a variation of forty-two to fifty-one feet between high and low water. Its length is 975 miles, and its width varies from 400 to 1,000 yards. (See *Inundations, Remarkable*.)

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

OLNEY, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Richland County, 31 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 117 miles east of St. Louis, Mo., at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railways. The surrounding region is agricultural, and the town is an important shipping and commercial point, besides having some manufacturing, including flour and woolen mills, furniture factories and railway repair shops. It has a public library, two banks (one National and one

State), and five weekly newspapers, one issuing a daily edition. Population (1880), 3,512; (1890), 3,831.

OMELVENY, John, pioneer and head of a numerous family which became prominent in Southern Illinois; was a native of Ireland who came to America about 1798 or 1799. After residing in Kentucky a few years, he removed to Illinois, locating in what afterwards became Pope County, whither his oldest son, **Samuel**, had preceded him about 1797 or 1798. The latter for a time followed the occupation of flat-boating, carrying produce to New Orleans. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 from Pope County, being the colleague of Hamlet Ferguson. A year later he removed to Randolph County, where he served as a member of the County Court, but, in 1820-22, we find him a member of the Second General Assembly from Union County, having successfully contested the seat of Samuel Alexander, who had received the certificate of election. He died in 1823.—**Edward** (Omelveny), another member of this family, and grandson of the elder John Omelveny, represented Monroe County in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), and was Presidential Elector in 1852, but died sometime during the Civil War.—**Harvey K. S.** (Omelveny), the fifth son of William Omelveny and grandson of John, was born in Todd County, Ky., in 1823, came to Southern Illinois, in 1852, and engaged in the practice of law, being for a time the partner of Senator Thomas E. Merritt, at Salem. Early in 1858 he was elected a Justice of the Circuit Court to succeed Judge Breese, who had been promoted to the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1861. He gained considerable notoriety by his intense hostility to the policy of the Government during the Civil War, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and was named as a member of the Peace Commission proposed to be appointed by the General Assembly, in 1863, to secure terms of peace with the Southern Confederacy. He was also a leading spirit in the peace meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1863. In 1869 Mr. Omelveny removed to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been his home, and where he has carried on a lucrative law practice.

ONARGA, a town in Iroquois County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles south by west from Chicago, and 43 miles north by east from Champaign. It is a manufacturing town, flour, wagons, wire-fencing, stoves and tile being among the products. It has a bank, eight churches, a graded school, a commercial college,

and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,061; (1890), 994.

ONEIDA, a city in Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Galesburg. It has manufactories of wagons, pumps and furniture, two banks, several churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. The surrounding country is a rich prairie, where coal is mined about twenty feet below the surface. Population (1880), 919; (1890), 699.

OQUAWKA, the county-seat of Henderson County, situated on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Burlington, Iowa, and 32 miles west of Galesburg. It is in a farming region, but has some manufactories. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and three newspapers. Population (1890), about 1,100.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. This is the name given to the first organic act, passed by Congress, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The first step in this direction was taken in the appointment, by Congress, on March 1, 1784, of a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the region which had been acquired, by the capture of Kaskaskia, by Col. George Rogers Clark, nearly six years previous. The necessity for some step of this sort had grown all the more urgent, in consequence of the recognition of the right of the United States to this region by the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and the surrender, by Virginia, of the title she had maintained thereto on account of Clark's conquest under her auspices—a right which she had exercised by furnishing whatever semblance of government so far existed northwest of the Ohio. The report submitted from Jefferson's committee proposed the division of the Territory into seven States, to which was added the proviso that, after the year 1800, "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This report failed of adoption, however, Congress contenting itself with the passage of a resolution providing for future organization of this territory into States by the people—the measures necessary for temporary government being left to future Congressional action. While the postponement, in the resolution as introduced by Jefferson, of the inhibition of slavery to the year 1800, has been criticised, its introduction was significant, as coming from a representative from a slave State.

and being the first proposition in Congress looking to restriction, of any character, on the subject of slavery. Congress having taken no further step under the resolution adopted in 1784, the condition of the country (thus left practically without a responsible government, while increasing in population) became constantly more deplorable. An appeal from the people about Kaskaskia for some better form of government, in 1786, aided by the influence of the newly organized "Ohio Company," who desired to encourage emigration to the lands which they were planning to secure from the General Government, at last brought about the desired result, in the passage of the famous "Ordinance," on the 13th day of July, 1787. While making provision for a mode of temporary self-government by the people, its most striking features are to be found in the six "articles"—a sort of "Bill of Rights"—with which the document closes. These assert: (1) the right of freedom of worship and religious opinion; (2) the right to the benefit of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; to proportionate representation, and to protection in liberty and property; (3) that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; (4) that the States, formed within the territory referred to, "shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made"; (5) prescribe the boundaries of the States to be formed therein and the conditions of their admission into the Union; and (6)—and most significant of all) repeat the prohibition regarding the introduction of slavery into the Northwest Territory, as proposed by Jefferson, but without any qualification as to time. There has been considerable controversy regarding the authorship of this portion of the Ordinance, into which it is not necessary to enter here. While it has been characterized as a second and advanced Declaration of Independence—and probably no single act of Congress was ever fraught with more important and far-reaching results—it seems remarkable that a majority of the States supporting it and securing its adoption, were then, and long continued to be, slave States.

OREGON, the county-seat of Ogle County, situated on Rock River, and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, 100 miles west from Chicago. The principal pursuit of the surrounding region is agriculture, although the town has good

water-power and manufacturing is carried on to some extent, the chief output being flour, pianos and iron castings. It has banks and three weekly newspapers. It has also obtained some repute as a summer resort. Population (1880), 1,088; (1890), 1,566.

ORION, a village of Henry County, at the intersection of the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Rock Island & Peoria Railways, 19 miles southeast of Rock Island. Population (1880), 604; (1890), 624.

OSBORN, William Henry, Railway President, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1820. After receiving a high school education in his native town, he entered the counting room of the East India house of Peele, Hubbell & Co.; was subsequently sent to represent the firm at Manila, finally engaging in business on his own account, during which he traveled extensively in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1853, he took up his residence in New York, and, having married the daughter of Jonathan Sturges, one of the original incorporators and promoters of the Illinois Central Railroad, he soon after became associated with that enterprise. In August, 1854, he was chosen a Director of the Company, and, on Dec. 1, 1855, became its third President, serving in the latter position nearly ten years (until July 11, 1865), and, as a Director, until 1877—in all, twenty-two years. After retiring from his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Osborn gave his attention largely to enterprises of an educational and benevolent character in aid of the unfortunate classes in the State of New York.

OSBORNE, Thomas O., soldier and diplomatist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 11, 1832; graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, in 1854; studied law at Crawfordsville, Ind., with Gen. Lew Wallace, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Chicago. Early in the war for the Union he joined the "Yates Phalanx," which, after some delay on account of the quota being full, was mustered into the service, in August, 1861, as the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, the subject of this sketch being commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. His promotion to the colonelcy soon followed, the regiment being sent east to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where it met the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Winchester, Bermuda Hundreds, and Drury's Bluff, besides the sieges of Charleston and Petersburg. At Bermuda Hundreds Colonel Osborne was severely

wounded, losing the use of his right arm. He bore a conspicuous part in the operations about Richmond which resulted in the capture of the rebel capital, his services being recognized by promotion to the brevet rank of Major-General. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of law in Chicago, but, in 1874, was appointed Consul-General and Minister-Resident to the Argentine Republic, remaining in that position until June, 1885, when he resigned, resuming his residence in Chicago.

OSWEGO, a village in Kendall County, on the Aurora and Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 6 miles south of Aurora. Population (1880), 663; (1890), 641.

OTTAWA, the county-seat and principal city of La Salle County, being incorporated as a village in 1838, and, as a city, in 1853. It is located at the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is the intersecting point of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 98 miles east of Rock Island and 83 miles west-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region abounds in coal. Sand of a superior quality for the manufacture of glass is found in the vicinity and the place has extensive glass works. Other manufactured products are brick, drain-tile, sewer-pipe, tile-roofing, pottery, organs, cigars, wagons and carriages, besides agricultural implements, saddlery and harness, and pumps. The city has many handsome public buildings and private residences, including, among the former, the Appellate (formerly Supreme) Court House for the Northern Division. It also has several public parks, one of which (South Park) contains a medicinal spring. There are a dozen churches and numerous public school buildings, including a high school. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has electric street railways, good sewerage, and water-works supplied from over 150 artesian wells and numerous natural springs. It has one private and two national banks, five libraries, and eight weekly newspapers (three German), of which four issue daily editions. Population (1880), 7,834; (1890), 9,985.

OTTAWA, CHICAGO & FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

OUTAGAMIES, a name given, by the French, to the Indian tribe known as the Foxes. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

OWEN, Thomas J. V., early legislator and Indian Agent, was born in Kentucky, April 5,

1801; came to Illinois at an early day, and, in 1830, was elected to the Seventh General Assembly from Randolph County; the following year was appointed Indian Agent at Chicago, as successor to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who had died in the latter part of 1830. Mr. Owen served as Indian Agent until 1833; was a member of the first Board of Town Trustees of the village of Chicago, Commissioner of School Lands, and one of the Government Commissioners who conducted the treaty with the Pottawatomie and other tribes of Indians at Chicago, in September, 1833. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 15, 1835.

PADDOCK, Gaius, pioneer, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1758; at the age of 17 he entered the Colonial Army, serving until the close of the Revolutionary War, and being in Washington's command at the crossing of the Delaware. After the war he removed to Vermont; but, in 1815, went to Cincinnati, and, a year later, to St. Charles, Mo. Then, after having spent about a year at St. Louis, in 1818 he located in Madison County, Ill., at a point afterwards known as "Paddock's Grove," and which became one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of Southern Illinois. Died, in 1831.

PAINE, (Gen.) Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1815; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1839, and was assigned to the First Infantry, serving in the Florida War (1839-40), but resigned, Oct. 11, 1840. He then studied law and practiced at Painesville, Ohio, (1843-48), and at Monmouth, Ill., (1848-61), meanwhile serving in the lower branch of the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-53). Before leaving Ohio, he had been Deputy United States Marshal and Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia, and, in Illinois, became Brigadier-General of Militia (1845-48). He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Illinois in April, 1861, and served through the war, being promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1861. The first duty performed by his regiment, after this date, was the occupation of Paducah, Ky., where he was in command. Later, it took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh, New Madrid and Corinth, and also in the various engagements in Northern Georgia and in the "march to the sea." From November, 1862, to May, 1864, General Paine was guarding railroad lines in Central Tennessee, and, during a part of 1864, in command of the Western District of Kentucky. He resigned, April 5, 1865, and died in Jersey City, Dec. 16,

1882. A sturdy Union man, he performed his duty as a soldier with great zeal and efficiency.

PALATINE, a village of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles northwest from Chicago. There are flour and planing mills here; dairying and farming are leading industries of the surrounding country. Population (1880), 731; (1890), 891.

PALESTINE, a town in Crawford County, about 2 miles from the Wabash River, 7 miles east of Robinson, and 35 miles south by west from Terre Haute, on the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railway. It has several churches, a graded school, a bank, two weekly newspapers, flour and woolen mills, plow works and car shops. Population (1880), 735; (1890), 732.

PALMER, Frank W., journalist, ex-Congressman and Public Printer, was born at Manchester, Dearborn County, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; learned the printer's trade at Jamestown, N. Y., afterwards edited "The Jamestown Journal," and served two terms in the New York Legislature; in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and edited "The Dubuque Times," was elected to Congress in 1860, and again in 1868 and 1872, meanwhile having purchased "The Des Moines Register," which he edited for several years. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and became editor of "The Inter Ocean," remaining two years; in 1877 was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving eight years. Shortly after the accession of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed Public Printer, continuing in office until the accession of President Cleveland in 1893, when he returned to newspaper work, but resumed his old place at the head of the Government Printing Bureau after the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897.

PALMER, John McCanley, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison County, Ill., in 1831, and, four years later, entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, as a student; later taught and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County, also served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; after discharging the duties of Probate and County Judge, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, casting his vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator in 1855, but resigned his seat in 1856; was President of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in the latter year, and appointed a

delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1859, and chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860; served as a member of the National Peace Conference of 1864; entered the army as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted Brigadier General, in November, 1861, taking part in the campaign in Tennessee up to Chickamauga, assuming the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps with the rank of Major-General, but was relieved at his own request before Atlanta. In 1865 he was assigned, by President Lincoln, to command of the Military Department of Kentucky, but, in September, 1866, retired from the service, and, in 1867, became a citizen of Springfield. The following year he was elected Governor, as a Republican, but, in 1872, supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since cooperated with the Democratic party. He was three times the unsuccessful candidate of his party for United States Senator, and was their nominee for Governor in 1888, but defeated. In 1890 he was formally nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic State Convention of that year, and, at the subsequent session of the Legislature, was elected after a protracted contest, receiving the votes of two of the Farmers' Mutual Alliance members, besides the full Democratic vote, on the 154th ballot. His term expired, March 4, 1897. Since retiring from the Senate, General Palmer has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession at Springfield and to the preparation of a volume of Reminiscences of his own life, which promises to be an interesting contribution to the history of the country.

PALMER, Potter, merchant and capitalist, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1825; received an English education and became a junior clerk in a country store at Durham, Greene County, in that State, three years later being placed in charge of the business, and finally engaging in business on his own account. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he embarked in the dry-goods business on Lake Street, establishing the house which afterwards became Field, Leiter & Co. (now Marshall Field & Co.), from which he retired, in 1865, with the basis of an ample fortune, which has since been immensely increased by fortunate operations in real estate. Mr. Palmer was Second Vice-President of the first Board of Local Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1891.—**Mrs. Bertha M. Honore** (Palmer), wife of the preceding, is the daughter of H. H.

Honore, formerly a prominent real-estate owner and operator of Chicago. She is a native of Louisville, Ky., where her girlhood was chiefly spent, though she was educated at a convent near Baltimore, Md. Later she came with her family to Chicago, and, in 1870, was married to Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer has been a recognized leader in many social and benevolent movements, but won the highest praise by her ability and administrative skill, exhibited as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

PALMYRA, a village of Macoupin County, on the Springfield Division of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, 33 miles southwest from Springfield; has some local manufactories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 505.

PANA, an important railway center and principal city of Christian County, situated in the southeastern part of the County, and at the intersecting point of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 35 miles south by west from Decatur, and 42 miles southeast of Springfield. It is an important shipping-point for grain and has two elevators. Its mechanical establishments include two flouring mills, a foundry, two machine shops and two planing mills. The surrounding region is rich in coal, which is extensively mined. Pana has banks, several churches, graded schools, and three papers issuing daily and weekly editions. Population (1880), 3,009; (1890), 5,077.

PANA, SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

PARIS, a handsome and flourishing city, the county-seat of Edgar County. It is an important railway center, situated 19 miles west-northwest of Terre Haute, 36 miles south of Danville, and 170 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It stands in the heart of a wealthy and populous agricultural region, and has a prosperous trade. Its industries include foundries, flour, saw and planing mills and car shops. The city has two National banks and three daily and weekly newspapers, besides a court house, seven churches, graded schools, and a Normal Academy. Population (1880), 4,373; (1890), 4,996.

PARIS & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARIS & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad.*)

PARKS, Gavion D. A., lawyer, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1817;

went to New York City in 1838, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, removing to Lockport, Ill., in 1842. Here he successively edited a paper, served as Master in Chancery and in an engineering corps on the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was elected County Judge in 1849, removed to Joliet, and, for a time, acted as an attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Michigan Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; was also a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; was elected Representative in 1852, became a Republican and served on the first Republican State Central Committee (1856); the same year was elected to the State Senate, and was a Commissioner of the State Penitentiary in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Parks joined in the Liberal-Republican movement, was defeated for Congress, and afterwards acted with the Democratic party. Died, Dec. 28, 1895.

PARKS, Lawson A., journalist, was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., April 15, 1813; learned the printing trade at Charlotte, in that State; came to St. Louis in 1833, and, in 1836, assisted in establishing "The Alton Telegraph," but sold his interest a few years later. Then, having officiated as pastor of Presbyterian churches for some years, in 1854 he again became associated with "The Telegraph," acting as its editor. Died at Alton, March 31, 1875.

PARK RIDGE, a suburban village on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 457; (1890), 987.

PARTRIDGE, Charles Addison, journalist and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 8, 1843; came with his parents to Lake County, Ill., in 1844, and spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district school, with four terms in a high school at Burlington, Wis. At 16 he taught a winter district school near his boyhood home, and at 18 enlisted in what became Company C of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being mustered into the service as Eighth Corporal at Rockford. His regiment becoming attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he participated with it in the battles of Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, as well as those of Franklin and Nashville, and has taken a just pride in the fact that he never fell out on the march, took medicine from a doctor or was absent from his regiment during its term of service, except for four months while recovering from a gun-shot

wound received at Chickamauga. He was promoted successively to Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his old company, of which his father was First Lieutenant for six months and until forced to resign on account of impaired health. Receiving his final discharge, June 28, 1865, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1869, in the meantime being married to Miss Jennie E. Earle, in 1866, and teaching school one winter. In 1869 he was elected County Treasurer of Lake County on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1871; in January of the latter year, purchased an interest in "The Waukegan Gazette," with which he remained associated some fifteen years, at first as the partner of Rev. A. K. Fox, and later of his younger brother, H. E. Partridge. In 1877 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Postmaster at Waukegan, serving four years; in 1886 was elected to the Legislature, serving (by successive elections) as Representative in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies, being frequently called upon to occupy the Speaker's chair, and, especially during the long Senatorial contest of 1891, being recognized as a leader of the Republican minority. In 1888 he was called to the service of the Republican State Central Committee (of which he had previously been a member), as assistant to the veteran Secretary, the late Daniel Shepard, remaining until the death of his chief, when he succeeded to the secretaryship. During the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was associated with the late William J. Campbell, then the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, and was entrusted by him with many important and confidential missions. Without solicitation on his part, in 1894 he was again called to assume the secretaryship of the Republican State Central Committee, and bore a conspicuous and influential part in winning the brilliant success achieved by the party in the campaign of that year. From 1893 to 1895 he served as Mayor of Waukegan; in 1896 became Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois—a position which he held in 1899 under Commander James S. Martin, and to which he has been re-appointed by successive Department Commanders up to the present time. Mr. Partridge's service in the various public positions held by him, has given him an acquaintance extending to every county in the State.

PATOKA, a village of Marion County, on the Western branch of the Illinois Central Railway,

15 miles south of Vandalia. There are flour and saw mills here; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 502.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; came to Bond County, Ill., with his parents in 1822, his father dying two years later; at 18 had had only nine months' schooling, but graduated at Illinois College in 1837; spent a year at Lane Theological Seminary, another as tutor in Illinois College, and then, after two years more at Lane Seminary and preaching in Chicago and at Monroe, Mich., in 1842 established the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which he remained the pastor over thirty years. In 1850 he received a call to the chair of Didactic Theology at Lane Seminary, as successor to Dr. Lyman Beecher, but it was declined, as was a similar call ten years later. Resigning his pastorship in 1873, he was, for several years, Professor of Christian Evidences and Ethics in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest; in 1876-78 served as President of Lake Forest University (of which he was one of the founders), and, in 1880-83, as lecturer in Lane Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1854, that of LL.D. from Lake Forest University, and was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.) at Wilmington, Del., in 1859. Died, at Evanston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1894.

PAVEY, Charles W., soldier and ex-State Auditor, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1835; removed to Illinois in 1859, settling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, and, for a time, followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers for the Civil War, and became First Lieutenant of Company E. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain, and, having been captured, was confined in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Danville, Va., for a period of nearly two years, enduring great hardship and suffering. Having been exchanged, he served to the close of the war as Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Rousseau, in Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, which nominated General Garfield for the Presidency, and was one of the famous "306" who stood by General Grant in that struggle. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District, and, in 1888, was nominated and elected State Auditor on the Republican ticket, but was de-

feated for re-election in the "land-slide" of 1892. General Pavay has been prominent in "G. A. R." councils, and held the position of Junior Vice-Commander for the Department of Illinois in 1878, and that of Senior Vice-Commander in 1879. He also served as Brigadier-General of the National Guard, for Southern Illinois, during the railroad strike of 1877. In 1897 he received from President McKinley the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department. His home is at Mount Vernon, Jefferson County.

PAWNEE, a village of Sangamon County, at the eastern terminus of the Auburn & Pawnee Railroad, 19 miles south of Springfield. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, 300.

PAWNEE RAILROAD, a short line in Sangamon County, extending from Pawnee to Auburn (9 miles), where it forms a junction with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The company was organized and procured a charter in December, 1888, and the road completed the following year. The cost was \$101,774. Capital stock authorized, \$100,000; funded debt (1895), \$50,000.

PAW PAW, a village of Lee County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 8 miles northwest of Earlville. The town is in a farming region, but has a bank and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 850.

PAXTON, the county-seat of Ford County, is situated at the intersection of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 105 miles south by west from Chicago, and 49 miles east of Bloomington. It contains a court house, two banks, six churches and two weekly newspapers. It is also the seat of Augustana (Evangelical Lutheran) College, which was founded in 1860. It is an important shipping-point for the farm products of the surrounding territory, which is a rich agricultural region. Besides brick and tile-works and flour mills, factories for the manufacture of carriages and plows are located here. Population (1880), 1,725; (1890), 2,187.

PAYSON, a village in Adams County, 15 miles southeast of Quincy; the nearest railroad station being Fall River, on the Quincy and Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has one newspaper. Population (estimated), 550.

PAYSON, Lewis E., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1840; came to Illinois at the age of 12, and, after passing through the common schools, attended

Lombard University, at Galesburg, for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1862, and, in 1865, took up his residence at Pontiac. From 1869 to 1873 he was Judge of the Livingston County Court, and, from 1881 to 1891, represented his District in Congress, being elected as a Republican, but, in 1890, was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Herman W. Snow. Since retiring from Congress he has practiced his profession in Washington, D. C.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Rockingham County, Vt., August 20, 1829; after reaching 13 years of age, spent a year in a Boston Latin School, then engaged in various occupations, including teaching, until 1848, when he entered the University of Vermont, graduating third in his class in 1852; was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia, in 1854, remaining three years, when he spent five years in Wisconsin, the last three as Superintendent of Schools at Racine. From 1865 to 1871 he was teacher of physical science in Chicago High School, also conducting night schools for working men; in 1871 became Professor of Physics and Engineering in Massachusetts Agricultural College, but returned to the Chicago High School in 1874; in 1876 took charge of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and, in 1878, entered the Illinois Industrial University (now University of Illinois), at Champaign, first as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in 1880 becoming President, but resigning in 1891. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Professor Peabody was Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, and, on the expiration of his service there, assumed the position of Curator of the newly organized Chicago Academy of Sciences, from which he retired some two years later.

PEARL, a village of Pike County, on the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles west of Roodhouse. Population (1890), 928.

PEARSON, Isaac N., ex-Secretary of State, was born at Centreville, Pa., July 27, 1842; removed to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., in 1858, and has ever since resided there. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1876. Later he engaged in real-estate and banking business. He was a member of the lower house in the Thirty-third, and of the Senate in the Thirty-fifth, General Assembly, but before the expiration of his term in the latter, was elected Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket, in 1888. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election,

but was defeated, although, next to Governor Fifer, he received the largest vote cast for any candidate for a political office on the Republican State ticket.

PEARSON, John M., ex-Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1832—the son of a ship-carpenter; was educated in his native State and came to Illinois in 1849, locating at the city of Alton, where he was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the first Railway and Warehouse Commission, serving four years; in 1878 was elected Representative in the Thirty-first General Assembly from Madison County, and was re-elected, successively, in 1880 and '82. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Live-Stock Commissioners in 1885, serving until 1893, for a considerable portion of the time as President of the Board. Mr. Pearson is a lifelong Republican and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His present home is at Godfrey.

PEARSONS, Daniel K., M.D., real-estate operator and capitalist, was born at Bradfordton, Vt., April 14, 1820; began teaching at 16 years of age, and, at 21, entered Dartmouth College, taking a two years' course. He then studied medicine, and, after practicing a short time in his native State, removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained from 1843 to 1857. The latter year he came to Ogle County, Ill. and began operating in real estate, finally adding to this a loan business for Eastern parties, but discontinued this line in 1877. He owns extensive tracts of timber lands in Michigan, is a Director in the Chicago City Railway Company and American Exchange Bank, besides being interested in other financial institutions. He has been one of the most liberal supporters of the Chicago Historical Society, and a princely contributor to various benevolent and educational institutions. His gifts to colleges, in different parts of the country, aggregating over a million dollars.

PECATONICA, a town in Pecatonica Township, Winnebago County, on the Pecatonica River. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, midway between Freeport and Rockford, being 14 miles from each. It contains a carriage factory and a machine shop, a bank, five churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,029; (1890), 1,059.

PECATONICA RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which rise in Iowa County, Wis. They unite a little north

of the Illinois State line, whence the river runs southeast to Freeport, then east and northeast, until it enters Rock River at Rockton. From the headwaters of either branch to the mouth of the river is about 50 miles.

PECK, Ebenezer, early lawyer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1805; received an academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Canada in 1827. He was twice elected to the Provincial Parliament and made King's Counsel in 1833; came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Chicago; served in the State Senate (1838-40), and in the House (1840-42 and 1858-60); was also Clerk of the Supreme Court (1841-45), Reporter of Supreme Court decisions (1849-63), and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Mr. Peck was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a member of the Court of Claims, at Washington, serving until 1875. Died, May 25, 1881.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, lawyer and financier, was born in Chicago, July 15, 1848—the son of Philip F. W. Peck, a pioneer and early merchant of the metropolis of Illinois; was educated in the public schools, the Chicago University and Union College of Law, graduating from both of the last named institutions, and being admitted to the bar in 1869. For a time he engaged in practice, but his father having died in 1871, the responsibility of caring for a large estate devolved upon him and has since occupied his time, though he has given much attention to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of his native city, and works of practical benevolence and public interest. He is one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, has been President and a member of the Board of Control of the Chicago Athenæum, member of the Board of Education, President of the Chicago Union League, and was an influential factor in securing the success of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, serving as First Vice-President of the Chicago Board of Directors, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and member of the Board of Reference and Control. Of late years, Mr. Peck has been connected with several important building enterprises of a semi-public character, which have added to the reputation of Chicago, including the Auditorium, Stock Exchange Building and others in which he is a leading stockholder, and in the erection of which he has been a chief promoter. In 1898 he was appointed, by President McKinley, the United States Commissioner to the International Expo-

sition at Paris of 1900, as successor to the late Maj. M. P. Handy, and the success which has followed his discharge of the duties of that position, has demonstrated the fitness of his selection.

PECK, George R., railway attorney, born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1843; was early taken to Wisconsin, where he assisted in clearing his father's farm; at 16 became a country school-teacher to aid in freeing the same farm from debt; enlisted at 19 in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, later becoming a Captain in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, with which he joined in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Returning home at the close of the war, he began the study of law at Janesville, spending six years there as a student, Clerk of the Circuit Court and in practice. From there he went to Kansas and, between 1871 and '74, practiced his profession at Independence, when he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Kansas District, but resigned this position, in 1879, to return to general practice. In 1881 he became General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, removing to Chicago in 1893. In 1895 he resigned his position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to accept a similar position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which (1898) he still holds. Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most gifted orators in the West, and, in 1897, was chosen to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the Logan equestrian statue in Lake Front Park, Chicago; has also officiated as orator on a number of other important public occasions, always acquitting himself with distinction.

PECK, John Mason, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789; removed to Greene County, N. Y., in 1811, where he united with the Baptist Church, the same year entering on pastoral work, while prosecuting his studies and supporting himself by teaching. In 1814 he became pastor of a church at Amenia, N. Y., and, in 1817, was sent west as a missionary, arriving in St. Louis in the latter part of the same year. During the next nine years he traveled extensively through Missouri and Illinois, as an itinerant preacher and teacher, finally locating at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, where, in 1826, he established the Rock Spring Seminary for the education of teachers and ministers. Out of this grew Shurtleff College, founded at Upper Alton in 1835, in securing the endowment of which Dr. Peck traveled many thousands of miles and collected \$20,000, and of which he served as Trustee

for many years. Up to 1843 he devoted much time to aiding in the establishment of a theological institution at Covington, Ky., and, for two years following, was Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Returning to the West, he served as pastor of several important churches in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. A man of indomitable will, unflagging industry and thoroughly upright in conduct, for a period of a quarter of a century, in the early history of the State, probably no man exerted a larger influence for good and the advancement of the cause of education, among the pioneer citizens of all classes, than Dr. Peck. Though giving his attention so constantly to preaching and teaching, he found time to write much, not only for the various publications with which he was, from time to time, connected, but also for other periodicals, besides publishing "A Guide for Emigrants" (1831), of which a new edition appeared in 1836, and a "Gazetteer of Illinois" (Jacksonville, 1834, and Boston, 1837), which continue to be valued for the information they contain of the condition of the country at that time. He was an industrious collector of historical records in the form of newspapers and pamphlets, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years before his death. In 1852 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. Died, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, March 15, 1858.

PECK, Philip F. W., pioneer merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, the son of a wholesale merchant who had lost his fortune by indorsing for a friend. After some years spent in a mercantile house in New York, he came to Chicago on a prospecting tour, in 1830; the following year brought a stock of goods to the embryo emporium of the Northwest—then a small backwoods hamlet—and, by trade and fortunate investments in real estate, laid the foundation of what afterwards became a large fortune. He died, Oct. 23, 1871, as the result of an accident occurring about the time of the great fire of two weeks previous, from which he was a heavy sufferer pecuniarily. Three of his sons, Walter L., Clarence I. and Ferdinand W. Peck, are among Chicago's most substantial citizens.

PEKIN, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Tazewell County, and an important railway center, located on the Illinois River, 10 miles south of Peoria and 56 miles north of Springfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the chief occupations in the surrounding country, but the city itself is an important grain market with large

general shipping interests. It has several distilleries, besides grain elevators, malt-houses, brick and tile works, lumber yards, planing mills, marble works, plow and wagon works, and other important manufacturing industries. Its banking facilities are adequate to its large trade, and its religious and educational advantages are excellent. The city has a public library, and supports three daily and four weekly papers. Population (1880), 5,993; (1890), 6,347.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.*)

PELL, Gilbert T., Representative in the Third Illinois General Assembly (1822) from Edwards County, and an opponent of the resolution for a State Convention adopted by the Legislature at that session, designed to open the door for the admission of slavery. Mr. Pell was a son-in-law of Morris Birkbeck, who was one of the leaders in opposition to the Convention scheme, and very naturally sympathized with his father-in-law. He was elected to the Legislature, for a second term, in 1828, but subsequently left the State, dying elsewhere, when his widow removed to Australia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. As to operations of this corporation in Illinois, see Calumet River; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; South Chicago & Southern, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. The whole number of miles owned, leased and operated by the Pennsylvania System, in 1898, was 1,987.21, of which only 61.34 miles were in Illinois. It owns, however, a controlling interest in the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (which see).

PEORIA, the second largest city of the State and the county-seat of Peoria County, is 160 miles southwest of Chicago, and at the foot of an expansion of the Illinois River known as Peoria Lake. The site of the town occupies an elevated plateau, having a water frontage of four miles and extending back to a bluff, which rises 220 feet above the river level and about 120 feet above the highest point of the main site. It was settled in 1778 or '79, although, as generally believed, the French missionaries had a station there in 1711. There was certainly a settlement there as early as 1725, when Renault received a grant of lands at Pini-teoui, facing the lake then bearing the same name as the village. From that date until 1812, the place was continuously occupied as a French village, and is said to have been the most important point for trading in the Mississippi Valley. The original village was situated about a mile and

a half above the foot of the lake; but later, the present site was occupied, at first receiving the name of "La Ville de Maillet," from a French Canadian who resided in Peoria, from 1765 to 1801 (the time of his death), and who commanded a company of volunteers in the Revolutionary War. The population of the old town removed to the new site, and the present name was given to the place by American settlers, from the Peoria Indians, who were the occupants of the country when it was first discovered, but who had followed their cognate tribes of the Illinois family to Cahokia and Kaskaskia, about a century before American occupation of this region. In 1812 the town is estimated to have contained about seventy dwellings, with a population of between 200 and 300, made up largely of French traders, hunters and voyageurs, with a considerable admixture of half-breeds and Indians, and a few Americans. Among the latter were Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent and confidential adviser of Governor Edwards; Michael La Croix, son-in-law of Julian Dubuque, founder of the city of Dubuque; Antoine Le Claire, founder of Davenport, and for whom Le Claire, Iowa, is named; William Arundel, afterwards Recorder of St. Clair County, and Isaac Darnielle, the second lawyer in Illinois.—In November, 1812, about half the town was burned, by order of Capt. Thomas E. Craig, who had been directed, by Governor Edwards, to proceed up the river in boats with materials to build a fort at Peoria. At the same time, the Governor himself was at the head of a force marching against Black Partridge's village, which he destroyed. Edwards had no communication with Craig, who appears to have acted solely on his own responsibility. That the latter's action was utterly unjustifiable, there can now be little doubt. He alleged, by way of excuse, that his boats had been fired upon from the shore, at night, by Indians or others, who were harbored by the citizens. The testimony of the French, however, is to the effect that it was an unprovoked and cowardly assault, instigated by wine which the soldiers had stolen from the cellars of the inhabitants. The bulk of those who remained after the fire were taken by Craig to a point below Alton and put ashore. This occurred in the beginning of winter, and the people, being left in a destitute condition, were subjected to great suffering. A Congressional investigation followed, and the French, having satisfactorily established the fact that they were not hostile, were restored to their possessions.—In 1813 a fort, designed for permanent occupancy,

was erected and named Fort Clark, in honor of Col. George Rogers Clark. It had one (if not two) block-houses, with magazines and quarters for officers and men. It was finally evacuated in 1818, and was soon afterwards burned by the Indians. Although a trading-post had been maintained here, at intervals, after the affair of 1812, there was no attempt made to rebuild the town until 1819, when Americans began to arrive.—In 1824 a post of the American Fur Company was established here by John Hamlin, the company having already had, for five years, a station at Wesley City, three miles farther down the river. Hamlin also traded in pork and other products, and was the first to introduce keel-boats on the Illinois River. By transferring his cargo to lighter draft boats, when necessary, he made the trip from Peoria to Chicago entirely by water, going from the Des Plaines to Mud Lake, and thence to the South Branch of the Chicago River, without unloading. In 1834 the town had but seven frame houses and twenty-one log cabins. It was incorporated as a town in 1835 (Rudolphus Rouse being the first President), and, as the City of Peoria, ten years later (Wm. Hale being the first Mayor).—Peoria is an important railway and business center, eleven railroad lines concentrating here. It presents many attractive features, such as handsome residences, fine views of river, bluff and valley scenery, with an elaborate system of parks and drives. An excellent school system is liberally supported, and its public buildings (national, county and city) are fine and costly. Its churches are elegant and well attended, the leading denominations being Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant and Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical and Roman Catholic. It is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, a young and flourishing scientific school affiliated with the University of Chicago, and richly endowed through the munificence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who devotes her whole estate, of at least a million dollars, to this object. Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria, is erecting a handsome and costly building for the Spaulding Institute, a school for the higher education of young men.—At Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the Illinois River valley for many miles, the State has located an asylum for the incurable insane. It is now in process of erection, and is intended to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. Peoria lies in a corn and coal region, is noted for

the number and extent of its distilleries, and, in 1890, ranked eighth among the grain markets of the country. It also has an extensive commerce with Chicago, St. Louis and other important cities; was credited, by the census of 1890, with 554 manufacturing establishments, representing 90 different branches of industry, with a capital of \$15,072,567 and an estimated annual product of \$55,504,523. Its leading industries are the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors, agricultural implements, glucose and machine-shop products. Its contributions to the internal revenue of the country are second only to those of the New York district. Population (1870), 22,849; (1880), 29,259; (1890), 41,024.

PEORIA COUNTY, originally a part of Fulton County, but cut off in 1825. It took its name from the Peoria Indians, who occupied that region when it was first discovered. As first organized, it included the present counties of Jo Daviess and Cook, with many others in the northern part of the State. At that time there were less than 1,500 inhabitants in the entire region; and John Hamlin, a Justice of the Peace, on his return from Green Bay (whither he had accompanied William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, with a drove of cattle for the fort there), solemnized, at Chicago, the marriage of Alexander Wolcott, then Indian Agent, with a daughter of John Kinzie. The original Peoria County has been subdivided into thirty counties, among them being some of the largest and richest in the State. The first county officer was Norman Hyde, who was elected Judge of the Probate Court by the Legislature in January, 1825. His commission from Governor Coles was dated on the eighteenth of that month, but he did not qualify until June 4, following, when he took the oath of office before John Dixon, Circuit Clerk, who founded the city that bears his name. Meanwhile, Mr. Hyde had been appointed the first Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and served in that capacity until entering upon his duties as Probate Judge. The first election of county officers was held, March 7, 1825, at the house of William Eads. Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith, and William Holland were chosen Commissioners; Samuel Fulton Sheriff, and William Phillips Coroner. The first County Treasurer was Aaron Hawley, and the first general election of officers took place in 1826. The first court house was a log cabin, and the first term of the Circuit Court began Nov. 14, 1825, John York Sawyer sitting on the bench, with John Dixon, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff; and John

Twiney, the Attorney-General, present. Peoria County is, at present, one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State. Its soil is fertile and its manufactures numerous, especially at Peoria, the county-seat and principal city (which see). The area of the county is 615 square miles, and its population (1880), 55,353; (1890), 70,378.

PEORIA LAKE, an expansion of the Illinois River, forming the eastern boundary of Peoria County, which it separates from the counties of Woodford and Tazewell. It is about 20 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad at the widest part.

PEORIA, ATLANTA & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY. The total length of this line, extending from Peoria, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., is 330.87 miles, all owned by the company, of which 273 miles are in Illinois. It extends from Pekin, southeast to Grayville, on the Wabash River—is single track, unballasted, and of standard gauge. Between Pekin and Peoria the company uses the tracks of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, of which it is one-fourth owner. Between Hervey City and Midland Junction it has trackage privileges over the line owned jointly by the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Terre Haute & Peoria Companies (7.5 miles). Between Midland Junction and Decatur (2.4 miles) the tracks of the Illinois Central are used, the two lines having terminal facilities at Decatur in common. The rails are of fifty-two and sixty-pound steel.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway is the result of the consolidation of several lines built under separate charters.

(1) The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1867, built in 1869-71, and operated the latter year, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, but sold to representatives of the bond-holders, on account of default on interest, in 1876, and reorganized as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. (2) The Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, (projected from Decatur to Mattoon), was incorporated in 1871, completed from Mattoon to Hervey City, in 1872, and, the same year, consolidated with the Chicago & Great Southern; in January, 1874, the Decatur line passed into the hands of a receiver, and, in 1877, having been sold under foreclosure, was reorganized as the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad. In 1879 it was placed in the hands of trustees, but the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway having acquired a controlling interest during the same year, the two lines were con-

solidated under the name of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company. (3) The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, chartered in 1857, was consolidated in 1872 with the Mount Vernon & Grayville Railroad (projected), the new corporation taking the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern (already mentioned). In 1872 the latter corporation was consolidated with the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, under the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway. Both consolidations, however, were set aside by decree of the United States District Court, in 1876, and the partially graded road and franchises of the Grayville & Mattoon lines sold, under foreclosure, to the contractors for the construction; 20 miles of the line from Olney to Newton, were completed during the month of September of that year, and the entire line, from Grayville to Mattoon, in 1878. In 1880 this line was sold, under decree of foreclosure, to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company, which had already acquired the Decatur & Mattoon Division—thus placing the entire line, from Peoria to Grayville, in the hands of one corporation. A line under the name of the Evansville & Peoria Railroad, chartered in Indiana in 1880, was consolidated, the same year, with the Illinois corporation under the name of the latter, and completed from Grayville to Evansville in 1882. (4) The Chicago & Ohio River Railroad—chartered, in 1869, as the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad—was constructed, as a narrow-gauge line, from Kansas to West Liberty, in 1878-81; in the latter year was changed to standard gauge and completed. In 1883, from Sidell to Olney (86 miles). The same year it went into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, in February, 1886, and reorganized, in May following, as the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad; was consolidated with the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, in 1893, and used as the Chicago Division of that line. The property and franchises of the entire line passed into the hands of receivers in 1894, and are still (1898) under their management.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD, a short line, 46.7 miles in length, operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, extending from Peoria to Bureau Junction, Ill. It was incorporated, Feb. 12, 1853, completed the following year, and leased to the Rock Island in perpetuity, April 14, 1854, the annual rental being \$125,000. The par value of the

capital stock is \$1,500,000. Annual dividends of 8 per cent are guaranteed, payable semi-annually. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. Of this line the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is the lessee. Its total length is 350½ miles, 132 of which lie in Illinois—123 being owned by the Company. That portion within this State extends east from Pekin to the Indiana State line, in addition to which the Company has trackage facilities over the line of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway (9 miles) to Peoria. The gauge is standard. The track is single, laid with sixty and sixty-seven-pound steel rails and ballasted almost wholly with gravel. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. In 1895 it had a bonded debt of \$13,603,000 and a floating debt of \$1,261,130, making a total capitalization of \$24,864,130.—(HISTORY.) The original of this corporation was the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, which was consolidated, in July, 1869, with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad—the new corporation taking the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western—and was opened to Pekin the same year. In 1874 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1879, and reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. The next change occurred in 1881, when it was consolidated with an Ohio corporation (the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific Railroad), again undergoing a slight change of name in its reorganization as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. In 1886 it again got into financial straits, was placed in charge of a receiver and sold to a reorganization committee, and, in January, 1887, took the name of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Company. The final reorganization, under its present name, took place in February, 1890, when it was leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which it is operated. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

PEORIA & HANNIBAL RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILWAY. A line connecting the cities of Peoria and Pekin, which are only 8 miles apart. It was chartered in 1880, and acquired, by purchase, the tracks of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville and the Peoria & Springfield Railroads, between the two cities named in

its title, giving it control of two lines, which are used by nearly all the railroads entering both cities from the east side of the Illinois River. The mileage, including both divisions, is 18.14 miles, second tracks and sidings increasing the total to nearly 60 miles. The track is of standard gauge, about two-thirds being laid with steel rails. The total cost of construction was \$4,350,987. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$4,177,763, including \$1,000,000 in stock, and a funded debt of \$2,904,000. The capital stock is held in equal amounts (each 2,500 shares) by the Wabash, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Peoria & Eastern companies, with 1,000 shares by the Lake Erie & Western. Terminal charges and annual rentals are also paid by the Terre Haute & Peoria and the Iowa Central Railways.

PEORIA & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEOTONE, a village of Will County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles south-southwest from Chicago; has some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 624; (1890), 717.

PERCY, a village of Randolph County, at the intersection of the Wabash, Chesapeake & Western and the Mobile & Ohio Railways. Population (1890), 360.

PERROT, Nicholas, a French explorer, who visited the valley of the Fox River (of Wisconsin) and the country around the great lakes, at various times between 1670 and 1690. He was present, as a guide and interpreter, at the celebrated conference held at Sault Ste. Marie, in 1671, which was attended by fifteen Frenchmen and representatives from seventeen Indian tribes, and at which the Sieur de Lussan took formal possession of Lakes Huron and Superior, with the surrounding region and "all the country southward to the sea," in the name of Louis XIV. of France. Perrot was the first to discover lead in the West, and, for several years, was Commandant in the Green Bay district. As a chronicler he was intelligent, interesting and accurate. His writings were not published until 1864, but have always been highly prized as authority.

PERRY, a town of Pike County; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 770; (1890), 705.

PERRY COUNTY, lies in the southwest quarter of the State, with an area of 440 square miles and a population (1890) of 17,529. It was organized as a county in 1827, and named for Com. Oliver H. Perry. The general surface is rolling,

although flat prairies occupy a considerable portion, interspersed with "post-oak flats." Limestone is found in the southern, and sandstone in the northern, sections, but the chief mineral wealth of the county is coal, which is abundant, and, at several points, easily mined, some of it being of a superior quality. Salt is manufactured, to some extent, and the chief agricultural output is wheat. Pinckneyville, the county-seat, has a central position and a population of about 1,300. Duquoir is the largest city. Beaucoup Creek is the principal stream, and the county is crossed by several lines of railroad.

PERU, a city in La Salle County, at the head of navigation on the Illinois River, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. It is distant 100 miles southwest from Chicago, and the same distance north-northeast from Springfield. It is connected by street cars with La Salle, one mile distant, which is the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is situated in a rich coal-mining region, is an important trade center, and has several manufacturing establishments, including zinc smelting works, plow, scale and patent-pump factories, foundries and machine shops, flour and saw-mills, clock factory, etc. Considerable ice is cut here every winter for the Southern market. Two National banks, with a combined capital of \$200,000, are located at Peru, and two daily and weekly papers are published. Population (1870), 3,650; (1880), 4,682; (1890), 5,550.

PESOTUM, a village in Champaign County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles south of Tolono. Population (1890), 575.

PETERSBURG, a city of Menard County, and the county-seat, situated on the bank of the Sangamon River, at the intersection of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway. It is 23 miles northwest of Springfield and 28 miles northeast of Jacksonville. It has banks, two weekly papers and seven churches. The manufactures include woolen goods, brick and drain-tile, bed-springs and mattresses. There are also machine shops located here. Population (1880), 2,332; (1890), 2,342.

PETERS, Onslow, lawyer and jurist, was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in his native State until 1837, when he settled at Peoria, Ill. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected to the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. Died, Feb. 28, 1856.

PHILLIPS, David L., journalist and politician, was born where the town of Marion, Williamson County, Ill., now stands, Oct. 28, 1823; came to St. Clair County in childhood, his father settling near Belleville; began teaching at an early age, and, when about 18, joined the Baptist Church, and, after a brief course with the distinguished Dr. Peck, at his Rock Spring Seminary, two years later entered the ministry, serving churches in Washington and other Southern Illinois counties, finally taking charge of a church at Jonesboro. Though originally a Democrat, his advanced views on slavery led to a disagreement with his church, and he withdrew; then accepted a position as paymaster in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, finally being transferred to that of Land Agent for the Southern section, in this capacity visiting different parts of the State from one end of the main line to the other. About 1854 he became associated with the management of "The Jonesboro Gazette," a Democratic paper, which, during his connection with it (some two years), he made an earnest opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. At the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention (which see), held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, he was appointed a member of their State Central Committee, and, as such, joined in the call for the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in May following, where he served as Vice-President for his District, and was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket. Two years later (1858) he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in the Southern District, being defeated by John A. Logau; was again in the State Convention of 1860, and a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States Marshal for the Southern District in 1861, and re-appointed in 1863, but resigned after Andrew Johnson's defection in 1866. During 1862 Mr. Phillips became part proprietor of "The State Journal" at Springfield, retaining this relation until 1878, at intervals performing editorial service; also took a prominent part in organizing and equipping the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (sometimes called the "Phillips Regiment"), and, in 1865, was one of the committee of citizens sent to escort the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield. He joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati in 1872, but, in 1876, was in line with his former party associates, and served in that year as an unsuccessful candidate

for Congress, in the Springfield District, in opposition to William M. Springer, early the following year receiving the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Springfield from President Hayes. Died, at Springfield, June 19, 1880.

PHILLIPS, George S., author, was born at Peterborough, England, in January, 1816; graduated at Cambridge, and came to the United States, engaging in journalism. In 1845 he returned to England, and, for a time, was editor of "The Leeds Times," still later being Principal of the People's College at Huddersfield. Returning to the United States, he came to Cook County, and, about 1866-68, was a writer of sketches over the *nom de plume* of "January Searle" for "The Chicago Republican"—later was literary editor of "The New York Sun" for several years. His mind becoming impaired, he was placed in an asylum at Trenton, N. J., finally dying at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1889. Mr. Phillips was the author of several volumes, chiefly sketches of travel and biography.

PHILLIPS, Jesse J., lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., May 22, 1837. Shortly after graduating from the Hillsboro Academy, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1861 he organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was attached to the Ninth Illinois Infantry. Captain Phillips was successively advanced to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; resigned on account of disability, in August, 1864, but was brevetted Brigadier-General at the close of the war. His military record was exceptionally brilliant. He was wounded three times at Shiloh, and was personally thanked and complimented by Generals Grant and Oglesby for gallantry and efficient service. At the termination of the struggle he returned to Hillsboro and engaged in practice. In 1866, and again in 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but was both times defeated. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1885. In 1890 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, and, in 1893, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice John M. Scholfield, his term expiring in 1897, when he was re-elected to succeed himself. Judge Phillips' present term will expire in 1906.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, early jurist, was born in Tennessee, received a classical and legal education, and served as a Captain in the War of

1812; in 1816 was appointed Secretary of Illinois Territory, serving until the admission of Illinois as a State, when he became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until July, 1822, when he resigned, being succeeded on the bench by John Reynolds, afterwards Governor. In 1822 he was a candidate for Governor in the interest of the advocates of a pro-slavery amendment of the State Constitution, but was defeated by Edward Coles, the leader of the anti-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward, and Slavery and Slave Laws*.) He appears from the "Edwards Papers" to have been in Illinois as late as 1832, but is said eventually to have returned to Tennessee. The date of his death is unknown.

PIANKESHAW, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. Their name, like those of their brethren, underwent many mutations of orthography, the tribe being referred to, variously, as the "Pou-an-ke-kiahs," the "Pi-an-gie-shaws," the "Pi-an-qui-shaws," and the "Py-an-ke-shaws." They were less numerous than the Weas, their numerical strength ranking lowest among the bands of the Miamis. At the time La Salle planted his colony around Starved Rock, their warriors numbered 150. Subsequent to the dispersion of this colony they (alone of the Miamis) occupied portions of the present territory of Illinois, having villages on the Vermilion and Wabash Rivers. Their earliest inclinations toward the whites were friendly, the French traders having intermarried with women of the tribe soon after the advent of the first explorers. Col. George Rogers Clark experienced little difficulty in securing their allegiance to the new government which he proclaimed. In the sanguinary raids (usually followed by reprisals), which marked Western history during the years immediately succeeding the Revolution, the Piankeshaws took no part; yet the outrages, perpetrated upon peaceable colonists, had so stirred the settlers' blood, that all Indians were included in the general thirst for vengeance, and each was unceremoniously dispatched as soon as seen. The Piankeshaws appealed to Washington for protection, and the President issued a special proclamation in their behalf. After the cession of the last remnant of the Miami territory to the United States, the tribe was removed to a Kansas reservation, and its last remnant finally found a home in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Weas*.)

"PIASA BIRD," LEGEND OF THE. When the French explorers first descended the Upper Mississippi River, they found some remarkable figures depicted upon the face of the bluff, just

above the site of the present city of Alton, which excited their wonder and continued to attract interest long after the country was occupied by the whites. The account given of the discovery by Marquette, who descended the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in June, 1673, is as follows: "As we coasted along" (after passing the mouth of the Illinois) "rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well. Besides this, they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them." As the Indians could give no account of the origin of these figures, but had their terror even more excited at the sight of them than Marquette himself, they are supposed to have been the work of some prehistoric race occupying the country long before the arrival of the aborigines whom Marquette and his companions found in Illinois. There was a tradition that the figures were intended to represent a creature, part beast and part bird, which destroyed immense numbers of the inhabitants by swooping down upon them from its abode upon the rocks. At last a chief is said to have offered himself a victim for his people, and when the monster made its appearance, twenty of his warriors, concealed near by, discharged their arrows at it, killing it just before it reached its prey. In this manner the life of the chief was saved and his people were preserved from further depredations; and it was to commemorate this event that the figure of the bird was painted on the face of the cliff on whose summit the chief stood. This story, told in a paper by Mr. John Russell, a pioneer author of Illinois, obtained wide circulation in this country and in Europe, about the close of the first quarter of the present century, as the genuine "Legend of the Piasa Bird." It is said, however, that Mr. Russell, who was a popular writer of fiction, acknowledged that it was drawn largely from his imagination. Many prehistoric relics

and human remains are said, by the late William McAdams, the antiquarian of Alton, to have been found in caves in the vicinity, and it seems a well authenticated fact that the Indians, when passing the spot, were accustomed to discharge their arrows—and, later, their firearms—at the figure on the face of the cliff. Traces of this celebrated pictograph were visible as late as 1840 to 1845, but have since been entirely quarried away.

PIATT COUNTY, organized in 1841, consisting of parts of Macon and Dewitt Counties. Its area is 440 square miles; population (1890), 17,062. The first Commissioners were John Hughes, W. Bailey and E. Peck. John Piatt, after whose family the county was named, was the first Sheriff. The North Fork of the Sangamon River flows centrally through the county from northeast to southwest, and several lines of railroad afford transportation for its products. Its resources and the occupation of the people are almost wholly agricultural, the surface being level prairie and the soil fertile. Monticello, the county-seat, has a population of about 1,700. Other leading towns are Cerro Gordo (939) and Bement (1,129).

PICKETT, Thomas Johnson, journalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821; spent six years (1830-36) in St. Louis, when his family removed to Peoria; learned the printer's trade in the latter city, and, in 1840, began the publication of "The Peoria News," then sold out and established "The Republican" (afterwards "The Transcript"); was a member of the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, serving on the Committee on Resolutions, and being appointed on the State Central Committee, which called the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May following, and was there appointed a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated General Fremont for President. Later, he published papers at Pekin and Rock Island, at the latter place being one of the first to name Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; was elected State Senator in 1860, and, in 1862, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, being transferred, as Colonel, to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois (100-days' men), and serving at Camp Douglas during the "Conspiracy" excitement. After the war, Colonel Pickett removed to Paducah, Ky., published a paper there called "The Federal Union," was appointed Postmaster, and, later, Clerk of the United States District Court, and

was the Republican nominee for Congress, in that District, in 1874. Removing to Nebraska in 1879, he at different times conducted several papers in that State, residing for the most part at Lincoln. Died, at Ashland, Neb., Dec. 24, 1891.

PIERSON, David, pioneer banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., July 9, 1806; at the age of 13 removed west with his parents, arriving at St. Louis, June 3, 1820. The family soon after settled near Collinsville, Madison County, Ill., where the father having died, they removed to the vicinity of Carrollton, Greene County, in 1821. Here they opened a farm, but, in 1827, Mr. Pierson went to the lead mines at Galena, where he remained a year, then returning to Carrollton. In 1834, having sold his farm, he began merchandising, still later being engaged in the pork and grain trade at Alton. In 1854 he added the banking business to his dry-goods trade at Carrollton, also engaged in milling, and, in 1862-63, erected a woolen factory, which was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1872. Originally an anti-slavery Clay Whig, Mr. Pierson became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1856, served for a time as Collector of Internal Revenue, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1876. Of high integrity and unswerving patriotism, Mr. Pierson was generous in his benefactions, being one of the most liberal contributors to the establishment of the Langston School for the Education of Freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., soon after the war. He died at Carrollton, May 8, 1891.—**Ornan** (Pierson), a son of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881) from Greene County, and is present cashier of the Greene County National Bank at Carrollton.

PIGGOTT, Isaac N., early politician, was born about 1792; served as an itinerant Methodist preacher in Missouri and Illinois, between 1819 and 1824, but finally located southwest of Jerseyville and obtained a license to run a ferry between Grafton and Alton; in 1828 ran as a candidate for the State Senate against Thomas Carlin (afterwards Governor); removed to St. Louis in 1858, and died there in 1874.

PIKE COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the State, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, having an area of 795 square miles—named in honor of the explorer, Capt. Zebulon Pike. The first American settlers came about 1820, and, in 1821, the county was organized, at first embracing all the country north and

west of the Illinois River, including the present county of Cook. Out of this territory were finally organized about one fourth of the counties of the State. Coles' Grove (now Gilead, in Calhoun County) was the first county-seat, but the seat of justice was removed, in 1824, to Atlas, and to Pittsfield in 1833. The surface is undulating, in some portions is hilly, and diversified with prairies and hardwood timber. Live-stock, cereals and hay are the staple products, while coal and Niagara limestone are found in abundance. Population (1880), 33,751; (1890), 31,000.

PILLSBURY, Nathaniel Joy, lawyer and judge, was born in York County, Maine, Oct. 21, 1834; in 1855 removed to Illinois, and, in 1858, began farming in Livingston County. He began the study of law in 1863, and, after admission to the bar, commenced practice at Pontiac. He represented La Salle and Livingston Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1873, was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected in 1879 and again in 1885. He was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court in 1877, and again in 1879 and '85. He was severely wounded by a shot received from strikers on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Chicago, in 1886, resulting in his being permanently disabled physically, in consequence of which he declined a re-election to the bench in 1891.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a city and the county-seat of Perry County, situated at the intersection of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute and the Wabash, Chester & Western Railways, 10 miles west-northwest of Duquoin. Coal-mining is carried on in the immediate vicinity, and flour, carriages, plows and dressed lumber are among the manufactured products. Railway car shops are located here. Pinckneyville has a bank, a weekly newspaper, seven churches, a graded and a high school. Population (1880), 964; (1890), 1,298.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, operating 1,403 miles of road, of which 1,090 miles are owned and the remainder leased—length of line in Illinois, 28 miles. The Company is the outgrowth of a consolidation, in 1890, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, the Cincinnati & Richmond and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls the entire line through ownership of stock. Capital stock outstanding, in 1898, \$47,791,601;

funded debt, \$48,433,000; floating debt, \$2,214,703—total capital \$98,500,584.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, embracing the Illinois division of this line, was made up of various corporations organized under the laws of Illinois and Indiana. One of its component parts was the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway, organized, in 1865, by consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad (chartered in 1857), the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway of Indiana, the Cincinnati & Chicago Air-Line (organized 1860), and the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railway. In 1869, the consolidated line was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and operated under the name of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central between Bradford, Ohio, and Chicago, from 1869 until its consolidation, under the present name, in 1890. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. The total length of this line is nearly 470 miles, but only a little over 16 miles are within Illinois. It was operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessee. The entire capitalization in 1898 was \$52,549,990; and the earnings in Illinois, \$472,228.—(HISTORY.) The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is the result of the consolidation, August 1, 1856, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, under the name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1859; was sold under foreclosure in 1861; reorganized under its present title, in 1862, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 999 years, from July 1, 1869. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSFIELD, the county-seat of Pike County, situated on the Hannibal & Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, some 40 miles southeast of Quincy, and about the same distance south of west from Jacksonville. Its public buildings include a handsome court house and a graded school building. Banking facilities are furnished by a National and one other bank; and it has nine churches, four weekly newspapers and a woolen factory. Population (1880), 2,104; (1890), 2,295.

PLAINFIELD, a village of Will County, on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, 8 miles northwest of Joliet; is in a dairying section; has

a bank and one local newspaper. Population (1880), 686; (1890), 852.

PLANO, a city in Kendall County, situated near the Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles west-southwest of Aurora. There is a large manufactory of agricultural implements here. The city has banks, several churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,782; (1890), 1,825.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a village of Sangamon County, on the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 16 miles northwest of Springfield; has a bank and a newspaper; is surrounded by a rich farming region. Population (1890), 518.

PLEASANTS, George Washington, jurist, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 24, 1823; received a classical education at Williams College, Mass., graduating in 1842; studied law in New York City, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1845, establishing himself in practice at Williamstown, Mass., where he remained until 1849. In 1851 he removed to Washington, D. C., and, after residing there two years, came to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, which has since been his home. In 1861 he was elected, as a Republican, to the State Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in January following, and, in 1867, was chosen Judge for the Sixth (now Tenth) Judicial Circuit, having served by successive re-elections until June, 1897, retiring at the close of his fifth term—a record for length of service seldom paralleled in the judicial history of the State. The last twenty years of this period were spent on the Appellate bench. For several years past Judge Pleasants has been a sufferer from failing eyesight, but has been faithful in attendance on his judicial duties. As a judicial officer and a man, his reputation stands among the highest.

PLUMB, Ralph, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 29, 1816. After leaving school he became a merchant's clerk, and was himself a merchant for eighteen years. From New York he removed to Ohio, where he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1855, later coming to Illinois. During the Civil War he served four years in the Union army as Captain and Quartermaster, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at its close. He made his home at Streator, where he was elected Mayor (1881-1883). There he engaged in coal-mining and has been connected with several important enterprises. From 1885 to 1889 he

represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress, after which he retired to private life.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 51 miles northeast of Quincy; is the trade center of a rich farming district. It has a bank and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 593; (1890), 710.

POINTE DE SAIBLE, Jean Baptiste, a negro and Indian-trader, reputed to have been the first settler on the present site of the city of Chicago. He is said to have been a native of San Domingo, but is described by his contemporaries as "well educated and handsome," though dissipated. He appears to have been at the present site of Chicago as early as 1794, his house being located on the north side near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River, where he carried on a considerable trade with the Indians. About 1796 he is said to have sold out to a French trader named Le Mai, and joined a countryman of his, named Glamorgan, at Peoria, where he died soon after. Glamorgan, who was the reputed owner of a large Spanish land-grant in the vicinity of St. Louis, is said to have been associated with Point de Saible in trade among the Peorias, before the latter came to Chicago.

POLO, a city in Ogle County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railways, 23 miles south of Freeport and 12 miles north of Dixon. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture and stock-raising, and Polo is a shipping point for large quantities of cattle and hogs. Agricultural implements (including harvesters) and buggies are manufactured here. The city has banks and two weekly newspapers, seven churches, a graded public and high school, and a public library. Population (1880), 1,819; (1890), 1,728.

PONTIAC, an Ottawa chief, born on the Ottawa River, in Canada, about 1720. While yet a young man he became the principal Chief of the allied Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies. He was always a firm ally of the French, to whose interests he was devotedly attached, defending them at Detroit against an attack of the Northern tribes, and (it is generally believed) leading the Ottawas in the defeat of Braddock. He reluctantly acquiesced in the issue of the French and Indian War, although at first strongly disposed to dispute the progress of Major Rogers, the British officer sent to take possession of the western forts. In 1762 he dispatched emissaries to a large number of tribes, whom he desired to unite in a league for the extermination of the English. His proposals were favorably received,

and thus was organized what is commonly spoken of as the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." He himself undertook to lead an assault upon Detroit. The garrison, however, was apprised of his intention, and made preparations accordingly. Pontiac thereupon laid siege to the fort, but was unable to prevent the ingress of provisions, the Canadian settlers furnishing supplies to both besieged and besiegers with absolute impartiality. Finally a boat-load of ammunition and supplies was landed at Detroit from Lake Erie, and the English made an unsuccessful sortie on July 31, 1763. After a desultory warfare, lasting for nearly three months, the Indians withdrew into Indiana, where Pontiac tried in vain to organize another movement. Although Detroit had not been taken, the Indians captured Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouiatanon, LeBoeuf and Venango, besides the posts of Mackinaw and Presque Isle. The garrisons at all these points were massacred and innumerable outrages perpetrated elsewhere. Additional British troops were sent west, and the Indians finally brought under control. Pontiac was present at Oswego when a treaty was signed with Sir William Johnson, but remained implacable. His end was tragic. Broken in heart, but still proud in spirit and relentless in purpose, he applied to the former (and last) French Governor of Illinois, the younger St. Ange, who was then at St. Louis, for co-operation and support in another raid against the British. Being refused aid or countenance, according to a story long popularly received, he returned to the vicinity of Cahokia, where, in 1769, he was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in consideration of a barrel of liquor. N. Matson, author of several volumes bearing on early history in Illinois, citing Col. Joseph N. Bourassa, an educated half-breed of Kansas, as authority for his statement, asserts that the Indian killed at Cahokia was an impostor, and that the true Pontiac was assassinated by Kinebo, the Head Chief of the Illinois, in a council held on the Des Plaines River, near the present site of Joliet. So well convinced, it is said, was Pierre Chouteau, the St. Louis Indian trader, of the truth of this last story, that he caused a monument, which he had erected over the grave of the false Pontiac, to be removed. Out of the murder of Pontiac, whether occurring at Cahokia or Joliet, it is generally agreed, resulted the extermination of the Illinois and the tragedy of "Starved Rock." (See *Starved Rock*.)

PONTIAC, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Livingston County. It stands on the bank of the Vermilion River, and is also a point of

intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads. It is 33 miles north-northeast from Bloomington and 93 miles south-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Pontiac has two national banks, and three weekly newspapers (one issuing a daily edition), besides numerous churches and good schools. Various kinds of manufacturing are conducted, among the principal establishments being flouring mills, shoe factories, a straw paper factory and a foundry. The State Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders is located here. Population (1880), 2,242; (1890), 2,784.

POOL, Orval, merchant and banker, was born in Union County, Ky., near Shawneetown, Ill., Feb. 17, 1809, but lived in Shawneetown from seven years of age; in boyhood learned the saddler's trade, but, in 1843, engaged in the dry-goods business, J. McKee Peeples and Thomas S. Ridgway becoming his partners in 1846. In 1850 he retired from the dry-goods trade and became an extensive dealer in produce, pork and tobacco. In 1871 he established the Gallatin County National Bank, of which he was the first President. Died, June 30, 1871.

POOLE, William Frederick, bibliographer, librarian and historical writer, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821, graduated from Yale College in 1849, and, at the close of his sophomore year, was appointed assistant librarian of his college society, which owned a library of 10,000 volumes. Here he prepared and published the first edition of his now famous "Index to Periodical Literature." A second and enlarged addition was published in 1853, and secured for its author wide fame, in both America and Europe. In 1852 he was made Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, and, from 1856 to 1869, had charge of the Boston Athenæum, then one of the largest libraries in the United States, which he relinquished to engage in expert library work. He organized libraries in several New England cities and towns, at the United States Naval Academy, and the Cincinnati Public Library, finally becoming Librarian of the latter institution. In October, 1873, he assumed charge of the Chicago Public Library, then being organized, and, in 1887, became Librarian of the Newberry Library, organizing this institution and remaining at its head until his death, which occurred, March 1, 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Northwestern University in 1882. Dr. Poole took a prominent part in the organization of library associations, and was one of the Vice-

Presidents of the International Conference of Librarians, held in London in 1871. His advice was much sought in relation to library architecture and management. He wrote much on topics connected with his profession and on historical subjects, frequently contributing to "The North American Review." In 1874-75 he edited a literary paper at Chicago, called "The Owl," and was later a constant contributor to "The Dial." He was President of the American Historical Society and member of State Historical Societies and of other kindred associations.

POPE, Nathaniel, first Territorial Secretary of Illinois, Delegate in Congress and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1774; graduated with high honor from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., read law with his brother, Senator John Pope, and, in 1804, emigrated to New Orleans, later living, for a time, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In 1808 he became a resident of Kaskaskia and, the next year, was appointed the first Territorial Secretary of Illinois. His native judgment was strong and profound and his intellect quick and far-reaching, while both were thoroughly trained and disciplined by study. In 1816 he was elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, and proved himself, not only devoted to the interests of his constituents, but also a shrewd tactician. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act authorizing the formation of a State government, and it was mainly through his efforts that the northern boundary of Illinois was fixed at lat. 42° 30' north, instead of the southern bend of Lake Michigan. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, he was made United States Judge of the District, which then embraced the entire State. This office he filled with dignity, impartiality and acceptability until his death, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Yeatman, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850. Pope County was named in his honor.—**Gen. John** (Pope), son of the preceding, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; graduated at the United States Military Academy, 1842, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers; served in Florida (1842-44), on the northeast boundary survey, and in the Mexican War (1846-47), being promoted First Lieutenant for bravery at Monterey and Captain at Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted an exploring expedition in Minnesota, was in charge of topographical engineering service in New Mexico (1851-53), and of the survey of a route for the Union Pacific Railway (1853-59), meanwhile experimenting on the feasibility of artesian wells on the "Staked

Plains" in Northwestern Texas. He was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln in the political campaign of 1860, and was court-martialed for criticising the policy of President Buchanan, in a paper read before a literary society in Cincinnati, the proceedings being finally dropped on the recommendation of the (then) Secretary of War, Joseph Holt. In 1861 he was one of the officers detailed by the War Department to conduct Mr. Lincoln to the capital, and, in May following, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to command in Missouri, where he performed valuable service in protecting railroad communications and driving out guerrillas, gaining an important victory over Sterling Price at Blackwater, in December of that year; in 1862 had command of the land forces co-operating with Admiral Foote, in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10, resulting in the capture of that stronghold with 6,500 prisoners, 125 cannon and 7,000 small arms, thereby winning a Major-General's commission. Later, having participated in the operations against Corinth, he was transferred to command of the Army of Virginia, and soon after commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army. Here, being forced to meet a greatly superior force under General Lee, he was subjected to reverses which led to his falling back on Washington and a request to be relieved of his command. For failure to give him proper support, Gen. Fitzjohn Porter was tried by court-martial, and, having been convicted, was cashiered and declared forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States Government—although this verdict was finally set aside and Porter restored to the army as Colonel, by act of Congress, in August, 1886. General Pope's subsequent service was performed chiefly against the Indians in the Northwest, until 1865, when he took command of the military division of Missouri, and, in June following, of the Department of the Missouri, including all the Northwestern States and Territories, from which he was relieved early in 1866. Later, he held command, under the Reconstruction Acts, in Georgia, Alabama and Florida (1867-68); the Department of the Lakes (1868-70); Department of the Missouri (1870-84); and Department of the Pacific; from 1884 to his retirement, March 16, 1886. General Pope published "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande" and "Campaigns in Virginia" (1863). Died, at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept 23, 1892.

POPE COUNTY, lies on the southern border of the State, and contains an area of about 360

square miles—named in honor of Judge Nathaniel Pope. It was erected in 1816 (two years before the admission of Illinois as a State) from parts of Gallatin and Johnson Counties. The county-seat was first located at Sandville, but later changed to Golconda. Robert Lacy, Benoni Lee and Thomas Ferguson were the first Commissioners; Hamlet Ferguson was chosen Sheriff; John Scott, Recorder; Thomas C. Browne, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Samuel Omelveney, Treasurer. The highest land in Southern Illinois is in the north-eastern part of this county, reaching an elevation of 1,046 feet. The bluffs along the Ohio River are bold in outline, and the ridges are surmounted by a thick growth of timber, notably oak and hickory. Portions of the bottom lands are submerged, at times, during a part of the year and are covered with cypress timber. The remains of Indian mounds and fortifications are found, and some interesting relics have been exhumed. Sandstone is quarried in abundance, and coal is found here and there. Mineral springs (with coppers as the chief ingredient) are numerous. Iron is found in limited quantities, among the rocks toward the south, while spar and kaolin clay are found in the north. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, corn and tobacco. Population (1880), 13,256; (1890), 14,016.

PORT BYRON, a village of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 6 miles above Rock Island; has manufactures of lumber and lime, one or two banks and a newspaper. Population (1880), 799; (1890), 775. The (Illinois) Western Hospital for the Insane is located at Watertown, two miles above Port Byron.

PORTER, (Rev.) Jeremiah, pioneer clergyman, was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1804; graduated from Williams College in 1825, and studied theology at both Andover and Princeton seminaries, graduating from the latter in 1831. The same year he made the (then) long and perilous journey to Fort Brady, a military post at the Sault Ste. Marie, where he began his work as a missionary. In 1833 he came to Chicago, where he remained for two years, organizing the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, with a membership of twenty-six persons. Afterwards he had pastoral charge of churches at Peoria and Farmington. While in Chicago he was married to Miss Eliza Chappell, one of the earliest teachers in Chicago. From 1840 to '58 he was located at Green Bay, Wis., accepting a call from a Chicago Church in the year last named. In 1861 he was commissioned Chaplain in the volunteer service

by Governor Yates, and mustered out in 1865. The next five years were divided between labors at Brownsville, Tex., in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and a pastorate at Prairie du Chien. In 1870 he was commissioned Chaplain in the regular army, remaining in the service (with occasional leaves of absence) until 1882, when he was retired from active service on account of advanced age. His closing years were spent at the homes of his children in Detroit and Beloit; died at the latter city, July 25, 1893, at the age of 89 years.

POSEY, (Gen.) Thomas, Continental and Revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; in 1774 took part in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians, and, later, in various engagements of the Revolutionary War, being part of the time under the immediate command of Washington; was with General Wayne in the assault on Stony Point and present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown; also served, after the war, with Wayne as a Brigadier-General in the Northwest Territory. Removing to Kentucky, he served in the State Senate, for a time being presiding officer and acting Lieutenant-Governor; later (1812), was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, and, from 1813 to '16, served as Territorial Governor of Indiana. Died, at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph M. Street, at Shawneetown, Ill., March 18, 1818, where he lies buried. At the time of his death General Posey was serving as Indian Agent.

POST, Joel S., lawyer and soldier of the Mexican War; was born in Ontario (now Wayne) County, N. Y., April 27, 1816; in 1828 removed with his father to Washtenaw County, Mich., remaining there until 1839, when he came to Macon County, Ill. The following year, he commenced the study of law with Judge Charles Emmerson, of Decatur, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served as Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's); in 1856 was elected to the State Senate, and, at the following session, was a leading supporter of the measures which resulted in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington. Capt. Post's later years were spent at Decatur, where he died, June 7, 1886.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier and Congressman, was born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., March 19, 1833; at the age of 22 graduated from Union College, studied law at Poughkeepsie Law School, and, removing to Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil

War he enlisted, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He was a gallant, fearless soldier, and was repeatedly promoted for bravery and meritorious service, until he attained the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He participated in many important battles and was severely wounded at Pea Ridge and Nashville. In 1865 he was in command in Western Texas. After the close of the war he entered the diplomatic service, being appointed Consul-General to Austria-Hungary in 1874, but resigned in 1879, and returned to his home in Galesburg. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, during 1886, was Commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. He was elected to Congress from the Tenth District on the Republican ticket in 1886, serving continuously by re-election until his death, which occurred in Washington, Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Truman Marcellus, D.D., clergyman, was born at Middlebury, Vt., June 3, 1810; graduated at Middlebury College in 1829, was Principal of Castleton Academy for a year, and a tutor at Middlebury two years, meanwhile studying law. After a winter spent in Washington, listening to the orators of the time in Congress and before the Supreme Court, including Clay, Webster, Wirt and their contemporaries, he went west in 1833, first visiting St. Louis, but finally settling at Jacksonville, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar, but soon after accepted the Professorship of Classical Languages in Illinois College, and later that of History; then began the study of theology, was ordained in 1840, and assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Jacksonville. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and, in 1851, to the First Congregational Church, of which the former furnished the nucleus. For a year or two after removing to St. Louis, he continued his lectures on history at Illinois College for a short period each year; also held the professorship of Ancient and Modern History in Washington University, in St. Louis; in 1873-75 was Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Theological Seminary and, for several years, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Chicago Theological Seminary. His splendid diction and his noble style of oratory caused him to be much sought after as a public lecturer or platform speaker at college commencements, while his purity of life and refinement of character attracted to him all with whom he came in personal contact. He received the degree of

D.D. from Middlebury College in 1855; was a frequent contributor to "The Biblical Repository" and other religious publications, and, besides numerous addresses, sermons and pamphlets, he was the author of a volume entitled "The Skeptical Era in Modern History" (New York, 1856). He resigned his pastorate in January, 1882, but continued to be a frequent speaker, either in the pulpit or on the lecture platform, nearly to the period of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1886. For a quarter of a century he was one of the Trustees of Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., being, for a considerable portion of the time, President of the Board.

POTTAWATOMIES, THE, an Indian tribe, one of the three subdivisions of the Ojibwas (or Ojibbeways), who, in turn, constituted a numerous family of the Algonquins. The other branches were the Ottawa and the Chippewas. The latter, however, retained the family name, and hence some writers have regarded the "Ojibbeways" and the "Chippewas" as essentially identical. This interchanging of names has been a prolific source of error. Inherently, the distinction was analogous to that existing between genus and species, although a confusion of nomenclature has naturally resulted in errors more or less serious. These three tribes early separated, the Pottawatomes going south from Green Bay along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The meaning of the name is, "we are making a fire," and the word is a translation into the Pottawatomie language of the name first given to the tribe by the Miamis. These Indians were tall, fierce and haughty, and the tribe was divided into four branches, or clans, called by names which signify, respectively, the golden carp, the tortoise, the crab and the frog. According to the "Jesuit Relations," the Pottawatomes were first met by the French, on the north of Lake Huron, in 1639-40. More than a quarter of a century later (1666) Father Allouez speaks of them as dwellers on the shores of Lake Michigan. The same Father described them as idolatrous and polygamous, yet as possessing a rude civility and as being kindly disposed toward the French. This friendship continued unbroken until the expulsion of the latter from the Northwest. About 1678 they spread southward from Green Bay to the head of Lake Michigan, a portion of the tribe settling in Illinois as far south as the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, crowding the Winnebagoes and the Sacs and Foxes on the west, and advancing, on the east, into the country of the Miamis as far as the Wabash and the

Maumee. They fought on the side of the French in the French and Indian War, and later took part in the conspiracy of Pontiac to capture and reduce the British posts, and were so influenced by Tecumseh and the Prophet that a considerable number of their warriors fought against General Harrison at Tippecanoe. During the War of 1812 they actively supported the British. They were also prominent at the Chicago massacre. Schoolcraft says of them, "They were foremost at all treaties where lands were to be ceded, clamoring for the lion's share of all presents and annuities, particularly where these last were the price paid for the sale of other lands than their own." The Pottawatomes were parties to the treaties at Chicago in 1833 and 1833, and were among the last of the tribes to remove beyond the Mississippi, their final emigration not taking place until 1838. In 1846 the scattered fragments of this tribe coalesced with those of the Chippewas and Ottawas, and formed the Pottawatomie nation. They ceded all their lands, wherever located, to the United States, for \$850,000, agreeing to accept 576,000 acres in Kansas in lieu of \$87,000 of this amount. Through the rapacity and trespasses of white settlers, this reservation was soon dismembered, and the lands passed into other hands. In 1867, under an enabling act of Congress, 1,400 of the nation (then estimated at 2,500) became citizens. Their present location is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma.

POWELL, John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D., geologist and anthropologist, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834, the son of a Methodist itinerant preacher, passing his early life at various places in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois; studied for a time in Illinois College (Jacksonville), and subsequently in Wheaton College, but, in 1854, began a special course at Oberlin, Ohio, teaching at intervals in public schools. Having a predilection for the natural sciences, he spent much time in making collections, which he placed in various Illinois institutions. Entering the army in 1861 as a private of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, he later became a Captain of the Second Illinois Artillery, being finally promoted Major. He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh, but returned to his regiment as soon as sufficiently recovered, and continued in active service to the close of the war. In 1865 he became Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum in Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but resigned to accept a similar position in the State Normal University. In 1867 he began his

greatest work in connection with science by leading a class of pupils to the mountains of Colorado for the study of geology, which he followed, a year later, by a more thorough survey of the cañon of the Colorado River than had ever before been attempted. This led to provision by Congress, in 1870, for a topographical and geological survey of the Colorado and its tributaries, which was appropriately placed under his direction. Later, he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Ethnology in connection with the Smithsonian Institute, and, again in 1881, was assigned to the directorship of the United States Geological Survey, later becoming Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, in connection with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City, where (1899) he still remains. In 1886 Major Powell received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, and that of LL.D. from Harvard the same year. He is also a member of the leading scientific associations of the country, while his reports and addresses fill numerous volumes issued by the Government.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier and manufacturer, was born in South Wales, May 10, 1825; came to America in 1830, was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and (1856-61) was manager of a manufacturing company at Ironton, Ohio; in 1861, became Captain of a West Virginia cavalry company, and was advanced through the grades of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded while leading a charge at Wytheville, Va., left on the field, captured and confined in Libby Prison six months. After exchange he led a cavalry division in the Army of the Shenandoah; was made Brigadier-General in October, 1864; after the war settled in West Virginia, and was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868. He is now at the head of a nail mill and foundry in Belleville, and was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois during 1895-96.

PRAIRIE CITY, a village in McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles south by west from Galesburg and 17 miles northeast of Macomb. It has a carriage factory and a large nursery; also has a bank, five churches and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 944; (1890), 812.

PRAIRIE DU PONT, (in English, Bridge Prairie), an early French settlement, one mile south of Cahokia. It was commenced about 1760, located on the banks of a creek, on which was the first mill, operated by water-power, in that section, having been erected by missionaries

from St. Sulpice, in 1754. In 1765 the village contained fourteen families. In 1844 it was inundated and nearly destroyed.

PRAIRIE du ROCHER, (in English, Prairie of the Rock), an early French village in what is now Monroe County, which began to spring up near Fort Chartres (see *Fort Chartres*), and by 1732 had grown to be a considerable settlement. It stood at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs, about four miles northeast of the fort. Like other French villages in Illinois, it had its church and priest, its common field and commons. Many of the houses were picturesque cottages built of limestone. The ancient village is now extinct; yet, near the outlet of a creek which runs through the bluff, may be seen the vestiges of a water mill, said to have been erected by the Jesuits during the days of French occupation.

PRENTICE, William S., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1819; licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1849, and filled pastorates at Paris, Danville, Carlinville, Springfield, Jacksonville and other places—the latter part of his life, serving as Presiding Elder; was a delegate to the General Conference of 1860, and regularly re-elected from 1872 to the end of his life. During the latter part of his life his home was in Springfield. Died, June 28, 1887.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Mayberry, soldier, was born at Belleville, Wood County, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; in 1835 accompanied his parents to Missouri, and, in 1841, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he learned a trade, afterwards embarking in the commission business. In 1844-45 he was Lieutenant of a company sent against the Mormons at Nauvoo, later serving as Captain of Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress; at the outbreak of the Civil War tendered his services to Governor Yates, and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was almost immediately promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command at Cairo, so continuing until relieved by General Grant, in September, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh, in April following, he was captured with most of his command, after a most vigorous fight with a superior rebel force, but, in 1862, was exchanged and brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, and, as commander at Helena, Ark., defeated the Confederate Generals Holmes and Price on July 3, 1863. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1863. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Pension Agent at Quincy, serving four

years. At present (1898) General Prentiss' residence is at Bethany, Mo., where he served as Postmaster, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and was reappointed by President McKinley.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. (See *Elections*.)

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, located at Chicago, was organized in 1883 by a number of wealthy and liberal Presbyterians, "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to sick and disabled persons, and to provide them, while inmates of the hospital, with the ministrations of the gospel, agreeably to the doctrines and forms of the Presbyterian Church." Rush Medical College offered a portion of its ground as a site (see *Rush Medical College*), and through generous subscriptions, a well-planned building was erected, capable of accommodating about 250 patients. A corridor connects the college and hospital buildings. The medical staff comprises eighteen of Chicago's best known physicians and surgeons.

PRESBYTERIANS, THE. The first Presbyterian society in Illinois was organized by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky, in 1816, at Sharon, White County. Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, also Presbyterians, had visited the State in 1814, as representatives of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, but had formed no society. The members of the Sharon church were almost all immigrants from the South, and were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction. Two other churches were established in 1819—one at Shoal Creek, Bond County, and the other at Edwardsville. In 1825 there were but three Presbyterian ministers in Illinois—Revs. Stephen Bliss, John Brich and B. F. Spilman. Ten years later there were 80 churches, with a membership of 2,500 and 60 ministers. In 1880 the number of churches had increased to 487; but, in 1890, (as shown by the United States census) there were less. In the latter year there were 405 ministers and 52,945 members. The Synod of Illinois is the highest ecclesiastical court of the denomination in the State, and, under its jurisdiction, the church maintains two seminaries: one (the McCormick) at Chicago, and the other (the Blackburn University) at Carlinville. The organ of the denomination is "The Interior," founded by Cyrus H. McCormick, and published weekly at Chicago, with William C. Gray as editor. The Illinois Synod embraced within its jurisdiction (1895) eleven Presbyteries, to which were attached 483 churches, 464 ministers and a membership of 63,247. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRICKETT, Abraham, pioneer merchant, was born near Lexington, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., in 1808; was employed for a time in the drug business in St. Louis, then opened a store at Edwardsville, where, in 1813, he received from the first County Court of Madison County, a license to retail merchandise. In 1818, he served as one of the three Delegates from Madison County to the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly; was also Postmaster of the town of Edwardsville for a number of years. In 1825 he removed to Adams County and laid out an addition to the city of Quincy; was also engaged there in trade with the Indians. In 1836, while engaged on a Government contract for the removal of snags and other obstructions to the navigation of Red River, he died at Natchitoches, La.—**George W. (Prickett)** a son of the preceding, and afterwards a citizen of Chicago, is said to have been the first white child born in Edwardsville.—**Isaac (Prickett)**, a brother of Abraham, came to St. Louis in 1815, and to Edwardsville in 1818, where he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother and, later, on his own account. He held the offices of Postmaster, Public Administrator, Quartermaster-General of State Militia, Inspector of the State Penitentiary, and, from 1838 to '42, was Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, dying in 1844.

PRICKETT, David, pioneer lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Ga., Sept. 21, 1800; in early childhood was taken by his parents to Kentucky and from there to Edwardsville, Ill. He graduated from Transylvania University, and, in 1821, began the practice of law; was the first Supreme Court Reporter of Illinois, Judge of the Madison County Probate Court, Representative in the General Assembly (1826-28), Aid-de-Camp to General Whiteside in the Black Hawk War, State's Attorney for Springfield Judicial Circuit (1837), Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1840), Director of the State Bank of Illinois (1842), Clerk of the House of Representatives for ten sessions and Assistant Clerk of the same at the time of his death, March 1, 1847.

PRINCE, David, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyne, Windham County, Conn., June 21, 1816; removed with his parents to Canandaigua, N. Y., and was educated in the academy there; began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, finishing at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he was associated, for a year and a

half, with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Muzzy. In 1843 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., and, for two years, was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Illinois College; later, spent five years practicing in St. Louis, and lecturing on surgery in the St. Louis Medical College, when, returning to Jacksonville in 1852, he established himself in practice there, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he had already won a wide reputation. During the latter part of the Civil War he served, for fourteen months, as Brigade Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and, on the capture of a portion of his brigade, voluntarily surrendered himself that he might attend the captives of his command in Libby Prison. After the close of the war he was employed for some months, by the Sanitary Commission, in writing a medical history of the war. He visited Europe twice, first in 1881 as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in London, and again as a member of the Copenhagen Congress of 1884—at each visit making careful inspection of the hospitals in London, Paris, and Berlin. About 1867 he established a Sanitarium in Jacksonville for the treatment of surgical cases and chronic diseases, to which he gave the closing years of his life. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, liberal, public-spirited and sagacious in the adoption of new methods, he stood in the front rank of his profession, and his death was mourned by large numbers who had received the benefit of his ministrations without money and without price. He was member of a number of leading professional associations, besides local literary and social organizations. Died, at Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 1889.

PRINCE, Edward, lawyer, was born at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832; attended school at Payson, Ill., and Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating from the latter in 1852; studied law at Quincy, and after admission to the bar in 1853, began dealing in real estate. In 1861 he offered his services to Governor Yates, was made Captain and Drill-master of cavalry and, a few months later, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, taking part, as second in command, in the celebrated "Grierson raid" through Mississippi, in 1863, serving until discharged with the rank of Colonel of his regiment, in 1864. After the war he gave considerable attention to engineering and the construction of a system of water-works for the city of Quincy, where he now resides.

PRINCE, George W., lawyer and Congressman, born in Tazewell County, Ill., March 4, 1854; was

educated in the public schools and at Knox College, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected City Attorney of Galesburg the following year; served as chairman of the Knox County Republican Central Committee in 1884, and, in 1888, was elected Representative in the General Assembly and re-elected two years later. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, but was defeated with the rest of the State ticket; at a special election, held in April, 1895, he was chosen Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Philip Sidney Post, which had occurred in January preceding. In common with a majority of his colleagues, Mr. Prince was re-elected in 1896, receiving a plurality of nearly 16,000 votes, and was elected for a third term in November, 1898.

PRINCETON, a city and the county-seat of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 22 miles west-southwest of Mendota, and 105 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has a court house, gas-works, a good system of graded schools (including a high school), numerous churches, three weekly newspapers and several banks. Coal is mined here, and the manufactures include flour, carriages and farm implements. Population (1880), 3,429; (1890), 3,396. Princeton is populated with one of the most intelligent and progressive communities in the State. It was the home of Owen Lovejoy during the greater part of his life in Illinois.

PRINCETON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway.*)

PRINCEVILLE, a village of Peoria County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Rock Island & Peoria Railways, 22 miles northwest of Peoria; is a trade center for a prosperous agricultural region. Population (1880), 509; (1890), 641.

PROPHETSTOWN, a town in Whiteside County, on the Mendota & Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 45 miles northwest of Mendota; has some manufactures, a bank and two newspapers. Population (1880), 803; (1890), 694.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. (See *Minority Representation.*)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The pioneer Episcopal clergyman in this State was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who was made Bishop of Illinois in 1835, and was the founder of Jubilee College. (See *Chase, Rev. Philander.*) The State at present is organized under the provincial

system, the province comprising the dioceses of Chicago, Quincy and Springfield. At its head (1898) is the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago. Rev. George F. Seymour of Springfield is Bishop of the Springfield Diocese, with C. R. Hale, Coadjutor at Cairo, and Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of the Quincy Diocese, with residence at Peoria. The numerical strength of the church in Illinois is not great, although between 1880 and 1890 its membership was almost doubled. In 1840 there were but eighteen parishes, with thirteen clergymen and a membership of 267. By 1880 the number of parishes had increased to 89, there being 127 ministers and 9,842 communicants. The United States Census of 1890 showed the following figures: Parishes, 197; clergymen, 150; membership, 18,609. Total contributions (1890) for general church and mission work, \$373,798. The chief educational institution of the denomination in the West is the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRYOR, Joseph Everett, pioneer and early steamboat captain, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1787—the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Revolution, who emigrated to Kentucky about 1790 and settled near Louisville, which was then a fort with some twenty log cabins. In 1813 the son located where Golconda, Pope County, now stands, and early in life adopted the calling of a boatman, which he pursued some forty years. At this time he held a commission as a "Falls Pilot," and piloted the first steamer that ascended the Ohio River from New Orleans. During his long service no accident happened to any steamer for which he was responsible, although the Mississippi then bristled with snags. He owned and commanded the steamer *Telegraph*, which was sunk, in 1835, by collision with the Duke of Orleans on the Mississippi, but, owing to his presence of mind and the good discipline of his crew, no lives were lost. The salient features of his character were a boundless benevolence manifested to others, and his dauntless courage, displayed not only in the face of dangers met in his career as a boatman, but in his encounters with robbers who then infested portions of Southern Illinois. He had a reputation as a skillful pilot and popular commander not excelled by any of his contemporaries. He died, at his home in Pope County, Oct. 5, 1851, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Cornelia P. Bozman, of Cairo, Ill.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENTS OF. (See *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

PUGH, Isaac C., soldier, was born in Christian County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1805; came to Illinois, in 1821, with his father, who first settled in Shelby County, but, in 1829, removed to Macon County, where the subject of this sketch resided until his death, at Decatur, Nov. 14, 1874. General Pugh served in three wars—first in the Black Hawk War of 1832; then, with the rank of Captain and Field Officer in the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) in the war with Mexico, and, during the Civil War, entering upon the latter as Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and being mustered out with the rank of full Brigadier-General in August, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-third. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the operations around Vicksburg, being wounded at the latter. In the year of his retirement from the army (1864) he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and, the following year, was chosen County-Clerk of Macon County, serving four years.

PUGH, Jonathan H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Bath County, Ky., came to Bond County, Ill., finally locating at Springfield in 1823, and being the second lawyer to establish himself in practice in that city. He served in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, and was defeated for Congress by Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor), in 1831. Died, in 1833. Mr. Pugh is described by his contemporaries as a man of brilliant parts, an able lawyer and a great wit.

PULASKI COUNTY, an extreme southern county and one of the smallest in the State, bordering on the Ohio River and having an area of 190 square miles and a population (1890), of 11,355. It was cut off from Alexander County in 1843, and named in honor of a Polish patriot who had aided the Americans during the Revolution. The soil is generally rich, and the surface varied with much low land along the Cache and the Ohio Rivers. Wheat, corn and fruit are the principal crops, while considerable timber is cut upon the bottom lands. Mound City is the county-seat and was conceded a population, by the census of 1890, of 2,550. Only the lowest, barren portion of the carboniferous formation extends under the soil, the coal measures being absent. Traces of iron have been found and sulphur and coppras springs abound.

PULLMAN, a former suburb (now a part of the South Division) of the city of Chicago, 13.8 miles south of the initial station of the Illinois

Central Railroad. The Pullman Palace Car Company began the erection of buildings here in 1880, and, on the 1st of January, 1881, the first family settled in the future manufacturing city. Within the next few years, it became the center of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, including the Pullman Car Works, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works and extensive steel forging works, employing thousands of mechanics. Large numbers of sleeping and dining cars, besides ordinary passenger coaches and freight cars, were manufactured here every year, not only for use on the railroads of the United States, but for foreign countries as well. The town was named for the late George M. Pullman, the founder of the car-works, and was regarded as a model city, made up of comfortable homes erected by the Palace Car Company for the use of its employés. It was well supplied with school-houses, and churches, and a public library was established there and opened to the public in 1883. The town was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1890.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was born at Brocton, N. Y., March 3, 1831, enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his boyhood and, at fourteen years of age, obtained employment as a clerk, but a year later joined his brother in the cabinet-making business at Albion. His father, who was a house-builder and house-mover, having died in 1853, young Pullman assumed the responsibility of caring for the family and, having secured a contract for raising a number of buildings along the Erie Canal, made necessary by the enlargement of that thoroughfare, in this way acquired some capital and experience which was most valuable to him in after years. Coming to Chicago in 1859, when the work of raising the grade of the streets in the business portion of the city had been in progress for a year or two, he found a new field for the exercise of his inventive skill, achieving some marvelous transformations in a number of the principal business blocks in that part of the city. As early as 1858, Mr. Pullman had had his attention turned to devising some means for increasing the comforts of night-travel upon railways, and, in 1859, he remodeled two old day-coaches into a species of sleeping-cars, which were used upon the Alton Road. From 1860 to 1863 he spent in Colorado devoting his engineering skill to mining; but returning to Chicago the latter year, entered upon his great work of developing the idea of the sleeping-car into practical reality. The first

car was completed and received the name of the "Pioneer." This car constituted a part of the funeral train which took the remains of Abraham Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., after his assassination in April, 1865. The development of the "Pullman palace sleeping-car," the invention of the dining-car, and of vestibule trains, and the building up of the great industrial town which bears his name, and is now a part of the city of Chicago, constituted a work of gradual development which resulted in some of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the nineteenth century, both in a business sense and in promoting the comfort and safety of the traveling public, as well as in bettering the conditions of workingmen. He lived to see the results of his inventive genius and manufacturing skill in use upon the principal railroads of the United States and introduced upon a number of important lines in Europe also. Mr. Pullman was identified with a number of other enterprises more or less closely related to the transportation business, but the Pullman Palace Car Company was the one with which he was most closely connected, and by which he will be longest remembered. He was also associated with some of the leading educational and benevolent enterprises about the city of Chicago, to which he contributed in a liberal manner during his life and in his will. His death occurred suddenly, from heart disease, at his home in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1897.

PURPLE, Norman H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., read law and was admitted to the bar in Tioga County, Pa., settled at Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and the following year was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, which then embraced the greater portion of the State east of Peoria. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and, in 1845, Governor Ford appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who had resigned. As required by law, he at the same time served as Circuit Judge, his district embracing all the counties west of Peoria, and his home being at Quincy. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he returned to Peoria and resumed practice. He compiled the Illinois Statutes relating to real property, and, in 1857, made a compilation of the general laws, generally known to the legal profession as the "Purple Statutes." He subsequently undertook to compile and arrange the laws passed from 1857 to '63, and was engaged on this work when overtaken by death, at Chicago, Aug. 9, 1863. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862,

and, during the last ten years of his life, prominent at the Chicago bar.

PUTERBAUGH, Sabin D., judge and author, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1834; at 8 years of age removed with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill.; settled in Pekin in 1853, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Major of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and took part in numerous engagements in Western Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Resigning his commission in 1862, he took up his residence at Peoria, where he resumed practice and began the preparation of his first legal work—"Common Law Pleading and Practice." In 1864 he formed a partnership with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which continued until 1867, when Mr. Puterbaugh was elected Circuit Court Judge. He retired from the bench in 1873 to resume private practice and pursue his work as an author. His first work, having already run through three editions, was followed by "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," the first edition of which appeared in 1874, and "Michigan Chancery Practice," which appeared in 1881. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Died, Sept. 25, 1892. **Leslie D. (Puterbaugh)**, a son of Judge Puterbaugh, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the Peoria Circuit.

PUTNAM COUNTY, the smallest county in the State, both as to area and population, containing only 170 square miles; population (1890), 4,730. It lies near the center of the north half of the State, and was named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam. The first American to erect a cabin within its limits was Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was in business there, as a fur-trader, as early as 1825, but afterwards became a prominent citizen of Chicago. The county was created by act of the Legislature in 1825, although a local government was not organized until some years later. Since that date, Bureau, Marshall and Stark Counties have been erected therefrom. It is crossed and drained by the Illinois River. The surface is moderately undulating and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief staple, although wheat and oats are extensively cultivated. Coal is mined and exported. Hennepin is the county-seat.

QUINCY, the principal city of Western Illinois, and the county-seat of Adams County. It was founded in 1822—the late Gov. John Wood erecting the first log-cabin there—and was incorporated

in 1839. The site is naturally one of the most beautiful in the State, the principal part of the city being built on a limestone bluff having an elevation of 125 to 150 feet, and overlooking the Mississippi for a long distance. Its location is 112 miles west of Springfield and 264 miles southwest of Chicago. Besides being a principal shipping point for the river trade north of St. Louis, it is the converging point of several important railway lines, including the Wabash, two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, giving east and west, as well as north and south, connections. At the present time (1899) several important lines, or extensions of railroads already constructed, are in contemplation, which, when completed, will add largely to the commercial importance of the city. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and being lighted with gas and electricity. Water is obtained from the Mississippi. There are several electric railway lines, four public parks, a fine railway bridge across the Mississippi, to which a wagon bridge has been added within the past two years; a fine railway depot and several elegant public buildings, including a handsome county court-house, a Government building for the use of the Post-office and the United States District Court. The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located here, embracing a large group of cottages occupied by veterans of the Civil War, besides hospital and administration buildings for the use of the officers. The city has more than thirty churches, three libraries (one free-public and two college), with excellent schools and other educational advantages. Among the higher institutions of learning are the Chaddock College (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic). There are two or three national banks, a State bank with a capital of \$300,000, beside two private banks, four or five daily papers, with several weekly and one or two monthly publications. Its advantages as a shipping point by river and railroad have made it one of the most important manufacturing centers west of Chicago. The census of 1890 showed a total of 374 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capital of \$6,187,845, employing 5,058 persons, and turning out an annual product valued at \$10,160,492. The cost of material used was \$5,597,990, and the wages paid \$2,383,571. The number of different industries reported aggregated seventy-six, the more important being foundries, carriage and wagon factories, agricultural implement works, cigar and

tobacco factories, flour-mills, breweries, brick-yards, lime works, saddle and harness shops, paper mills, furniture factories, organ works, and artificial-ice factories. Population (1880), 27,268; (1890), 31,494; (1898) estimated, 40,000.

QUINCY, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

QUINCY & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

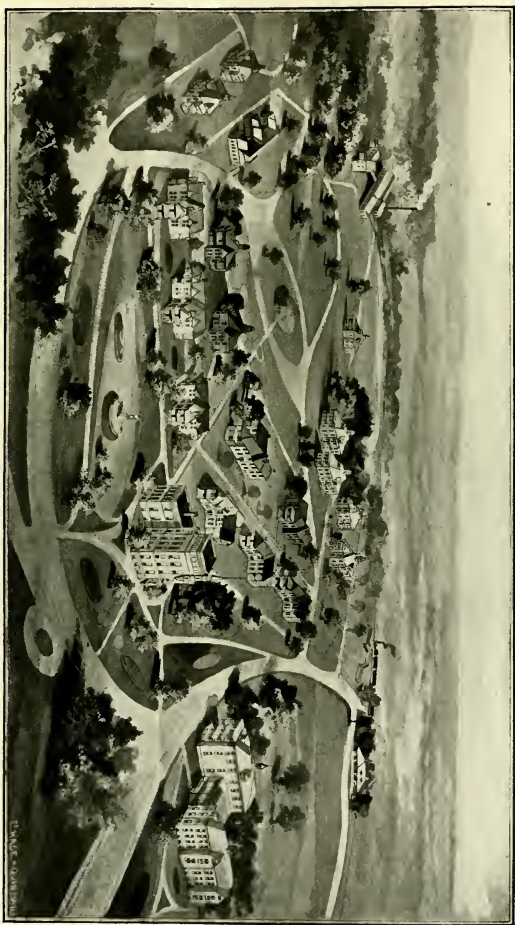
QUINCY & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.*)

RAAB, Henry, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; learned the trade of a currier with his father and came to the United States in 1853, finally locating at Belleville, Ill., where, in 1857, he became a teacher in the public schools; in 1873 was made Superintendent of schools for that city, and, in 1882, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket, declined a renomination in 1886; was nominated a second time in 1890, and re-elected, but defeated by S. M. Inglis in 1894. In the administration of his office, Professor Raab showed a commendable freedom from partisanship. After retiring from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed a position in connection with the public schools of Belleville.

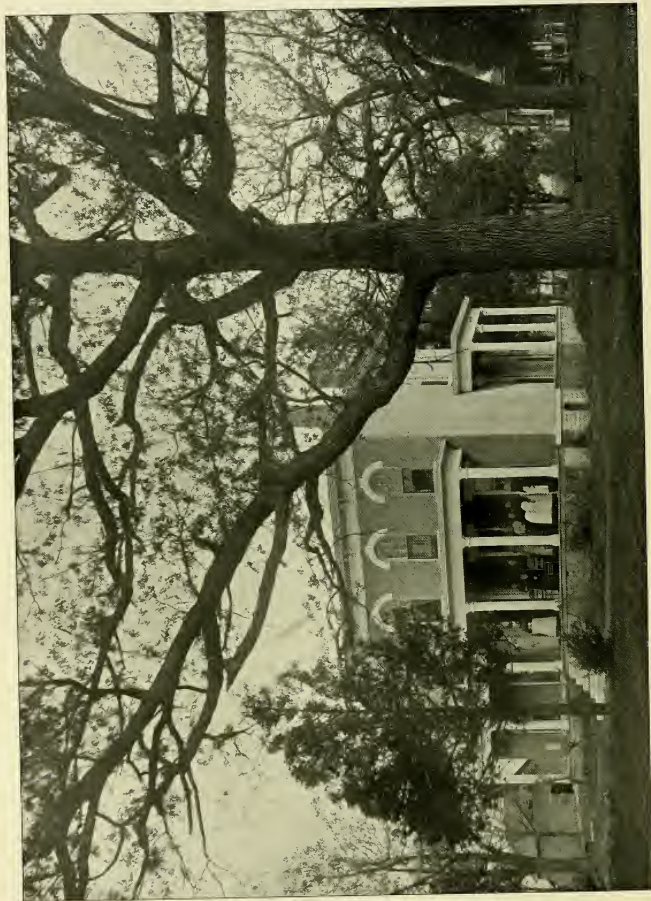
RADISSON, Pierre Esprit, an early French traveler and trader, who is said to have reached the Upper Mississippi on his third voyage to the West in 1658-59. The period of his explorations extended from 1652 to 1684, of which he prepared a narrative which was published by the Prince Society of Boston in 1885, under the title of "Radisson's Voyages." He and his brother-in-law, Medard Chouart, first conceived the idea of planting a settlement at Hudson's Bay. (See *Chouart, Medard.*)

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the executive (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), under authority of an act approved, April 13, 1871, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and laws in relation to railroads and warehouses. The Commission's powers are partly judicial, partly executive. The following is a summary of its powers and duties: To establish a schedule of maximum rates, equitable to shipper and carrier alike; to require yearly reports from railroads and warehouses; to hear and pass upon complaints of extortion and

unjust discrimination, and (if necessary) enforce prosecutions therefor; to secure the safe condition of railway road-beds, bridges and trestles; to hear and decide all manner of complaints relative to intersections and to protect grade-crossings; to insure the adoption of a safe interlocking system, to be approved by the Commission; to enforce proper rules for the inspection and registration of grain throughout the State. The principal offices of the Commission are at the State capital, where monthly sessions are held. For the purpose of properly conducting the grain inspection department, monthly meetings are also held at Chicago, where the offices of a Grain Inspector, appointed by the Board, are located. Here all business relating to this department is discussed and necessary special meetings are held. The inspection department has no revenue outside of fees, but the latter are ample for its maintenance. Fees for inspection on arrival ("inspection in") are twenty-five cents per car-load, ten cents per wagon-load, and forty cents per 1,000 bushels from canal-boat or vessels. For inspection from store ("inspected out") the fees are fifty cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels; thirty-five cents per car-load, and ten cents per wagon-load to teams. While there are never wanting some cases of friction between the transportation companies and warehousemen on the one hand, and the Commission on the other, there can be no question that the formation of the latter has been of great value to the receivers, shippers, forwarders and tax-payers of the State generally. Similar regulations in regard to the inspection of grain in warehouses, at East St. Louis and Peoria, are also in force. The first Board, created under the act of 1871, consisted of Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan and David S. Hammond, holding office until 1873. Other Boards have been as follows: 1873-77—Henry D. Cook (deceased 1873, and succeeded by James Steele), David A. Brown and John M. Pearson; 1877-83—William M. Smith, George M. Bogue and John H. Oberly (retired 1881 and succeeded by William H. Robinson); 1883-85—Wm. N. Brainard, E. C. Lewis and Charles T. Stratton; 1885-89—John I. Rinaker, Benjamin F. Marsh and Wm. T. Johnson (retired in 1887 and succeeded by Jason Rogers); 1889-93—John R. Wheeler, Isaac N. Phillips and W. S. Crim (succeeded, 1891, by John R. Tanner); 1893-97—W. S. Cantrell, Thomas F. Gahan and Charles F. Lape (succeeded, 1895, by George W. Fitbrian); 1897-99—Cicero J. Lindley, Charles S. Rannells and James E. Bidwell. (See also *Grain Inspection.*)



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.



SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

RAILROADS (IN GENERAL). The existing railroad system of Illinois had its inception in the mania for internal improvement which swept over the country in 1836-37, the basis of the plan adopted in Illinois (as in the Eastern States) being that the State should construct, maintain, own and operate an elaborate system. Lines were to be constructed from Cairo to Galena, from Alton to Mount Carmel, from Peoria to Warsaw, from Alton to the Central Railroad, from Belleville to Mount Carmel, from Bloomington to Mackinaw Town, and from Meredosia to Springfield. The experiment proved extremely unfortunate to the financial interests of the State, and laid the foundation of an immense debt under which it staggered for many years. The Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Meredosia to Springfield, was the only one so far completed as to be in operation. It was sold, in 1847, to Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield for \$21,100, he being the highest bidder. This line formed a nucleus of the existing Wabash system. The first road to be operated by private parties (outside of a primitive tramway in St. Clair County, designed for the transportation of coal to St. Louis) was the Galena & Chicago Union, chartered in 1836. This was the second line completed in the State, and the first to run from Chicago. The subsequent development of the railway system of Illinois was at first gradual, then steady and finally rapid. A succinct description of the various lines now in operation in the State may be found under appropriate headings. At present Illinois leads all the States of the Union in the extent of railways in operation, the total mileage (1897) of main track being 10,785.43—or 19 miles for each 100 square miles of territory and 25 miles for each 100,000 inhabitants—estimating the population (1898) at four and a quarter millions. Every one of the 102 counties of the State is traversed by at least one railroad except three—Calhoun, Hardin and Pope. The entire capitalization of the 111 companies doing business in the State in 1896, (including capital stock, funded debt and current liabilities), was \$2,669,164.142—equal to \$67,556 per mile. In 1894, fifteen owned and ten leased lines paid dividends of from four to eight per cent on common, and from four to ten per cent on preferred, stock—the total amount thus paid aggregating \$25,321,732. The total earnings and income, in Illinois, of all lines operated in the State, aggregated \$77,508,537, while the total expenditure within the State was \$71,463,367. Of the 58,263,860 tons of freight carried, 11,611,798 were of agricultural products and 17,179,366

mineral products. The number of passengers (earning revenue) carried during the year, was 83,281,655. The total number of railroad employes (of all classes) was 61,200. The entire amount of taxes paid by railroad companies for the year was \$3,846,379. From 1836, when the first special charter was granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, until 1869—after which all corporations of this character came under the general incorporation laws of the State in accordance with the Constitution of 1870—293 special charters for the construction of railroads were granted by the Legislature, besides numerous amendments of charters already in existence. (For the history of important individual lines see each road under its corporate name.)

RAILSTON, Virgil Young, editor and soldier, was born, July 16, 1828, at Vanceburg, Ky.; was a student in Illinois College one year (1846-47), after which he studied law in Quincy and practiced for a time; also resided some time in California; 1855-57 was one of the editors of "The Quincy Whig," and represented that paper in the Editorial Convention at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) In 1861, he was commissioned a Captain in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned on account of ill-health; later, enlisted in an Iowa regiment, but died in hospital at St. Louis, from wounds and exposure, April 19, 1864.

RAMSAY, Rufus N., State Treasurer, was born on a farm in Clinton County, Ill., May 20, 1838; received a collegiate education at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, and at Indiana State University; studied law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but soon abandoned the law for banking, in which he was engaged both at Lebanon and Carlyle, limiting his business to the latter place about 1890. He served one term (from 1865) as County Clerk, and two terms (1889 and '91) as Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1892, was nominated as a Democrat and elected State Treasurer. Died in office, at Carlyle, Nov. 11, 1894.

RAMSEY, a village of Fayette County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central Railroad by the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, 12 miles north of Vandalia; the district is agricultural; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 598.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, lies in the southwest section of the State, and borders on the Mississippi River; area 560 square miles; named for Beverly Randolph. It was set off from St. Clair County in 1795, being the second county organ-

ized in the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois. From the earliest period of Illinois history, Randolph County has been a pivotal point. In the autumn of 1700 a French and Indian settlement was established at Kaskaskia, which subsequently became the center of French influence in the Mississippi Valley. In 1723 Prairie du Rocher was founded by the French. It was in Randolph County that Fort Chartres was built, in 1730, and it was here that Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition for the seizure of the "Illinois Country" met with success in the capture of Kaskaskia. American immigration began with the close of the Revolutionary War. Among the early settlers were the Cranes (Ichabod and George), Gen. John Edgar, the Dodge family, the Morrisons, and John Rice Jones. Toward the close of the century came Shadrach Bond (afterwards the first Governor of the State) with his uncle of the same name, and the Menards (Pierre and Hippolyte), the first of whom subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Bond, Shadrach; Menard, Pierre.*) In outline, Randolph County is triangular, while its surface is diversified. Timber and building stone are abundant, and coal underlies a considerable area. Chester, the county-seat, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, is a place of considerable trade and the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. The county is crossed by several railroad lines, and transportation facilities are excellent. Population (1880), 23,090; (1890), 25,049.

RANSOM, (Gen.) Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; educated at Norwich University, an institution under charge of his father, who was later an officer of the Mexican War and killed at Chapultepec. Having learned civil engineering, he entered on his profession at Peru, Ill., in 1851; in 1855 became a member of the real-estate firm of A. J. Galloway & Co., Chicago, soon after removing to Fayette County, where he acted as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Under the first call for volunteers, in April, 1861, he organized a company, which having been incorporated in the Eleventh Illinois, he was elected Major, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in this capacity having command of his regiment at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded and won deserved promotion to a colonelcy, as successor to Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards killed at Shiloh. Here Colonel Ransom again distinguished himself by his bravery, and though again wounded while

leading his regiment, remained in command through the day. His service was recognized by promotion as Brigadier-General. He bore a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign, and, later, commanded the Seventh Army Corps in the operations about Atlanta, but finally fell a victim to disease and his numerous wounds, dying in Chicago, Oct. 29, 1864, having previously received the brevet rank of Major-General. General Ransom was confessedly one of the most brilliant officers contributed by Illinois to the War for the Union, and was pronounced, by both Grant and Sherman, one of the ablest volunteer generals in their commands.

RANTOUL, a city in Champaign County, at the junction of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, with its West Lebanon and Leroy branch, 14 miles north-northeast of Champaign and 114 miles south by west of Chicago. It has a bank, five churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, machine shops, flouring and flax mills, tile factories, and many handsome residences. Population (1880), 850; (1890), 1,074.

RASLE, Sebastian, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, in 1658; at his own request was attached to the French missions in Canada in 1689, and, about 1691 or '92, was sent to the Illinois Country, where he labored for two years, traveling much and making a careful study of the Indian dialects. He left many manuscripts descriptive of his journeys and of the mode of life and character of the aborigines. From Illinois he was transferred to Norridgewock, Maine, where he prepared a dictionary of the Abenaki language in three volumes, which is now preserved in the library of Harvard College. His influence over his Indian parishioners was great, and his use of it, during the French and Indian War, so incensed the English colonists in Massachusetts that the Governor set a price upon his head. On August 12, 1734, he was slain, with seven Indian chiefs who were seeking to aid his escape, during a night attack upon Norridgewock by a force of English soldiers from Fort Richmond, his mutilated body being interred the next day by the Indians. In 1833, the citizens of Norridgewock erected a monument to his memory on the spot where he fell.

RASTER, Herman, journalist, was born in Germany in 1828; entered journalism and came to America in 1851, being employed on German papers in Buffalo and New York City; in 1867 accepted the position of editor-in-chief of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," which he continued to

fill until June, 1890, when he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, dying at Dresden, July 24, 1891. While employed on papers in this country during the Civil War, he acted as the American correspondent of papers at Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and other cities of Central Europe. He served as delegate to both State and National Conventions of the Republican party, and, in 1869, received from President Grant the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, but, during the later years of his life, coöperated with the Democratic party.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician and sanitary expert, born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849. The following year he removed to Iowa, settling at Burlington. He was an active member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and, in 1851, prepared and published a "Report on the Medical and Economic Botany of Iowa," and, later, made a collection of ichthyologic remains of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri for Professor Agassiz. From 1857 to 1860 he filled the chair of *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany at Rush Medical College, Chicago, occupying the same position in 1859 in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he was one of the organizers. During the Civil War he served, until 1864, as Assistant Medical Director, first in the Army of the Potomac, and later in Louisiana, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the struggle. Returning to Chicago, he aided in reorganizing the city's health service, and, in 1867, was appointed a member of the new Board of Health and Sanitary Inspector, serving until 1876. The latter year he was chosen President of the American Public Health Association, and, in 1877, a member of the newly created State Board of Health of Illinois, and elected its first President. Later, he became Secretary, and continued in that office during his connection with the Board. In 1878-79 he devoted much attention to the yellow-fever epidemic, and was instrumental in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi, and in securing the adoption of a system of river inspection by the National Board of Health. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and the author of numerous monographs and printed addresses, chiefly in the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicine. Among them may be noticed "Intramural Internments and Their Influence on Health and Epidemics," "Sanitary Problems of Chicago," "Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North

America," and a series of reports as Secretary of the State Board of Health. Died, at Lebanon, Pa., March 24, 1894.

RAUM, (Gen.) Green Berry, soldier and author, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, but, three years later, removed with his family to Kansas. His Free-State proclivities rendering him obnoxious to the pro-slavery party there, he returned to Illinois in 1857, settling at Harrisburg, Saline County. Early in the Civil War he was commissioned a Major in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, later, advanced to a Brigadier-Generalship, resigning his commission at the close of the war (May 6, 1865). He was with Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign of 1862, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Corinth, participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. He also rendered valuable service during the Atlanta campaign, keeping lines of communication open, re-enforcing Resaca and repulsing an attack by General Hood. He was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and with Hancock, in the Shenandoah Valley, when the war closed. In 1866 General Raum became President of the projected Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, an enterprise of which he had been an active promoter. He was elected to Congress in 1866 from the Southern Illinois District (then the Thirteenth), serving one term, and the same year presided over the Republican State Convention, as he did again in 1876 and in 1880—was also a delegate to the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago the last two years just mentioned. From August 2, 1876, to May 31, 1883, General Raum served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in that time having superintended the collection of \$800,000,000 of revenue, and the disbursement of \$30,000,000. After retiring from the Commissionership, he resumed the practice of law in Washington. In 1889 he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, remaining to the close of President Harrison's administration, when he removed to Chicago and again engaged in practice. During the various political campaigns of the past thirty years, his services have been in frequent request as a campaign speaker, and he has canvassed a number of States in the interest of the Republican party. Besides his official reports, he is author of "The Existing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (Washington, 1884), and a number of magazine articles.

RAUM, John, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Hummelstown, Pa., July 14, 1793, and died at Golconda, Ill., March 14, 1869. Having received a liberal education in his native State, the subject of this sketch settled at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1823, but removed to Golconda, Pope County, in 1826. He had previously served three years in the War of 1812, as First Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, and, while a resident of Illinois, served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 as Brigade Major. He was also elected Senator from the District composed of Pope and Johnson Counties in the Eighth General Assembly (1833), as successor to Samuel Alexander, who had resigned. The following year he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pope County, and was also elected Clerk of the County Court the same year, holding both offices for many years, and retaining the County Clerkship up to his death, a period of thirty-five years. He was married March 22, 1827, to Juliet C. Field, and was father of Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, and Maj. John M. Raum, both of whom served in the volunteer army from Illinois during the Civil War.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, Secretary of War, was born at East Galena, Feb. 13, 1831, the son of a small farmer, who was also a charcoal-burner. The son, after irregular attendance on the district schools and a year passed at Mount Morris Academy, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Galena in 1854, and at once began practice. In 1857 he was elected City Attorney of Galena, and nominated on the Douglas electoral ticket in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he favored, and publicly advocated, coercive measures, and it is said that it was partly through his influence that General Grant early tendered his services to the Government. He served on the staff of the latter from the time General Grant was given command of a brigade until the close of the war, most of the time being its chief, and rising in rank, step by step, until, in 1863, he became a Brigadier-General, and, in 1865, a Major-General. His long service on the staff of General Grant indicates the estimation in which he was held by his chief. Promptly on the assumption of the Presidency by General Grant, in March, 1869, he was appointed Secretary of War, but consumption had already obtained a hold upon his constitution, and he survived only six months, dying in office, Sept. 6, 1869.

RAY, Charles H., journalist, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., March 12, 1831;

came west in 1843, studied medicine and began practice at Muscatine, Iowa, afterwards locating in Tazewell County, Ill., also being associated, for a time, with the publication of a temperance paper at Springfield. In 1847 he removed to Galena, soon after becoming editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper, with which he remained until 1854. He took strong ground against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and, at the session of the Legislature of 1855, served as Secretary of the Senate, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Tribune"; a few months later became associated with Joseph Medill and John C. Vaughan in the purchase and management of "The Chicago Tribune," Dr. Ray assuming the position of editor-in-chief. Dr. Ray was one of the most trenchant and powerful writers ever connected with the Illinois press, and his articles exerted a wide influence during the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which he was an influential factor. He was a member of the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) At the State Republican Convention held at Bloomington, in May following, he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee for that year; was also Canal Trustee by appointment of Governor Bissell, serving from 1857 to 1861. In November, 1863, he severed his connection with "The Tribune" and engaged in oil speculations in Canada which proved financially disastrous. In 1865 he returned to the paper as an editorial writer, remaining only for a short time. In 1868 he assumed the management of "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he remained identified until his death, Sept. 23, 1870.

RAY, Lyman Beecher, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Crittenden County, Vt., August 17, 1831; removed to Illinois in 1852, and has since been engaged in mercantile business in this State. After filling several local offices he was elected to represent Grundy County in the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872), and, ten years later, was chosen State Senator, serving from 1883 to 1887, and being one of the recognized party leaders on the floor. In 1888, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1893. His home is at Morris, Grundy County.

RAY, William H., Congressman, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1812; grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a limited

education; in 1834 removed to Rushville, Ill., engaging in business as a merchant and, later, as a banker; was a member of the first State Board of Equalization (1867-69), and, in 1872, was elected to Congress as a Republican, representing his District from 1873 to 1875. Died, Jan. 25, 1881.

RAYMOND, a village of Montgomery County, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railway, 5 miles southwest of Decatur; has some manufactures and a weekly paper. Considerable coal is mined here and grain and fruit grown in the surrounding country. Population (1880), 543; (1890), 841.

RAYMOND, (Rev.) Miner, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in New York City, August 29, 1811, being descended from a family of Huguenots (known by the name of "Raimonde"), who were expelled from France on account of their religion. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, at Rensselaerville, N. Y. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17, later taking a course in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he afterwards became a teacher. In 1838 he joined the New England Conference and, three years later, began pastoral work at Worcester, subsequently occupying pulpits in Boston and Westfield. In 1848, on the resignation of Dr. Robert Allyn (afterwards President of McKendree College and of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale), Dr. Raymond succeeded to the principalship of the Academy at Wilbraham, remaining there until 1864, when he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., his connection with the latter institution continuing until 1895, when he resigned. For some three years of this period he served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Evanston. His death occurred, Nov. 25, 1897.

REAVIS, Logan Uriah, journalist, was born in the Sangamon Bottom, Mason County, Ill., March 26, 1831; in 1855 entered the office of "The Beardstown Gazette." later purchased an interest in the paper and continued its publication under the name of "The Central Illinoisian," until 1857, when he sold out and went to Nebraska. Returning, in 1860, he repurchased his old paper and conducted it until 1866, when he sold out for the last time. The remainder of his life was devoted chiefly to advocating the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis, which he did by lectures and the publication of pamphlets and books on the subject; also published a "Life of Horace

Greeley," another of General Harney, and two or three other volumes. Died in St. Louis, April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, the name of a prominent and influential family who lived at Kaskaskia in Territorial days. According to Governor Reynolds, who has left the most detailed account of them in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," they consisted of nine brothers and four daughters, all of whom were born in Fauquier County, Va., some of them emigrating to Ohio, while others came to Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1806. Reynolds describes them as passionate and impulsive, but possessed of a high standard of integrity and a chivalrous and patriotic spirit.—**William**, the oldest brother, and regarded as the head of the family, became a Deputy Surveyor soon after coming to Illinois, and took part in the Indian campaigns between 1812 and 1814. In 1816 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and afterwards removed to St. Louis.—**Stephen**, another of the brothers, was a Lieutenant in Captain Moore's Company of Rangers in the War of 1812, while **Charles** commanded one of the two regiments organized by Governor Edwards, in 1812, for the expedition against the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake.—**Nelson**, still another brother, served in the same expedition on the staff of Governor Edwards. Stephen, already mentioned, was a member of the expedition sent to strengthen Prairie du Chien in 1814, and showed great courage in a fight with the Indians at Rock Island. During the same year Nelson Rector and Captain Samuel Whiteside joined Col. Zachary Taylor (afterwards President) in an expedition on the Upper Mississippi, in which they came in conflict with the British and Indians at Rock Island, in which Captain Rector again displayed the courage so characteristic of his family. On the 1st of March, 1814, while in charge of a surveying party on Saline Creek, in Gallatin County, according to Reynolds, Nelson was ambushed by the Indians and, though severely wounded, was carried away by his horse, and recovered.—**Elias**, another member of the family, was Governor Edwards' first Adjutant-General, serving a few months in 1809, when he gave place to Robert Morrison, but was reappointed in 1810, serving for more than three years.—**Thomas**, one of the younger members, had a duel with Joshua Barton on "Bloody Island," sometime between 1812 and 1814, in which he killed his antagonist. (See *Duels*.) A portion of this historic family drifted into Arkansas, where they became prominent, one of their

descendants serving as Governor of that State during the Civil War period.

RED BUD, a city in Randolph County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some 37 miles south-southeast of St. Louis, and 21 miles south of Belleville. The place has a carriage factory and two flouring mills, a bank, four churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,328; (1890), 1,176.

REEVES, Owen T., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1829; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1850, afterwards serving as a tutor in that institution and as Principal of a High School at Chillicothe. In 1854 he came to Bloomington, Ill., and, as a member of the School Board, assisted in reorganizing the school system of that city; also has served continuously, for over 40 years, as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, being a part of the time President of the Board. In the meantime, he had begun the practice of law, served as City Attorney and member of the Board of Supervisors. July 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Volunteers (a 100-days' emergency regiment), was elected Colonel and mustered out, with his command, in October, 1862. Colonel Reeves was subsequently connected with the construction of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Illinois Central), and was also one of the founders of the Law Department of the Wesleyan University. In 1877 he was elected to the Circuit bench, serving continuously, by repeated re-elections, until 1891—during the latter part of his incumbency being upon the Appellate bench.

REEVES, Walter, Member of Congress and lawyer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; removed to Illinois at 8 years of age and was reared on a farm; later became a teacher and lawyer, following his profession at Streator; in 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh District for Congress, as successor to the Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, and was elected, receiving a majority over three competitors. Mr. Reeves was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898.

REFORMATORY, ILLINOIS STATE, a prison for the incarceration of male offenders under 21 years of age, who are believed to be susceptible of reformation. It is the successor of the "State Reform School," which was created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but not opened for the admission of inmates until 1871. It is located at Pontiac. The number of inmates, in 1872, was 165,

which was increased to 324 in 1890. The results, while moderately successful, were not altogether satisfactory. The appropriations made for construction, maintenance, etc., were not upon a scale adequate to accomplish what was desired, and, in 1891, a radical change was effected. Previous to that date the limit, as to age, was 16 years. The law establishing the present reformatory provides for a system of indeterminate sentences, and a release upon parole, of inmates who, in the opinion of the Board of Managers, may be safely granted conditional liberation. The inmates are divided into two classes, (1) those between the ages of 10 and 16, and (2) those between 16 and 21. The Board of Managers is composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same party, their term of office to be for ten years. The course of treatment is educational (intellectually, morally and industrially), schools being conducted, trades taught, and the inmates constantly impressed with the conviction that, only through genuine and unmistakable evidence of improvement, can they regain their freedom. The reformatory influence of the institution may be best inferred from the results of one year's operation. Of 146 inmates paroled, 15 violated their parole and became fugitives, 6 were returned to the Reformatory, 1 died, and 124 remained in employment and regularly reporting. Among the industries carried on are painting and glazing, masonry and plastering, gardening, knitting, chair-caning, broom-making, carpentering, tailoring and blacksmithing. The grounds of the Reformatory contain a vein of excellent coal, which it is proposed to mine, utilizing the clay, thus obtained, in the manufacture of brick, which can be employed in the construction of additional needed buildings. The average number of inmates is about 800, and the crimes for which they are sentenced range, in gravity, from simple assault, or petit larceny, to the most serious offenses known to the criminal code, with the exception of homicide. The number of inmates, at the beginning of the year 1895, was 812. An institution of a similar character, for the confinement of juvenile female offenders, was established under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893, and located at Geneva, Kane County. (See *Home for Juvenile Female Offenders*.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The State constitution contains the familiar guaranty of absolute freedom of conscience. The chief denominations have grown in like ratio with the

population, as may be seen from figures given below. The earliest Christian services held were conducted by Catholic missionaries, who attested the sincerity of their convictions (in many instances) by the sacrifice of their lives, either through violence or exposure. The aborigines, however, were not easily Christianized; and, shortly after the cession of Illinois by France to Great Britain, the Catholic missions, being generally withdrawn, ceased to exert much influence upon the red men, although the French, who remained in the ceded territory, continued to adhere to their ancient faith. (See *Early Missions*.) One of the first Protestant sects to hold service in Illinois, was the Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Joseph Lillard coming to Illinois in 1793, and Rev. Hosea Riggs settling in the American Bottom in 1796. (For history of Methodism in Illinois, see *Methodist Episcopal Church*.) The pioneer Protestant preacher, however, was a Baptist—Elder James Smith—who came to New Design in 1787. Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance followed him in 1796, and the first denominational association was formed in 1807. (As to inception and growth of this denomination in Illinois, see also *Baptists*.) In 1814 the Massachusetts Missionary Society sent two missionaries to Illinois—Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith. Two years later (1816), the First Presbyterian Church was organized at Sharon, by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky. (See also *Presbyterians*.) The Congregationalists began to arrive with the tide of immigration that set in from the Eastern States, early in the '30's. Four churches were organized in 1833, and the subsequent growth of the denomination in the State, if gradual, has been steady. (See *Congregationalists*.) About the same time came the Disciples of Christ (sometimes called, from their founder, "Campbellites"). They encouraged free discussion, were liberal and warm hearted, and did not require belief in any particular creed as a condition of membership. The sect grew rapidly in numerical strength. (See *Disciples of Christ*.) The Protestant Episcopalians obtained their first foothold in Illinois, in 1835, when Rev. Philander Chase (afterward consecrated Bishop) immigrated to the State from the East. (See *Protestant Episcopal Church*.) The Lutherans in Illinois are chiefly of German or Scandinavian birth or descent, as may be inferred from the fact that, out of sixty-four churches in Chicago under care of the Missouri Synod, only four use the English language. They are the only Protestant sect maintaining (when-

ever possible) a system of parochial schools. (See *Lutherans*.) There are twenty-six other religious bodies in the State, exclusive of the Jews, who have twelve synagogues and nine rabbis. According to the census statistics of 1890, these twenty-six sects, with their numerical strength, number of buildings, ministers, etc., are as follows: Anti-Mission Baptists, 2,800 members, 78 churches and 63 ministers; Church of God, 1,200 members, 39 churches, 34 ministers; Dunkards, 121,000 members, 155 churches, 83 ministers; Friends ("Quakers") 2,655 members, 25 churches; Free Methodists, 1,805 members, 38 churches, 84 ministers; Free-Will Baptists, 4,694 members, 107 churches, 72 ministers; Evangelical Association, 15,904 members, 143 churches, 152 ministers; Cumberland Presbyterians, 11,804 members, 198 churches, 149 ministers; Methodist Episcopal (South) 3,327 members, 34 churches, 33 ministers; Moravians, 720 members, 3 churches, 3 ministers; New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 662 members, 14 churches, 8 ministers; Primitive Methodist, 230 members, 2 churches, 2 ministers; Protestant Methodist, 5,000 members, 91 churches, 106 ministers; Reformed Church in United States, 4,100 members, 34 churches, 19 ministers; Reformed Church of America, 2,200 members, 24 churches, 23 ministers; Reformed Episcopalians, 2,150 members, 13 churches, 11 ministers; Reformed Presbyterians, 1,400 members, 7 churches, 6 ministers; Salvation Army, 1,980 members; Second Adventists, 4,500 members, 64 churches, 35 ministers; Seventh Day Baptists, 320 members, 7 churches, 11 ministers; Universalists, 3,160 members, 45 churches, 37 ministers; Unitarians, 1,225 members, 19 churches, 14 ministers; United Evangelical, 30,000 members, 129 churches, 108 ministers; United Brethren, 16,500 members, 275 churches, 260 ministers; United Presbyterians, 11,250 members, 203 churches, 199 ministers; Wesleyan Methodists, 1,100 members, 16 churches, 33 ministers. (See various Churches under their proper names; also *Roman Catholic Church*.)

REND, William Patrick, soldier, capitalist, and coal-operator, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1840, brought to Lowell, Mass., in boyhood, and graduated from the high school there at 17; taught for a time near New York City and later in Maryland, where he began a course of classical study. The Civil War coming on, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving most of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and participating in the battles of the second Bull Run, Malvern Hill,

Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he came to Chicago and secured employment in a railway surveyor's office, later acting as foreman of the Northwestern freight depot, and finally embarking in the coal business, which was conducted with such success that he became the owner of some of the most valuable mining properties in the country. Meanwhile he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of miners and other classes of laborers, and has

sought to promote arbitration and conciliation between employers and employed, as a means of averting disastrous strikes. He was especially active during the long strike of 1897, in efforts to bring about an understanding between the miners and the operators. For several years he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Illinois National Guard until compelled, by the demands of his private business, to tender his resignation.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following table presents the names, residence, Districts represented, politics (except as to earlier ones), and length of term or terms of service of Illinois Representatives in the lower House of Congress, from the organization of Illinois as a Territory down to the present time; (D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; G-B, Greenback; P, Populist).

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Shadrach Bond..... | Kaskaskia..... | Territory..... | 1812-14..... | Made Rec't of Pub. Money. |
| Benjamin Stephenson..... | Edwardsville..... | Territory..... | 1814-16..... | Made Rec't of Pub. Money. |
| Nathaniel Pope..... | Kaskaskia..... | Territory..... | 1816-18..... | |
| John McLean..... | Shawneetown..... | State..... | 1818-19..... | Elected U. S. Senator, 1824 and '29. |
| Daniel P. Cook..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1824-25..... | |
| Joseph Duncan..... | Jackson & Morgan Cos State..... | 1827-33..... | | |
| Joseph Duncan..... | Jacksonville..... | Third..... | 1833-34..... | Elected Governor; resigned. |
| William L. May, D..... | Springfield..... | Third..... | 1834-39..... | To succeed Duncan. |
| Charles Sanders..... | Belleville..... | Second..... | 1834-39..... | Died; term completed by Reynolds. |
| John Reynolds, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1834-37..... | One and one-half terms. |
| John Reynolds, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1839-43..... | |
| Zadoc Casey, D..... | Mt. Vernon..... | Second..... | 1835-39..... | |
| Adam W. Snyder, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1837-39..... | |
| John T. Stuart, W..... | Springfield..... | Third..... | 1839-43..... | |
| John T. Stuart, O. P..... | Springfield..... | Eighth..... | 1843-45..... | |
| Robert Smith, D..... | Alton..... | First..... | 1845-47..... | |
| John A. McClernand, D..... | Shawneetown..... | Second..... | 1845-51..... | |
| John A. McClernand, D..... | Springfield..... | Sixth..... | 1850-62..... | Resigned, Dec., '61; succeeded by A. L. Knapp. |
| Oriando B. Ficklin, D..... | Charleston..... | Third..... | 1843-49..... | |
| Oriando B. Ficklin, D..... | Charleston..... | Third..... | 1849-53..... | |
| John Wentworth, D..... | Chicago..... | Fourth..... | 1843-51..... | |
| John Wentworth, D..... | Chicago..... | Second..... | 1853-55..... | |
| John Wentworth, R..... | Chicago..... | Third..... | 1855-59..... | |
| Stephen A. Douglas, D..... | Quincy..... | Fifth..... | 1845-47..... | |
| William A. Richardson, D..... | Rushville and Quincy..... | Fifth..... | 1847-56..... | 3rd U. S. Sen., Apr. '47; suc. by W. A. Richardson. Res'd, Aug., '56; term filled by Jacob C. Davis. |
| William A. Richardson, D..... | Quincy..... | Sixth..... | 1861-63..... | |
| Joseph P. Hoge, D..... | Galesna..... | Sixth..... | 1846-48..... | |
| John J. Hardin, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Seventh..... | 1843-45..... | |
| Edward D. Baker, W..... | Springfield..... | Seventh..... | 1845-46..... | Resigned, Dec., '46; succeeded by John Henry. |
| Edward D. Baker, W..... | Galesna..... | Sixth..... | 1848-51..... | |
| John Henry, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Seventh..... | Feb. to Mar., 1847..... | Served Baker's unexpired term. |
| Thomas J. Turner, R..... | Freeport..... | Sixth..... | 1847-49..... | |
| Abraham Lincoln, W..... | Springfield..... | Seventh..... | 1847-49..... | |
| William H. Bissell, D..... | Belleville..... | First..... | 1846-53..... | |
| William H. Bissell, D..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1853-55..... | |
| Timothy R. Young, D..... | Marshall..... | Third..... | 1849-51..... | |
| Thomas L. Harris, D..... | Petersburg..... | Seventh..... | 1849-51..... | |
| Thomas L. Harris, D..... | Galesna..... | Sixth..... | 1855-59..... | Died, Nov. 24, '56; suc. by H. C. Burchard. |
| Willis Allen, D..... | Marion..... | Second..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Willis Allen, D..... | Marion..... | Ninth..... | 1853-55..... | |
| Charles S. Maloney, D..... | Belvidere..... | Fourth..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Thompson Gaughwin, R..... | Galena..... | Sixth..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Richard Yates, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Seventh..... | 1851-53..... | |
| Richard Yates, W..... | Jacksonville..... | Sixth..... | 1853-55..... | |
| E. B. Washburne, R..... | Galena..... | First..... | 1853-55..... | Resigned, March 9, '69 to accept French mission; term filled by H. C. Burchard. |
| E. B. Washburne, R..... | Galena..... | Third..... | 1863-69..... | |
| Jesse O. Norton, R..... | Joliet..... | Third..... | 1853-57..... | |
| Jesse O. Norton, R..... | Joliet..... | Sixth..... | 1857-61..... | |
| James K. Fox, R..... | Knoxville..... | Fourth..... | 1853-57..... | |
| James C. Allen, D..... | Palestine..... | Seventh..... | 1853-57..... | |
| James C. Allen, D..... | Palestine..... | State-at-large..... | 1857-63..... | |
| James H. Woodworth, R..... | Quincy..... | Second..... | 1853-57..... | |
| Jacob C. Davis, D..... | Quincy..... | Fifth..... | 1856-57..... | To fill unexpired term of Richardson. |
| Lyman Trumbull, B..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1855..... | Chosen U. S. Senator; resigned. |
| J. L. D. Morrison, D..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1855-57..... | Filled Trumbull's unexpired term. |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D..... | McLeansboro..... | Ninth..... | 1855-59..... | |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D..... | McLeansboro..... | Eleventh..... | 1865-73..... | |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D..... | McLeansboro..... | Nineteenth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| John F. Farnsworth, R..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1855-57..... | |
| John F. Farnsworth, R..... | St. Charles..... | Second..... | 1863-73..... | |
| Owen Lovejoy, R..... | Princeton..... | Third..... | 1857-63..... | |
| Owen Lovejoy, R..... | Princeton..... | Fifth..... | 1863-65..... | Died, Mar., '84; term filled by E. C. Ingersoll. |
| William Kellogg, R..... | Princeton..... | Fourth..... | 1857-63..... | |
| Isaac N. Morris, D..... | Quincy..... | Fifth..... | 1857-61..... | |
| Charles D. Hodges, D..... | Carrollton..... | Sixth..... | Jan. to Mar., 1859..... | Filled unexpired term of Thos. L. Harris. |
| Arnon Shaw, D..... | Lawrenceville..... | Seventh..... | 1857-59..... | |

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------|---|
| Aaron Shaw, D. | Lawrenceville | Sixteenth. | 1883-85. | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Marshall. | Seventh. | 1859-63. | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Marshall. | Eleventh. | 1863-65. | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Springfield. | Eighth. | 1871-73. | |
| James C. Robinson, D. | Springfield. | Fifteenth. | 1873-75. | |
| Philip B. Fouke, D. | Belleveille. | Eighth. | 1859-63. | |
| John A. Logan, R. | Benton. | Ninth. | 1859-62. | Res'd, Apr. '62; term filled by W. J. Allen. |
| John A. Logan, D. | Carbondale. | State-at-large. | 1869-71. | { Chosen U. S. Senator, 1871; resigned; term filled by John L. Beveridge. |
| Isaac N. Arnold, R. | Chicago. | Second. | 1861-63. | |
| Isaac N. Arnold, R. | Chicago. | First. | 1863-65. | |
| William J. Allen, D. | Marion. | Ninth. | 1862-68. | Served Logan's unexpired term. |
| A. L. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville. | Fifth. | 1861-63. | |
| A. L. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville. | Tenth. | 1863-65. | Served McClelland's unexpired term. |
| Charles M. Harris, R. | Oquawka. | Fourth. | 1863-65. | |
| Eboul C. Ingersoll, R. | Peoria. | Fifth. | 1864-71. | 1864-65 filled Lovejoy's unexpired term. |
| John R. Edeu, D. | Sullivan. | Seventh. | 1863-65. | |
| John R. Edeu, D. | Sullivan. | Fifteenth. | 1874-79. | |
| John R. Edeu, D. | Sullivan. | Seventeenth. | 1883-87. | |
| Lewis W. Ross, D. | Lewistown. | Ninth. | 1863-65. | |
| William R. Morrison, D. | Waterloo. | Twelfth. | 1863-65. | |
| William R. Morrison, D. | Waterloo. | Seventeenth. | 1874-83. | |
| William R. Morrison, D. | Waterloo. | Eighteenth. | 1883-87. | |
| S. W. Moulton. | Shelbyville. | Twelfth. | 1863-67. | |
| S. W. Moulton, D. | Shelbyville. | Fifteenth. | 1881-85. | |
| S. W. Moulton, D. | Shelbyville. | Seventeenth. | 1883-85. | |
| Abner C. Harding, R. | Monmouth. | Fourth. | 1863-65. | |
| Barton C. Cook, R. | Shelbyville. | Twelfth. | 1863-71. | Re-elected, '70 but res'd before beg'g term. |
| H. F. H. Brownell, R. | Charleston. | Seventh. | 1865-69. | |
| Shelby M. Cullom, R. | Springfield. | Eighth. | 1863-71. | |
| Anthony Thornton, D. | Shelbyville. | Tenth. | 1863-67. | |
| Jehu Baker, R. | Belleville. | Twelfth. | 1863-67. | |
| Jehu Baker, R. | Belleville. | Eighteenth. | 1887-89. | |
| Jehu Baker, P. | Belleville. | Twenty-first. | 1897-99. | |
| A. J. Kaykendall, R. | Vienna. | Twelfth. | 1865-67. | |
| Thomas B. Judson, R. | Chicago. | First. | 1867-71. | |
| Albert G. Burr, D. | Carrollton. | Tenth. | 1867-71. | |
| Green B. Baum, R. | Metropolis. | Thirteenth. | 1867-69. | |
| Horatio C. Burdard, R. | Freeport. | Twelfth. | 1868-75. | Filled unexpired term of Washburne. |
| John B. Hawley, R. | Rock Island. | Fifth. | 1873-79. | |
| John B. Hawley, R. | Rock Island. | Fourth. | 1879-73. | |
| Jesse H. Moore, R. | Decatur. | Sixth. | 1873-75. | |
| Thomas W. McNeely. | Oberlin. | Ninth. | 1869-73. | |
| John B. Hay, R. | Belleville. | Twelfth. | 1869-73. | |
| John M. Crebs, D. | Carmel. | Thirteenth. | 1869-73. | |
| John L. Beveridge, R. | Springfield. | Seventh. | 1875-79. | |
| Charles B. Farwell, R. | Chicago. | First. | 1871-73. | |
| Charles B. Farwell, R. | Chicago. | Third. | 1874-76. | May, '76, seat awarded to J. V. Le Moyne. |
| Charles B. Farwell, R. | Chicago. | Third. | 1884-85. | |
| Read N. Stevens, R. | Chicago. | Fifth. | 1871-73. | |
| Henry Snapp, R. | Joliet. | Sixth. | 1871-73. | Filled unexpired term of B. C. Cook. |
| Edward Y. Rice, D. | Hillsboro. | Tenth. | 1871-73. | |
| John B. Rice, R. | Chicago. | First. | 1873-74. | Died Dec. '74; succeeded by B. G. Caulfield. |
| B. G. Caulfield, D. | Chicago. | First. | 1874-77. | From 1874-75 served out Rice's term. |
| Jasper D. Ward, R. | Chicago. | Second. | 1873-75. | |
| Stephen A. Hurlbut, R. | Belvidere. | Fourth. | 1873-77. | |
| Franklin Corwin, R. | Peru. | Seventh. | 1873-75. | |
| Granbury L. Fort, R. | Lacon. | Eighth. | 1873-81. | |
| Granville Barriere, R. | Canton. | Ninth. | 1873-75. | |
| William H. Ray, R. | Rushville. | Tenth. | 1873-75. | |
| Robert M. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville. | Eleventh. | 1873-75. | |
| Robert M. Knapp, D. | Jerseyville. | Eleventh. | 1875-79. | |
| John McNulta, R. | Bloomington. | Thirteenth. | 1873-75. | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Tuscola and Danville. | Fourteenth. | 1873-83. | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Danville. | Fifteenth. | 1883-93. | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Danville. | Fifteenth. | 1893-95. | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R. | Danville. | Twelfth. | 1895. | |
| James S. Martin, R. | Salem. | Sixteenth. | 1874-75. | |
| Isaac Clements, R. | Carbondale. | Eighteenth. | 1875-79. | |
| Carter H. Harrison, D. | Chicago. | Second. | 1875-79. | |
| John V. Le Moyne, D. | Chicago. | Third. | 1876-77. | Awarded seat, vice Farwell. |
| T. J. Henderson, R. | Princeton and Geneseo. | Sixth. | 1875-83. | |
| T. J. Henderson, R. | Princeton. | Seventh. | 1883-85. | |
| Alexander Campbell, G. B. | Saline. | Seventh. | 1875-77. | |
| Richard H. Whitnig, R. | Peoria. | Ninth. | 1875-77. | |
| John C. Bagby, D. | Rushville. | Tenth. | 1875-77. | |
| Scott Wilke, D. | Pittsfield. | Twelfth. | 1875-77. | |
| Scott Wilke, D. | Pittsfield. | Twelfth. | 1889-93. | |
| William M. Springer, D. | Springfield. | Twelfth. | 1875-83. | |
| William M. Springer, D. | Springfield. | Thirteenth. | 1883-95. | |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, D. | Springfield. | Fourteenth. | 1875-79. | |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, D. | Bloomington. | Thirteenth. | 1879-81. | |
| William A. J. Sparks, D. | Carlyle. | Sixteenth. | 1875-83. | |
| William Hartzell, D. | Chester. | Eighteenth. | 1875-79. | |
| William B. Anderson, D. | Y. Vernon. | Eleventh. | 1875-77. | |
| William Aldrich, R. | Chicago. | First. | 1877-83. | |
| Carter H. Harrison, D. | Chicago. | Second. | 1877-79. | |
| Lorenz Brentano, R. | Chicago. | Third. | 1877-79. | |
| William Lathrop, R. | Chicago. | Fourth. | 1877-79. | |
| Philip C. Hayes, R. | Morris. | Seventh. | 1877-81. | |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R. | Lewistown. | Ninth. | 1877-81. | |
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R. | Warsaw. | Tenth. | 1877-83. | |

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R. | Warsaw | Eleventh | 1893-95. | |
| Thomas F. Tipton, R. | Warsaw | Eleventh | 1895-97. | |
| R. W. Townsend, D. | Bloomington | Thirteenth | 1877-79. | |
| George R. Davis, R. | Shawneetown | Nineteenth | 1877-80. | |
| George R. Davis, R. | Chicago | Second | 1879-83. | |
| Hiram Barber, R. | Chicago | Second | 1883-85. | |
| John C. Sherwin, R. | Chicago | Third | 1879-81. | |
| R. M. A. Hawk, R. | Geneva and Elgin | Fourth | 1879-83. | |
| James W. Singleton, R. | Mt. Carroll | Fifth | 1879-83. | Died, '93; succeeded by R. R. Hitt. |
| A. P. Forsythe, G. B. | Isabel | Eleventh | 1879-83. | |
| John R. Thomas, R. | Metropolis | Fifteenth | 1879-83. | |
| William Thomas, R. | Metropolis | Eighteenth | 1879-83. | |
| William Cullen, R. | Ottawa | Seventh | 1881-83. | |
| William Cullen, R. | Ottawa | Eighth | 1883-85. | |
| Lewis E. Payson, R. | Pontiac | Ninth | 1881-83. | |
| Lewis E. Payson, R. | Pontiac | Eleventh | 1883-85. | |
| John H. Lewis, R. | Knoxville | Ninth | 1881-83. | |
| Dietrich C. Smith, R. | Pekin | Thirteenth | 1881-83. | |
| R. W. Dunham, R. | Chicago | First | 1883-85. | |
| John F. Finerty, R. | Chicago | Second | 1883-85. | |
| George E. Adams, R. | Chicago | Fourth | 1885-91. | |
| Reuben Edwood, R. | Sycamore | Fifth | 1885-89. | |
| Robert R. Hitt, R. | Mt. Morris | Sixth | 1882-85. | Succeeded R. M. A. Hawk, deceased. |
| Robert R. Hitt, R. | Mt. Morris | Ninth | 1895-97. | |
| N. E. Worthington, D. | Peoria | Tenth | 1883-87. | |
| William H. Neece, D. | Macomb | Eleventh | 1883-87. | |
| James M. Riggs, D. | Macomb | Twelfth | 1883-87. | |
| Jonathan H. Kewell, R. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1883-91. | |
| Frank Lawler, D. | Chicago | Second | 1885-91. | |
| James H. Ward, D. | Chicago | Second | 1885-91. | |
| Albert J. Hopkins, R. | Chicago | Fifth | 1885-95. | |
| Albert J. Hopkins, R. | Aurora | Eighth | 1895-97. | |
| Ralph Plumb, R. | Streator | Eleventh | 1885-95. | |
| Silas G. Landes, D. | Mt. Carmel | Sixteenth | 1885-95. | |
| William E. Mason, R. | Chicago | Third | 1887-91. | |
| Philip Sidney Post, R. | Galesburg | Tenth | 1887-95. | Died, Jan. 6, 1895. |
| William H. Gest, R. | Rock Island | Eleventh | 1887-91. | |
| George A. Anderson, R. | Rock Island | Twelfth | 1887-89. | |
| Edward Lane, D. | Hillsboro | Seventeenth | 1887-93. | |
| Abner Taylor, R. | Chicago | First | 1888-93. | |
| Charles A. Hill, R. | Joliet | Eighth | 1888-91. | |
| Geo. W. Fubian, D. | Joliet | Sixteenth | 1889-95. | |
| William S. Forman, D. | Nashville | Eighteenth | 1889-95. | |
| James R. Williams, D. | Carmi | Eighteenth | 1889-95. | |
| James R. Williams, D. | Carmi | Nineteenth | 1889-95. | |
| George W. Smith, R. | Murphysboro | Twentieth | 1889-95. | |
| George W. Smith, R. | Murphysboro | Twenty-second | 1895-97. | |
| Lawrence E. McGinn, D. | Chicago | Second | 1891-95. | |
| Allan C. Durbrow, J. R. | Chicago | Third | 1891-95. | |
| Walter C. Newberry, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1891-93. | |
| Lewis Steward, Ind. | Piano | Eighth | 1891-93. | |
| Herman W. Snow, R. | Sheldon | Ninth | 1891-93. | |
| Benjamin T. Cable, D. | Rock Island | Eleventh | 1891-93. | |
| Owen Scott, D. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1891-93. | |
| Samuel T. Bussey, D. | Urbana | Fifteenth | 1891-93. | |
| John C. Black, D. | Chicago | State-at-large | 1893-95. | |
| Andrew J. Hunter, D. | Paris | State-at-large | 1893-95. | |
| Andrew J. Hunter, D. | Paris | Nineteenth | 1897-99. | |
| J. Frank Aldrich, R. | Chicago | First | 1893-97. | |
| Julius Goldsizer, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1893-95. | |
| Robert A. Childs, R. | Hinsdale | Eighth | 1893-95. | |
| Hamilton K. Wheeler, R. | Kankakee | Ninth | 1893-95. | |
| John J. McDannold, D. | Mt. Sterling | Twelfth | 1893-95. | |
| Benjamin F. Fank, R. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1893-95. | |
| William Lorimer, R. | Chicago | Second | 1895-97. | |
| Hugh R. Belknap, R. | Chicago | Third | 1895-97. | |
| Charles W. Woodman, R. | Chicago | Fourth | 1895-97. | |
| Geo. F. White, R. | Chicago | Fifth | 1895-99. | |
| Edward D. Cooke, R. | Chicago | Sixth | 1895-98. | Died, June 4, '99; succ'd by Henry S. Bouteau. |
| George E. Foss, R. | Chicago | Seventh | 1895-98. | |
| George W. Prince, R. | Galesburg | Eighth | 1895-97. | |
| Walter Reeves, R. | Streator | Eleventh | 1895-97. | |
| Vespasian Warner, R. | Clinton | Thirteenth | 1895-97. | |
| J. V. Graff, R. | Pekin | Fourteenth | 1895-97. | |
| Plus E. Downing, D. | Chicago | Sixteenth | 1895-97. | |
| James A. Connolly, R. | Springfield | Seventeenth | 1895-99. | |
| Frederick Remann, R. | Vandalia | Eighteenth | 1895-97. | |
| Wm. F. L. Hadley, R. | Edwardsville | Nineteenth | 1895-97. | |
| Benjamin Wood, R. | Birmingham | Twentieth | 1895-97. | |
| Orlando Burrell, R. | Carmi | Twenty-first | 1895-97. | |
| Everett J. Murphy, R. | East St. Louis | First | 1897-99. | |
| James R. Mattin, R. | Chicago | Second | 1897-99. | |
| Thomas M. Jett, D. | Hillsboro | Eighteenth | 1897-99. | |
| James R. Campbell, D. | Macombsboro | Twentieth | 1897-99. | |
| George H. Foster, R. | Chicago | Third | 1899-97. | |
| Thomas Casack, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1899-97. | |
| Edgar T. Noonan, D. | Chicago | Fifth | 1899-97. | |
| Henry S. Bouteau, R. | Chicago | Sixth | 1899-97. | Succeeded E. D. Cooke, deceased. |
| W. E. Williams, R. | Pittsfield | Sixteenth | 1899-97. | |
| B. F. Caldwell, D. | Chatham | Seventeenth | 1899-97. | |
| Joseph B. Crowley, D. | Robinson | Nineteenth | 1899-97. | |
| W. A. Rodenberg, D. | East St. Louis | Twenty-first | 1899-97. | |

REYNOLDS, John, Justice of Supreme Court and fourth Governor of Illinois, was born of Irish ancestry, in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1789, and brought by his parents to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800, spending the first nine years of his life in Illinois on a farm. After receiving a common school education, and a two years' course of study in a college at Knoxville, Tenn., he studied law and began practice. In 1812-13 he served as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, winning for himself the title, in after life, of "The Old Ranger." Afterwards he removed to Cahokia, where he began the practice of law, and, in 1818, became Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of the new State. Retiring from the bench in 1825, he served two terms in the Legislature, and was elected Governor in 1830, in 1832 personally commanding the State volunteers called for service in the Black Hawk War. Two weeks before the expiration of his term (1834), he resigned to accept a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected as the successor of Charles Slade, who had died in office, and was again elected in 1838, always as a Democrat. He also served as Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly, and again in the Eighteenth (1852-54), being chosen Speaker of the latter. In 1858 he was the administration (or Buchanan) Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as opposed to the Republican and regular (or Douglas) Democratic candidates. For some years he edited a daily paper called "The Eagle," which was published at Belleville. While Governor Reynolds acquired some reputation as a "classical scholar," from the time spent in a Tennessee College at that early day, this was not sustained by either his colloquial or written style. He was an ardent champion of slavery, and, in the early days of the Rebellion, gained unfavorable notoriety in consequence of a letter written to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of "secession." Nevertheless, in spite of intense prejudice and bitter partisanship on some questions, he possessed many amiable qualities, as shown by his devotion to temperance, and his popularity among persons of opposite political opinions. Although at times crude in style, and not always reliable in his statement of historical facts and events, Governor Reynolds has rendered a valuable service to posterity by his writings relating to the early history of the State, especially those connected with his own times. His best known works are: "Pioneer History of Illinois" (Belleville, 1849); "A Glance at the Crystal

Palace, and Sketches of Travel" (1854); and "My Life and Times" (1855). His death occurred at Belleville, May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, Secretary and President of State Board of Agriculture, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820, and graduated from the Miami University at the age of 18. In 1840 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and soon afterward began practice. He removed to Illinois in 1854, settling first in Winnebago County, later, successively in Marion County, in Springfield and in Chicago. From 1860 to 1870 he was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and, upon the creation of the State Board of Agriculture in 1871, was elected its President, filling that position until 1888, when he resigned. He has also occupied numerous other posts of honor and of trust of a public or semi-public character, having been President of the Illinois State Sanitary Commission during the War of the Rebellion, a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, Chief Grain Inspector from 1878 to 1882, and Secretary of the Interstate Industrial Exposition Company of Chicago, from the date of its organization (1873) until its final dissolution. His most important public service, in recent years, was rendered as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Smith, soldier and legislator, was born at New Lenox, Ill., Dec. 3, 1839; at 17 years of age went to Chicago, was educated in the high school there, within a month after graduation enlisting as a private in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. From the ranks he rose to a colonelcy through the gradations of Second-Lieutenant and Captain, and, in July, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was a gallant soldier, and was thrice wounded. On his return home after nearly four years' service, he entered the law department of the Chicago University, graduating therefrom and beginning practice in 1866. General Reynolds has been prominent in public life, having served as a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and having been a State Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, in 1875, was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the order for the United States.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 4, 1812; after graduating at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1832, was connected with various institutions in that State, as well as President of Capital University at

Columbus, Ohio; then, coming to Illinois, was President of the Illinois State University at Springfield, 1857-60, after which he became Principal of a female seminary in Chicago. Previously a Lutheran, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1864, and served several parishes until his death. In his early life he founded, and, for a time, conducted several religious publications at Gettysburg, Pa., besides issuing a number of printed addresses and other published works. Died at Oak Park, near Chicago, Sept. 5, 1876.

RHOADS, (Col.) Franklin Lawrence, soldier and steamboat captain, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1824; brought to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., in 1836, where he learned the printer's trade, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, enlisted, serving to the close. Returning home he engaged in the river trade, and, for fifteen years, commanded steamboats on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of a company of three months' men attached to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, soon after being promoted to the colonelcy, as successor to Col. Richard J. Oglesby, who had been promoted Brigadier-General. After serving through the spring campaign of 1863 in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, he was compelled by rapidly declining health to resign, when he located in Shawneetown, retiring in 1874 to his farm near that city. During the latter years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, dying at Shawneetown, Jan. 6, 1879.

RHOADS, Joshua, M.D., A.M., physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1806; studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D., also receiving the degree of A.M., from Princeton; after several years spent in practice as a physician, and as Principal in some of the public schools of Philadelphia, in 1829 he was elected Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and, in 1850, took charge of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill., then in its infancy. Here he remained until 1874, when he retired. Died, February 1, 1876.

RICE, Edward Y., lawyer and jurist, born in Logan County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1820, was educated in the common schools and at Shurtleff College, after which he read law with John M. Palmer at Carlisle, and was admitted to practice, in 1845, at Hillsboro; in 1847 was elected County Recorder

of Montgomery County, and, in 1848, to the Sixteenth General Assembly, serving one term. Later he was elected County Judge of Montgomery County, was Master in Chancery from 1853 to 1857, and the latter year was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Circuit, being re-elected in 1861 and again in 1867. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, at the election of the latter year, was chosen Representative in the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat. Died, April 16, 1883.

RICE, John B., theatrical manager, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman, was born at Easton, Md., in 1809. By profession he was an actor, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, built and opened there the first theater. In 1857 he retired from the stage, and, in 1865, was elected Mayor of Chicago, the city of his adoption, and re-elected in 1867. He was also prominent in the early stages of the Civil War in the measures taken to raise troops in Chicago. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, but, before the expiration of his term, died, at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 6, 1874. At a special election to fill the vacancy, Bernard G. Caulfield was chosen to succeed him.

RICHARDSON, William A., lawyer and politician, born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811, was educated at Transylvania University, came to the bar at 19, and settled in Schuyler County, Ill., becoming State's Attorney in 1835; was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1836, to the Senate in 1838, and to the House again in 1844, from Adams County—the latter year being also chosen Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and, at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, serving as Speaker of the House. He entered the Mexican War as Captain, and won a Majority through gallantry at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1856 (when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor), he was a Democratic Representative in Congress from the Quincy District; re-entered Congress in 1861, and, in 1863, was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, but after that retired to private life, acting, for a short time, as editor of "The Quincy Herald." Died, at Quincy, Dec. 27, 1875.

RICHLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, and has an area of 361 square miles. It was organized from Edwards County in 1841. Among the early pioneers may be mentioned the Evans brothers, Thaddeus

Morehouse, Hugh Calhoun and son, Thomas Gardner, James Parker, Cornelius De Long, James Gilmore and Elijah Nelson. In 1820 there were but thirty families in the district. The first frame houses—the Nelson and Morehouse homesteads—were built in 1821, and, some years later, James Laws erected the first brick house. The pioneers traded at Vincennes, but, in 1825, a store was opened at Stringtown by Jacob May; and the same year the first school was opened at Watertown, taught by Isaac Chauncey. The first church was erected by the Baptists in 1822, and services were conducted by William Martin, a Kentuckian. For a long time the mails were carried on horseback by Louis and James Beard, but, in 1824, Mills and Whetsell established a line of four-horse stages. The principal road, known as the "trace road," leading from Louisville to Cahokia, followed a buffalo and Indian trail about where the main street of Olney now is. Olney was selected as the county-seat upon the organization of the county, and a Mr. Lilly built the first house there. The chief branches of industry followed by the inhabitants are agriculture and fruit-growing. Population (1880), 15,545; (1890), 15,019.

RIDGE FARM, a village of Vermilion County, at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroads, 17 miles south of Danville. The town has a bank and two newspapers; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 757.

RIDGELY, a manufacturing and mining suburb of the city of Springfield. An extensive rolling mill is located there, and there are several coal-shafts in the vicinity. Population (1890), 668.

RIDGELY, Charles, manufacturer and capitalist, born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17, 1836; was educated in private schools and at Illinois College; after leaving college spent some time as a clerk in his father's bank at Springfield, finally becoming a member of the firm and successively Cashier and Vice-President. In 1870 he was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but later has affiliated with the Republican party. About 1872 he became identified with the Springfield Iron Company, of which he has been President for many years; has also been President of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis and, for some time, was a Director of the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Ridgely is also one of the Trustees of Illinois College.

RIDGELY, Nicholas H., early banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 27, 1800; after

leaving school was engaged, for a time, in the dry-goods trade, but, in 1829, came to St. Louis to assume a clerkship in the branch of the United States Bank just organized there. In 1835 a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established at Springfield, and Mr. Ridgely became its cashier, and, when it went into liquidation, was appointed one of the trustees to wind up its affairs. He subsequently became President of the Clark's Exchange Bank in that city, but this having gone into liquidation a few years later, he went into the private banking business as head of the "Ridgely Bank," which, in 1866, became the "Ridgely National Bank," one of the strongest financial institutions in the State outside of Chicago. After the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, Mr. Ridgely became one of the purchasers of the "Northern Cross Railroad" (now that part of the Wabash system extending from the Illinois river to Springfield), when it was sold by the State in 1847, paying therefor \$21,100. He was also one of the Springfield bankers to tender a loan to the State at the beginning of the war in 1861. He was one of the builders and principal owner of the Springfield gas-light system. His business career was an eminently successful one, leaving an estate at his death, Jan. 31, 1888, valued at over \$2,000,000.

RIDGWAY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 12 miles northwest of Shawneetown; has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 523.

RIDGWAY, Thomas S., merchant, banker and politician, was born at Carmi, Ill., August 30, 1826. His father having died when he was but 4 years old and his mother when he was 14, his education was largely acquired through contact with the world, apart from such as he received from his mother and during a year's attendance at a private school. When he was 6 years of age the family removed to Shawneetown, where he ever afterwards made his home. In 1845 he embarked in business as a merchant, and the firm of Peeples & Ridgway soon became one of the most prominent in Southern Illinois. In 1865 the partners closed out their business and organized the first National Bank of Shawneetown, of which, after the death of Mr. Peeples in 1875, Mr. Ridgway was President. He was one of the projectors of the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern Railway, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern system, and, from 1867 to 1874, served as its President. He was an ardent and active Republican, and served as a delegate

to every State and National Convention of his party from 1868 to 1896. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the same ticket being defeated. In 1876 and 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination for Governor. Three times he consented to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans as a candidate for Congress from an impregnable Democratic stronghold. For several years he was a Director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, and, for nineteen years, was a Trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, resigning in 1893. Died, at Shawneetown, Nov. 17, 1897.

RIGGS, James M., ex-Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ill., April 17, 1839, where he received a common school education, supplemented by a partial collegiate course. He is a practicing lawyer of Winchester. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff, serving two years. In 1871-72 he represented Scott County in the lower house of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District.

RIGGS, Scott, pioneer, was born in North Carolina about 1790; removed to Crawford County, Ill. early in 1815, and represented that county in the First General Assembly (1818-20). In 1825 he removed to Scott County, where he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 24, 1872.

RINAKER, John I., lawyer and Congressman, born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1830. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to Illinois in 1836, and, for several years, lived on farms in Sangamon and Morgan Counties; was educated at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1851; in 1852 began reading law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In August, 1862, he recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel. Four months later he was wounded in battle, but served with his regiment through the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Since 1858 he has been an active Republican; has twice (1872 and '76) served his party as a Presidential Elector—the latter year for the State-at-large—and, in 1874, accepted a nomination for Congress against William R. Morrison, largely reducing the normal Democratic major-

ity. At the State Republican Convention of 1880 he was a prominent, but unsuccessful, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1894 he made the race as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District and, although his opponent was awarded the certificate of election, on a bare majority of 60 votes on the face of the returns, a re-count, ordered by the Fifty-fourth Congress, showed a majority for General Rinaker, and he was seated near the close of the first session. He was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but defeated in a strongly Democratic District.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, Railway President, was born in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., Oct. 30, 1845, being related, on his mother's side, to the distinguished author, Dr. Edward Payson. After receiving his education in the high school of his native place, at the age of 17 he entered upon a commercial life, as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods establishment in Boston. About the time he became of age, he entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in the freight department in the Boston office, but, a few years later, assumed a responsible position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, finally becoming General Agent for the business of that road east of Buffalo, though retaining his headquarters at Boston. In 1878 he removed to Chicago to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, with which he remained twelve years, serving successively as General Traffic Manager and General Manager, until June 1, 1890, when he resigned to become Third Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. This relation was continued until Jan. 1, 1896, when Mr. Ripley accepted the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which (1899) he now holds. Mr. Ripley was a prominent factor in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, in April, 1891, was chosen one of the Directors of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committee of Ways and Means and Transportation, being Chairman of the latter.

RIVERSIDE, a suburban town on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 11 miles west of Chicago; has handsome parks, several churches, a bank, two local papers and some manufactures. Population (1890), 1,000.

RIVERTON, a village in Clear Creek Township, Sangamon County, at the crossing of the

Wabash Railroad over the Sangamon River, 6½ miles east-northeast of Springfield. It has three churches, a distillery, a paper mill and a coal mine. Population (1880), 705; (1890), 1,127.

RYES, John Cook, early banker and journalist, was born in Franklin County, Va., May 24, 1795; in 1806 removed to Kentucky, where he grew up under care of an uncle, Samuel Casey. He received a good education and was a man of high character and attractive manners. In his early manhood he came to Illinois, and was connected, for a time, with the Branch State Bank at Edwardsville, but, about 1824, removed to Shawneetown and held a position in the bank there; also studied law and was admitted to practice. Finally, having accepted a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's Office in Washington, he removed to that city, and, in 1830, became associated with Francis P. Blair, Sr., in the establishment of "The Congressional Globe" (the predecessor of "The Congressional Record"), of which he finally became sole proprietor, so remaining until 1864. Like his partner, Blair, although a native of Virginia and a life-long Democrat, he was intensely loyal, and contributed liberally of his means for the equipment of soldiers from the District of Columbia, and for the support of their families, during the Civil War. His expenditures for these objects have been estimated at some \$30,000. Died, in Prince George's County, Md., April 10, 1864.

ROANOKE, a village of Woodford County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 26 miles northeast of Peoria; is in a coal district; has a bank and two newspapers. Population (1880), 355; (1890), 831.

ROBB, Thomas Patten, Sanitary Agent, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1819; came to Cook County, Ill., in 1838, and, after arriving at manhood, established the first exclusive wholesale grocery house in Chicago, remaining in the business until 1850. He then went to California, establishing himself in mercantile business at Sacramento, where he remained seven years, meanwhile being elected Mayor of that city. Returning to Chicago on the breaking out of the war, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates with the rank of Major, and, while serving in this capacity, was instrumental in giving General Grant the first duty he performed in the office of the Adjutant-General after his arrival from Galena. Later, he was assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Illinois troops with the rank of Colonel, having general charge of sanitary

affairs until the close of the war, when he was appointed Cotton Agent for the State of Georgia, and, still later, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. Other positions held by him were those of Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; he was also one of the publishers of "The New Era," a Republican paper at Atlanta, and a prominent actor in reconstruction affairs. Resigning the Collectorship, he was appointed by the President United States Commissioner to investigate Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande border; was subsequently identified with Texas railroad interests as the President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, and one of the projectors of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway, being thus engaged until 1872. Later he returned to California, dying near Glenwood, in that State, April 10, 1895, aged 75 years and 10 months.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born in a small village of Wales, England, Sept. 23, 1832; received his primary education in that country, but, removing to America during his minority, graduated from Princeton College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858. After filling various pastorates in Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio, in 1881 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the next year being offered the Presidency of Rutgers College, which he declined. In 1887 he accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, which he still retains. From 1859 to 1863 he was a Trustee of Lafayette College, and, in 1866, was elected to a trusteeship of his Alma Mater. He has traveled extensively in the Orient, and was a member of the first and third councils of the Reformed Churches, held at Edinburgh and Belfast. Besides occasional sermons and frequent contributions to English, American, German and Welsh periodicals, Dr. Roberts has published a Welsh translation of the Westminster shorter catechism and a collection of letters on the great preachers of Wales, which appeared in Utica, 1868. He received the degree of D.D., from Union College in 1872, and that of LL.D., from Princeton, in 1887.

ROBINSON, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Crawford County, 25 miles northwest of Vincennes, Ind., and 44 miles south of Paris, Edgar County; is on two lines of railroad and in the heart of a fruit, corn, wheat and wool-growing region. The city has a private bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,380; (1890), 1,387.

ROBINSON, James C., lawyer and former Congressman, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1822, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served as a private during the Mexican War, and, in 1858, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, as he was again in 1860, '62, '70 and '72. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. He was a fluent speaker, and attained considerable distinction as an advocate in criminal practice. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, John M., United States Senator, born in Kentucky in 1793, was liberally educated and became a lawyer by profession. In early life he settled at Carmi, Ill., where he married. He was of fine physique, of engaging manners, and personally popular. Through his association with the State militia he earned the title of "General." In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean. His immediate predecessor was David Jewett Baker, appointed by Governor Edwards, who served one month but failed of election by the Legislature. In 1834 Mr. Robinson was re-elected for a full term, which expired in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to a seat upon the Illinois Supreme bench, but died at Ottawa, April 27, of the same year, within three months after his elevation.

ROCHELLE, a city of Ogle County and an intersecting point of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It is 75 miles west of Chicago, 27 miles south of Rockford, and 23 miles east by north of Dixon. The surrounding country is a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, rendering Rochelle an important shipping point. Among its industrial establishments are two foundries and a flouring mill. The city has two banks, five churches and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,893; (1890), 1,789.

ROCHESTER, a village, and one of the oldest settlements in Sangamon County, having been laid out in 1819; situated in a rich agricultural district, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Springfield. It has one newspaper. Population (1890), 380.

ROCK FALLS, a city in Whiteside County, on the Rock River, and a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It has excellent water-power, a good public school system (including a high school), banks and a weekly newspaper. Agricultural implements, barbed wire, furniture, flour and paper are its chief manufactures. There are also railway machine shops located here. Population (1880), 894; (1890), 1,900.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing manufacturing city, the county-seat of Winnebago County; lies on both sides of the Rock River, 92 miles west of Chicago. Four trunk lines of railroad—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—intersect here. Excellent water-power is secured by a dam across the river, and communication between the two divisions of the city is facilitated by three railway and three highway bridges. Water is provided from five artesian wells, a reserve main leading to the river. The city is wealthy, prosperous and progressive. The assessed valuation of property, in 1893, was \$6,531,235. Churches are numerous and schools, both public and private, are abundant and well conducted. The census of 1890 showed \$7,715,069 capital invested in 246 manufacturing establishments, which employed 5,223 persons and turned out an annual product valued at \$8,888,904. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and furniture, though watches, silver-plated ware, paper, flour and grape sugar are among the other products. Population (1880), 13,129; (1890), 23,584.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, located at Rockford, Ill., incorporated in 1847; in 1898 had a faculty of 21 instructors with 161 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, music and fine arts. It has a library of 6,150 volumes, funds and endowment aggregating \$50,880 and property valued at \$240,880, of which \$150,000 is real estate.

ROCK ISLAND, the principal city and county-seat of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, 182 miles west by south of Chicago. It is the converging point of five lines of railroad. The name is derived from an island in the Mississippi River, opposite the city, 3 miles long, which belongs to the United States Government and contains an arsenal and armory. The river channel west of the island is navigable, the eastern channel having been dammed by the Government, thereby giving great water-power to Rock Island, Milan and Moline. A combined railway and highway bridge spans the river from Rock Island to Davenport, Iowa, crossing the island, while another bridge connects the city with Moline. The island was the site of Fort Armstrong (consisting of a group of block-houses) during the Black Hawk War, and was also a place for the confinement of Confederate prisoners during the War of the Rebellion. Rock Island has extensive manufactures of lumber, agricultural implements, glass, iron, carriage and wagon

works, with several banks, four newspapers, two issuing daily editions. Population (1880), 11,659; (1890), 13,634.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, in the northwestern section of the State bordering upon the Mississippi River (which constitutes its northwestern boundary for more than 60 miles), and having an area of 440 square miles. In 1816 the Government erected a fort on Rock Island (an island in the Mississippi, 3 miles long and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide), naming it Fort Armstrong. It has always remained a military post, and is now the seat of an extensive arsenal and work-shops. In the spring of 1828, settlements were made near Port Byron by John and Thomas Kinney, Archibald Allen and George Harlan. Other early settlers, near Rock Island and Rapids City, were J. W. Spencer, J. W. Barriels, Benjamin F. Pike and Conrad Leak; and among the pioneers were Wells and Michael Bartlett, Joel Thompson, the Simms brothers and George Davenport. The country was full of Indians, this being the headquarters of Black Hawk and the initial point of the Black Hawk War. (See *Black Hawk*, and *Black Hawk War*.) By 1829 settlers were increased in number and county organization was effected in 1835, Rock Island (then called Stephenson) being made the county-seat. Joseph Conway was the first County Clerk, and Joel Wells, Sr., the first Treasurer. The first court was held at the residence of John W. Barriels, in Farnhamsburg. The county is irregular in shape, and the soil and scenery greatly varied. Coal is abundant, the water-power inexhaustible, and the county's mining and manufacturing interests are very extensive. Several lines of railway cross the county, affording admirable transportation facilities to both eastern and western markets. Rock Island and Moline (which see) are the two principal cities in the county, though there are several other important points. Coal Valley is the center of large mining interests, and Milan is also a manufacturing center. Port Byron is one of the oldest towns in the county, and has considerable lime and lumber interests, while Watertown is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Population of the county (1880), 38,302; (1890), 41,917.

ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA RAILWAY, a standard-gauge road, laid with steel rails, extending from Rock Island to Peoria, 91 miles. It is lessee of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, running from Milan to Cable, Ill., giving it a total length of 118 miles—with Peoria Terminal,

121.10 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company is a reorganization (Oct. 9, 1877) of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure, April 4, 1877. The latter Road was the result of the consolidation, in 1869, of two corporations—the Rock Island & Peoria and the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Companies—the new organization taking the latter name. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1872, its sale under foreclosure and reorganization under its present name taking place, as already stated, in 1877. The Cable Branch was organized in 1876, as the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, and opened in December of the same year, sold under foreclosure in 1877, and leased to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, July 1, 1885, for 999 years, the rental for the entire period being commuted at \$450,000.—(FINANCIAL.) The cost of the entire road and equipment was \$2,654,487. The capital stock (1898) is \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$600,000; other forms of indebtedness increasing the total capital invested to \$2,181,066.

ROCK RIVER, a stream which rises in Washington County, Wis., and flows generally in a southerly direction, a part of its course being very sinuous. After crossing the northern boundary of Illinois, it runs southwestward, intersecting the counties of Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island, and entering the Mississippi three miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 375 miles long, but its navigation is partly obstructed by rapids, which, however, furnish abundant water-power. The principal towns on its banks are Rockford, Dixon and Sterling. Its valley is wide, and noted for its beauty and fertility.

ROCKTON, a village in Winnebago County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Rock River, 13 miles north of Rockford; has manufactures of paper, flour and agricultural implements and a local paper. Population (1880), 949; (1890), 892.

ROE, Edward Reynolds, A.B., M.D., physician, soldier and author, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, June 22, 1813; removed with his father, in 1819, to Cincinnati, and graduated at Louisville Medical Institute in 1842; began practice at Anderson, Ind., but soon removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he gave much attention to geological research and made some extensive natural history collections. From 1848 to '52 he resided at Jacksonville, lectured extensively on his favorite science, wrote for the press and, for two years (1850-52), edited "The Jacksonville Journal," still

later editing the newly established "Constitutionalist" for a few months. During a part of this period he was lecturer on natural science at Shurtleff College; also delivered a lecture before the State Legislature on the geology of Illinois, which was immediately followed by the passage of the act establishing the State Geological Department. A majority of both houses joined in a request for his appointment as State Geologist, but it was rejected on partisan grounds—he, then, being a Whig. Removing to Bloomington in 1852, Dr. Roe became prominent in educational matters, being the first Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal University, and also a Trustee of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Having identified himself with the Democratic party at this time, he became its nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1860, but, on the inception of the war in 1861, he promptly espoused the cause of the Union, raised three companies (mostly Normal students) which were attached to the Thirty-third Illinois (Normal) Regiment; was elected Captain and successively promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Having been dangerously wounded in the assault at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, and compelled to return home, he was elected Circuit Clerk by the combined vote of both parties, was re-elected four years later, became editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph" and, in 1870, was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, where he won distinction by a somewhat notable humorous speech in opposition to removing the State Capital to Peoria. In 1871 he was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving nine years. Dr. Roe was a somewhat prolific author, having produced more than a dozen works which have appeared in book form. One of these, "Virginia Rose; a Tale of Illinois in Early Days," first appeared as a prize serial in "The Alton Courier" in 1852. Others of his more noteworthy productions are: "The Gray and the Blue"; "Brought to Bay"; "From the Beaten Path"; "G. A. R.; or How She Married His Double"; "Dr. Caldwell; or the Trail of the Serpent"; and "Prairie-Land and Other Poems." He died in Chicago, Nov. 6, 1893.

ROGERS, George Clarke, soldier, was born in Grafton County, N. H., Nov. 23, 1838; but was educated in Vermont and Illinois, having removed to the latter State early in life. While teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860; was the first, in 1861, to raise a company in Lake County for the war, which was mustered into the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers;

was chosen Second-Lieutenant and later Captain; was wounded four times at Shiloh, but refused to leave the field, and led his regiment in the final charge; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and soon after commissioned Colonel for gallantry at Hatchie. At Champion Hills he received three wounds, from one of which he never fully recovered; took a prominent part in the operations at Allatoona and commanded a brigade nearly two years, including the Atlanta campaign, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. Since the war has practiced law in Illinois and in Kansas.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, educator, lawyer and author, was born in Central New York in 1853; entered Hamilton College, but the following year became a student in Michigan University, graduating there in 1874, also receiving the degree of A.M., from the same institution, in 1877. In 1883 he was elected to a professorship in the Ann Arbor Law School, and, in 1885, was made Dean of the Faculty, succeeding Judge Cooley, at the age of 32. Five years later he was tendered, and accepted, the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, being the first layman chosen to the position, and succeeding a long line of Bishops and divines. The same year (1890), Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the American Bar Association, has served for a number of years on its Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, and was the first Chairman of the Section on Legal Education. President Rogers was the General Chairman of the Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in August, 1898. At the Congress held in 1893, as auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Jurisprudence, and was for a time associate editor of "The American Law Register," of Philadelphia. He is also the author of a treatise on "Expert Testimony," which has passed through two editions, and has edited a work entitled "Illinois Citations," besides doing much other valuable literary work of a similar character.

ROGERS, John Gorin, jurist, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818, of English and early Virginian ancestry; was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and at Transylvania University, graduating from the latter institution in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For sixteen years he practiced in his native town, and, in 1857, removed to Chicago, where he soon

attained professional prominence. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, continuing on the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred suddenly, Jan. 10, 1887, four years before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected.

ROGERS PARK, a village and suburb 9 miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan and the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; has a bank and two weekly newspapers; is reached by electric street-car line from Chicago, and is a popular residence suburb. Population (1890), 1,708.

ROLL, John E., pioneer, was born in Green Village, N. J., June 4, 1814; came to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Sangamon County. He assisted Abraham Lincoln in the construction of the flat-boat with which the latter descended the Mississippi River to New Orleans, in 1831. Mr. Roll, who was a mechanic and contractor, built a number of houses in Springfield, where he has since continued to reside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The earliest Christians to establish places of worship in Illinois were priests of the Catholic faith. Early Catholic missionaries were explorers and historians as well as preachers. (See *Allouez*; *Bergier*; *Early Missionaries*; *Gravier*; *Marquette*.) The church went hand in hand with the representatives of the French Government, carrying in one hand the cross and in the other the flag of France, simultaneously disseminating the doctrines of Christianity and inculcating loyalty to the House of Bourbon. For nearly a hundred years, the self-sacrificing and devoted Catholic clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ministered to the spiritual wants of the early French settlers and the natives. They were not without factional jealousies, however, and a severe blow was dealt to a branch of them in the order for the banishment of the Jesuits and the confiscation of their property. (See *Early Missionaries*.) The subsequent occupation of the country by the English, with the contemporaneous emigration of a considerable portion of the French west of the Mississippi, dissipated many congregations. Up to 1830 Illinois was included in the diocese of Missouri; but at that time it was constituted a separate diocese, under the episcopal control of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosatti. At that date there were few, if any, priests in Illinois. But Bishop Rosatti was a man of earnest purpose and rare administrative ability. New parishes were organized as rapidly as circumstances

would permit, and the growth of the church has been steady. By 1840 there were thirty-one parishes and twenty priests. In 1896 there are reported 698 parishes, 764 clergymen and a Catholic population exceeding 850,000. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

ROODHOUSE, a city in Greene County, Ill., 21 miles south of Jacksonville, and the intersecting point of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The surrounding territory is a fertile agricultural region, and the city contains a flouring mill, grain-elevator, stock yards, railway shops, water works, two private banks, one daily and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 2,360.

ROODHOUSE, John, farmer and founder of the town of Roodhouse, in Greene County, Ill., was born in Yorkshire, England, brought to America in childhood, his father settling in Greene County, Ill., in 1831. In his early manhood he opened a farm in Tazewell County, but finally returned to the paternal home in Greene County, where, on the location of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, he laid out the town of Roodhouse, at the junction of the Louisiana and Kansas City branch with the main line.

ROOT, George Frederick, musical composer and author, was born at Sheffield, Mass., August 30, 1830. He was a natural musician, and, while employed on his father's farm, learned to play on various instruments. In 1838 he removed to Boston, where he began his life-work. Besides teaching music in the public schools, he was employed to direct the musical service in two churches. From Boston he removed to New York, and, in 1850, went to Paris for purposes of musical study. In 1853 he made his first public essay as a composer in the song, "Hazel Dell," which became popular at once. From this time forward his success as a song-writer was assured. His music, while not of a high artistic character, captivated the popular ear and appealed strongly to the heart. In 1860 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he conducted a musical journal and wrote those "war songs" which created and perpetuated his fame. Among the best known are "Rally Round the Flag"; "Just Before the Battle, Mother"; and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." Other popular songs by him are "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower"; "A Hundred Years Ago"; and "The Old Folks are Gone." Besides songs he composed several cantatas and much sacred music, also publishing many books of instruction and numerous collections of vocal and instru-

mental music. In 1872 the University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. Died, near Portland, Maine, August 6, 1895.

ROOTS, Benajah Gernsey, civil engineer, and educator, was born in Onondaga County N. Y., April 20, 1811, and educated in the schools and academies of Central New York; began teaching in 1827, and, after spending a year at sea for the benefit of his health, took a course in law and civil engineering. He was employed as a civil engineer on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts until 1838, when he came to Illinois and obtained employment on the railroad projected from Alton to Shawneetown, under the "internal improvement system" of 1837.

When that was suspended in 1839, he settled on a farm near the present site of Tamaroa, Perry County, and soon after opened a boarding school, continuing its management until 1846, when he became Principal of a seminary at Sparta. In 1851 he went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, first as resident engineer in charge of surveys and construction, later as land agent and attorney. He was prominent in the introduction of the graded school system in Illinois and in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington and the University of Illinois at Champaign; was a member of the State Board of Education from its organization, and served as delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1868. Died, at his home in Perry County, Ill., May 9, 1888.—**Philander Keep** (Roots), son of the preceding, born in Tolland County, Conn., June 4, 1838, brought to Illinois the same year and educated in his father's school, and in an academy at Carrollton and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington; at the age of 17 belonged to a corps of engineers employed on a Southern railroad, and, during the war, served as a civil engineer in the construction and repair of military roads. Later, he was Deputy Surveyor-General of Nebraska; in 1871 became Chief Engineer on the Cairo & Fulton (now a part of the Iron Mountain) Railway; then engaged in the banking business in Arkansas, first as cashier of a bank at Fort Smith and afterwards of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, of which his brother, Logan H., was President.—**Logan H.** (Roots), another son, born near Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., March 22, 1841, was educated at home and at the State Normal at Bloomington, meanwhile serving as principal of a high school at Duquoin; in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and acting as Chief Commissary

for General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," and participating in the great review in Washington, in May, 1865. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Arkansas District, was elected from that State to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1868 and 1870)—being, at the time, the youngest member in that body—and was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant. He finally became President of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, with which he remained nearly twenty years. Died, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, May 30, 1893, leaving an estate valued at nearly one and a half millions, of which he gave a large share to charitable purposes and to the city of Little Rock, for the benefit of its hospitals and the improvement of its parks.

ROSE, James A., Secretary of State, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1850. The foundation of his education was secured in the public schools of his native place, and, after a term in the Normal University at Normal, Ill., at the age of 18 he took charge of a country school. Soon he was chosen Principal of the Golconda graded schools, was later made County Superintendent of Schools, and re-elected for a second term. During his second term he was admitted to the bar, and, resigning the office of Superintendent, was elected State's Attorney without opposition, being re-elected for another term. In 1889, by appointment of Governor Fifer, he became one of the Trustees of the Pontiac Reformatory, serving until the next year, when he was transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, which position he continued to occupy until 1893. In 1896 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, his term extending to January, 1901.

ROSEVILLE, a village of Warren County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles northwest of Bushnell; has banks and two newspapers; is in an agricultural and coal-mining district. Population (1880), 804; (1890), 898.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, born in Fulton County, Ill., July 18, 1823; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law and admitted to the bar in 1845; the following year enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was commended for services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; also performed important service as bearer of dispatches for Gen-

eral Taylor. After the war he served six years as Probate Judge. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the war for the Union, and was chosen Colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, serving with it in Missouri and Kentucky; was commissioned Brigadier-General a few weeks after the capture of Fort Donelson, and, after the evacuation of Corinth, was assigned to the command of a division with headquarters at Bolivar, Tenn. He resigned in July, 1863, and, in 1867, was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District; has been three times a delegate to National Republican Conventions and twice defeated as a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District. Since the war he has devoted his attention largely to stock-raising, having a large stock-farm in Iowa. He is now President of a bank at Lewistown, Ill.

ROSS, (Col.) William, pioneer, was born at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., April 24, 1792; removed with his father's family, in 1805, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until his twentieth year, when he was commissioned an Ensign in the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, serving through the War of 1812-14, and participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. During the latter part of his service he acted as drill-master at various points. Then, returning to Pittsfield, he carried on the business of blacksmithing as an employer, meanwhile filling some local offices. In 1820, a company consisting of himself and four brothers, with their families and a few others, started for the West, intending to settle in Illinois. Reaching the head-waters of the Allegheny overland, they transferred their wagons, teams and other property to flat-boats, descending that stream and the Ohio to Shawneetown, Ill. Here they disembarked and, crossing the State, reached Upper Alton, where they found only one house, that of Maj. Charles W. Hunter. Leaving their families at Upper Alton, the brothers proceeded north, crossing the Illinois River near its mouth, until they reached a point in the western part of the present county of Pike, where the town of Atlas was afterwards located. Here they erected four rough log-cabins, on a beautiful prairie not far from the Mississippi, removing their families thither a few weeks later. They suffered the usual privations incident to life in a new country, not excepting sickness and death of some of their number. At the next session of the Legislature (1820-21) Pike County was established, embracing all that part of the State west

and north of the Illinois, and including the present cities of Galena and Chicago. The Ross settlement became the nucleus of the town of Atlas, laid out by Colonel Ross and his associates in 1823, at an early day the rival of Quincy, and becoming the second county-seat of Pike County, so remaining from 1824 to 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During this period Colonel Ross was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, holding, simultaneously or successively, the offices of Probate Judge, Circuit and County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and others of a subordinate character. As Colonel of Militia, in 1832, he was ordered by Governor Reynolds to raise a company for the Black Hawk War, and, in four days, reported at Beardstown with twice the number of men called for. In 1834 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, also serving in the Senate during the three following sessions, a part of the time as President pro tem. of the last-named body. While in the General Assembly he was instrumental in securing legislation of great importance relating to Military Tract lands. The year following the establishment of the county-seat at Pittsfield (1834) he became a citizen of that place, which he had the privilege of naming for his early home. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President the first time. Beginning life poor he acquired considerable property; was liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, making a handsome donation to the first company organized in Pike County, for the suppression of the Rebellion. Died, at Pittsfield, May 31, 1873.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Vermilion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 19 miles north of Danville; has shoe and canning factories, tile and brick-works, banks and two newspapers. Population (1880), 768; (1890), 879.

ROUNDS, Sterling Parker, public printer, was born in Berkshire, Vt., June 27, 1828; about 1840 began learning the printer's trade at Kenosha, Wis., and, in 1845, was foreman of the State printing office at Madison, afterward working in offices in Milwaukee, Racine and Buffalo, going to Chicago in 1851. Here he finally established a printer's warehouse, to which he later added an electrotypes foundry and the manufacture of presses, also commencing the issue of "Round's Printers' Cabinet," a trade-paper, which was continued during his life. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Public Printer at

Washington, serving until 1885, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and was identified with "The Republican," of that city, until his death, Dec. 17, 1887.

ROUNTREE, Hiram, County Judge, born in Rutherford County, N. C., Dec. 23, 1794; was brought to Kentucky in infancy, where he grew to manhood and served as an Ensign in the War of 1812 under General Shelby. In 1817 he removed to Illinois Territory, first locating in Madison County, where he taught school for two years near Edwardsville, but removed to Fayette County about the time of the removal of the State capital to Vandalia. On the organization of Montgomery County, in 1821, he was appointed to office there and ever afterwards resided at Hillsboro. For a number of years in the early history of the county, he held (at the same time) the offices of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Master in Chancery and Judge of Probate, besides that of Postmaster for the town of Hillsboro. In 1826 he was elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate and re-elected in 1830; served as Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. On retiring from the Senate (1852), he was elected County Judge without opposition, was re-elected to the same office in 1861, and again, in 1865, as the nominee of the Republicans. Judge Rountree was noted for his sound judgment and sterling integrity. Died, at Hillsboro, March 4, 1873.

ROUTT, John L., soldier and Governor, was born at Eddyville, Ky., April 25, 1826, brought to Illinois in infancy and educated in the common schools. Soon after coming of age he was elected and served one term as Sheriff of McLean County; in 1862 enlisted and became Captain of Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Bloomington, and was appointed by President Grant, successively, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General and Territorial Governor of Colorado. On the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected the first Governor under the State Government, and re-elected in 1890—serving, in all, three years. His home is in Denver. He has been extensively and successfully identified with mining enterprises in Colorado.

ROWELL, Jonathan H., ex-Congressman, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 10, 1833. He is a

graduate of Eureka College and of the Law Department of the Chicago University. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years as company officer in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1880, was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District and three times re-elected, serving until March, 1891. His home is at Bloomington.

ROWETT, Richard, soldier, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830, came to the United States in 1851, finally settling on a farm near Carlinville, Ill., and becoming a breeder of thorough-bred horses. In 1861 he entered the service as a Captain in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers and was successively promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Allatoona, especially distinguishing himself at the latter and being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry. After the war he returned to his stock-farm, but later held the positions of Canal Commissioner, Penitentiary Commissioner, Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (Quincy) District, until its consolidation with the Eighth District by President Cleveland. Died, in Chicago, July 13, 1887.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago; incorporated by act of March 2, 1837, the charter having been prepared the previous year by Drs. Daniel Brainard and Josiah C. Goodhue. The extreme financial depression of the following year prevented the organization of a faculty until 1843. The institution was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent practitioner, medical author and teacher of Philadelphia in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first faculty consisted of four professors, and the first term opened on Dec. 4, 1843, with a class of twenty-two students. Three years' study was required for graduation, but only two annual terms of sixteen weeks each need be attended at the college itself. Instruction was given in a few rooms temporarily opened for that purpose. The next year a small building, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, was erected. This was re-arranged and enlarged in 1855 at a cost of \$15,000. The constant and rapid growth of the college necessitated the erection of a new building in 1867, the cost of which was \$70,000. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and another, costing \$54,000, was erected in 1876 and a free dispensary

added. In 1844 the Presbyterian Hospital was located on a portion of the college lot, and the two institutions connected, thus insuring abundant and stable facilities for clinical instruction. Shortly afterwards, Rush College became the medical department of Lake Forest University. The present faculty (1898) consists of 95 professors, adjunct professors, lecturers and instructors of all grades, and over 600 students in attendance. The length of the annual terms is six months, and four years of study are required for graduation, attendance upon at least three college terms being compulsory.

RUSHVILLE, the county-seat of Schuyler County, 50 miles northeast of Quincy and 11 miles northwest of Beardstown; is the southern terminus of the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The town was selected as the county-seat in 1826, the seat of justice being removed from a place called Beardstown, about five miles eastward (not the present Beardstown in Cass County), where it had been located at the time of the organization of Schuyler County, a year previous. At first the new seat of justice was called Rush-ton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but afterwards took its present name. It is a coal-mining, grain and fruit-growing region, and contains several manufactories, including flour-mills, brick and tile works; also has two banks (State and private) and a public library. Three periodicals (one daily) are published here. Population (1880), 1,662; (1890), 2,031.

RUSSELL, John, pioneer teacher and author, was born at Cavendish, Vt., July 31, 1793, and educated in the common schools of his native State and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1818—having obtained means to support himself, during his college course, by teaching and by the publication, before he had reached his 20th year, of a volume entitled "The Authentic History of Vermont State Prison." After graduation he taught for a short time in Georgia; but, early in the following year, joined his father on the way to Missouri. The next five years he spent in teaching in the "Bonhomie Bottom" on the Missouri River. During this period he published, anonymously, in "The St. Charles Missourian," a temperance allegory entitled "The Venomous Worm" (or "The Worm of the Still"), which gained a wide popularity and was early recognized by the compilers of school-readers as a sort of classic. Leaving this locality he taught a year in St. Louis, when he removed to Vandalia (then the capital of Illinois), after which he spent

two years teaching in the Seminary at Upper Alton, which afterwards became Shurtleff College. In 1828 he removed to Greene County, locating at a point near the Illinois River to which he gave the name of Bluffdale. Here he was licensed as a Baptist preacher, officiating in this capacity only occasionally, while pursuing his calling as a teacher or writer for the press, to which he was an almost constant contributor during the last twenty-five years of his life. About 1837 or 1838 he was editor of a paper called "The Backwoodsman" at Grafton—then a part of Greene County, but now in Jersey County—to which he afterwards continued to be a contributor some time longer, and, in 1841-42, was editor of "The Advertiser," at Louisville, Ky. He was also, for several years, Principal of the Spring Hill Academy in East Feliciana Parish, La., meanwhile serving for a portion of the time as Superintendent of Public Schools. He was the author of a number of stories and sketches, some of which went through several editions, and, at the time of his death, had in preparation a history of "The Black Hawk War," "Evidences of Christianity" and a "History of Illinois." He was an accomplished linguist, being able to read with fluency Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian, besides having considerable familiarity with several other modern languages. In 1862 he received from the University of Chicago the degree of LL.D. Died, Jan. 2, 1863, and was buried on the old homestead at Bluffdale.

RUSSELL, Martin J., politician and journalist, born in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1845. He was a nephew of Col. James A. Mulligan (see *Mulligan, James A.*) and served with credit as Adjutant-General on the staff of the latter in the Civil War. In 1870 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Post," and was advanced to the position of city editor. Subsequently he was connected with "The Times," and "The Telegram"; was also a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park before the annexation of that village to Chicago, and has been one of the South Park Commissioners of the city last named. After the purchase of "The Chicago Times" by Carter H. Harrison he remained for a time on the editorial staff. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed editorial work as editor-in-chief of "The Chronicle," the organ of the Democratic party in Chicago.

RUTHERFORD, Friend S., lawyer and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 25,

1820; studied law in Troy and removed to Illinois, settling at Edwardsville, and finally at Alton; was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in 1856, and, in 1860, a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the capture of Port Gibson and in the operations about Vicksburg—also leading in the attack on Arkansas Post, and subsequently serving in Louisiana, but died as the result of fatigue and exposure in the service, June 20, 1864, one week before his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.—**Reuben C. (Rutherford)**, brother of the preceding, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1823, but grew up in Vermont and New Hampshire; received a degree in law when quite young, but afterwards fitted himself as a lecturer on physiology and hygiene, upon which he lectured extensively in Michigan, Illinois and other States after coming west in 1849. During 1854-55, in co-operation with Prof. J. B. Turner and others, he canvassed and lectured extensively throughout Illinois in support of the movement which resulted in the donation of public lands, by Congress, for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States. The establishment of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, was the outgrowth of this movement. In 1856 he located at Quincy, where he resided some thirty years; in 1861, served for several months as the first Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo; was later associated with the State Quartermaster's Department, finally entering the secret service of the War Department, in which he remained until 1867, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. In 1886, General Rutherford removed to New York City, where he died, June 24, 1895.—**George V. (Rutherford)**, another brother, was born at Rutland, Vt., 1830; was first admitted to the bar, but afterwards took charge of the construction of telegraph lines in some of the Southern States; at the beginning of the Civil War became Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, under ex-Gov. John Wood, but subsequently entered the Quartermaster's service of the General Government in Washington, retiring after the war with the rank of Brigadier-General. He then returned to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1872, when he engaged in manufacturing business at Northampton, Mass., but finally removed to California for the benefit of his failing health. Died, at St. Helena, Cal., August 28, 1872.

RUTLAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles south of La Salle; has a bank and a local newspaper, with coal mines in the vicinity. Population (1890), 509.

RUTLEDGE, (Rev.) William J., clergyman, Army Chaplain, born in Augusta County, Va., June 24, 1820; was converted at the age of 12 years and, at 21, became a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving various churches in the central and western parts of the State—also acting, for a time, as Agent of the Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville. From 1861 to 1863 he was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Returning from the war, he served as pastor of churches at Jacksonville, Bloomington, Quincy, Rushville, Springfield, Griggsville and other points; from 1881 to '84 was Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Rutledge was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served for many years as Chaplain of the order for the Department of Illinois. In connection with the ministry, he has occupied a supernumerary relation since 1885. His present home is in Jacksonville.

RUTZ, Edward, State Treasurer, was born in a village in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 5, 1829; came to America in 1848, locating on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill.; went to California in 1857, and, early in 1861, enlisted in the Third United States Artillery at San Francisco, serving with the Army of the Potomac until his discharge in 1864, and taking part in every battle in which his command was engaged. After his return in 1865, he located in St. Clair County, and was elected County Surveyor, served three consecutive terms as County Treasurer, and was elected State Treasurer three times—1872, '76 and '80. About 1892 he removed to California, where he now resides.

RYAN, Edward G., early editor and jurist, born at Newcastle House, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810; was educated for the priesthood, but turned his attention to law, and, in 1830, came to New York and engaged in teaching while prosecuting his legal studies; in 1836 removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar and was, for a time, associated in practice with Hugh T. Dickey. In April, 1840, Mr. Ryan assumed the editorship of a weekly paper in Chicago called "The Illinois Tribune," which he conducted for over a year, and which is remembered chiefly on account of its bitter assaults on Judge John Pearson of Danville, who had

aroused the hostility of some members of the Chicago bar by his rulings upon the bench. About 1842 Ryan removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was, for a time, a partner of Matthew H. Carpenter (afterwards United States Senator), and was connected with a number of celebrated trials before the courts of that State, including the Barstow-Bashford case, which ended with Bashford becoming the first Republican Governor of Wisconsin. In 1874 he was appointed Chief Justice of Wisconsin, serving until his death, which occurred at Madison, Oct. 19, 1880. He was a strong partisan, and, during the Civil War, was an intense opponent of the war policy of the Government. In spite of infirmities of temper, he appears to have been a man of much learning and recognized legal ability.

RYAN, James, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Ireland in 1848 and emigrated to America in childhood; was educated for the priesthood in Kentucky, and, after ordination, was made a professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, at Bardstown, Ky. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, attaching himself to the diocese of Peoria, and having charge of parishes at Wataga and Danville. In 1881 he became rector of the Ottawa parish, within the episcopal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Chicago. In 1888 he was made Bishop of the see of Alton, the prior incumbent (Bishop Baltes) having died in 1886.

SACS AND FOXES, two confederated Indian tribes, who were among the most warlike and powerful of the aborigines of the Illinois Country. The Foxes called themselves the Musk-wah-ha-kee, a name compounded of two words, signifying "those of red earth." The French called them On-ta-ga-mies, that being their spelling of the name given them by other tribes, the meaning of which was "Foxes," and which was bestowed upon them because their totem (or armorial device, as it may be called) was a fox. They seem to have been driven westward from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, by way of Niagara and Mackinac, to the region around Green Bay, Wis.—Concerning their allied brethren, the Sacs, less is known. The name is variously spelled in the Indian dialects—Ou-sa-kies, Sauks, etc.—and the term Sacs is unquestionably an abbreviated corruption. Black Hawk belonged to this tribe. The Foxes and Sacs formed a confederation according to aboriginal tradition, on what is now known as the Sac River, near Green Bay, but the date of the alliance cannot be determined. The origin of the Sacs is equally

uncertain. Black Hawk claimed that his tribe originally dwelt around Quebec, but, as to the authenticity of this claim, historical authorities differ widely. Subsequent to 1670 the history of the allied tribes is tolerably well defined. Their characteristics, location and habits are described at some length by Father Allouez, who visited them in 1666-67. He says that they were numerous and warlike, but depicts them as "penurious, avaricious, thievish and quarrelsome." That they were cordially detested by their neighbors is certain, and Judge James Hall calls them "the Ishmaelites of the lakes." They were unfriendly to the French, who attached to themselves other tribes, and, through the aid of the latter, had well-nigh exterminated them, when the Sacs and Foxes sued for peace, which was granted on terms most humiliating to the vanquished. By 1718, however, they were virtually in possession of the region around Rock River in Illinois, and, four years later, through the aid of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, they had expelled the Illinois, driving the last of that ill-fated tribe across the Illinois River. They abstained from taking part in the border wars that marked the close of the Revolutionary War, and therefore did not participate in the treaty of Greenville in 1795. At that date, according to Judge Hall, they claimed the country as far west as Council Bluffs, Iowa, and as far north as Prairie du Chien. They offered to co-operate with the United States Government in the War of 1812, but this offer was declined, and a portion of the tribe, under the leadership of Black Hawk, enlisted on the side of the British. The Black Hawk War proved their political ruin. By the treaty of Rock Island they ceded vast tracts of land, including a large part of the eastern half of Iowa and a large body of land east of the Mississippi. (See *Black Hawk War*; *Indian Treaties*.) In 1842 the Government divided the nation into two bands, removing both to reservations in the farther West. One was located on the Osage River and the other on the south side of the Nee-ma-ha River, near the northwest corner of Kansas. From these reservations, there is little doubt, many of them have silently emigrated toward the Rocky Mountains, where the hoe might be laid aside for the rifle, the net and the spear of the hunter. A few years ago a part of these confederated tribes were located in the eastern part of Oklahoma.

SAILOR SPRINGS, a village and health resort in Clay County, 8 miles northeast of Louisville; has a bank and a local paper. Population (estimated), 300.

SALEM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Marion County, situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 71 miles east of St. Louis, and 16 miles northeast of Centralia. The surrounding country is agricultural and rich in coal. A leading industry of Salem is the culture, evaporation and shipment of fruit. The city has flour-mills, a national bank and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,327; (1890), 1,493. (1894), 1,527.

SALINE COUNTY, a southeastern county, organized in 1847, having an area of 380 square miles. It derives its name from the salt springs which are found in every part of the county. The northern portion is rolling and yields an abundance of coal of a quality suitable for smithing. The bottoms are swampy, but heavily timbered, and saw-mills abound. Oak, hickory, sweet gum, mulberry, locust and sassafras are the prevailing varieties. Fruit and tobacco are extensively cultivated. The climate is mild and humid, and the vegetation varied. The soil of the low lands is rich, and, when drained, makes excellent farming lands. In some localities a good gray sandstone, soft enough to be worked, is quarried, and millstone grit is frequently found. In the southern half of the county are the Eagle Mountains, a line of hills having an altitude of some 450 to 500 feet above the level of the Mississippi at Cairo, and believed by geologists to have been a part of the upheaval that gave birth to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. The highest land in the county is 864 feet above sea-level. Tradition says that these hills are rich in silver ore, but it has not been found in paying quantities. Springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found on the slopes. The county-seat was originally located at Raleigh, which was platted in 1848, but it was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, which was laid out in 1859. Population of the county (1880), 15,940; (1890), 19,342.

SALINE RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which flow through portions of Saline County, uniting in Gallatin County. The North Fork rises in Hamilton County and runs nearly south, while the South Fork drains part of Williamson County, and runs east through Saline. The river (which is little more than a creek), thus formed, runs southeast, entering the Ohio ten miles below Shawneetown.

SALT MANUFACTURE. There is evidence going to show that the saline springs, in Gallatin County, were utilized by the aboriginal inhabit-

ants in the making of salt, long before the advent of white settlers. There have been discovered, at various points, what appear to be the remains of evaporating kettles, composed of hardened clay and pounded shells, varying in diameter from three to four feet. In 1812, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of salt from these springs, Congress granted to Illinois the use of 36 square miles, the fee still remaining in the United States. These lands were leased by the State to private parties, but the income derived from them was comparatively small and frequently difficult of collection. The workmen were mostly slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee, who are especially referred to in Article VI., Section 2, of the Constitution of 1818. The salt made brought \$5 per 100 pounds, and was shipped in keel-boats to various points on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, while many purchasers came hundreds of miles on horseback and carried it away on pack animals. In 1827, the State treasury being empty and the General Assembly having decided to erect a penitentiary at Alton, Congress was petitioned to donate these lands to the State in fee, and permission was granted "to sell 30,000 acres of the Ohio Salines in Gallatin County, and apply the proceeds to such purposes as the Legislature might by law direct." The sale was made, one-half of the proceeds set apart for the building of the penitentiary, and one-half to the improvement of roads and rivers in the eastern part of the State. The manufacture of salt was carried on, however—for a time by lessees and subsequently by owners—until 1873, about which time it was abandoned, chiefly because it had ceased to be profitable on account of competition with other districts possessing superior facilities. Some salt was manufactured in Vermilion County about 1824. The manufacture has been successfully carried on in recent years, from the product of artesian wells, at St. John, in Perry County.

SANDOVAL, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the western branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 6 miles north of Centralia. The town has coal mines and some manufactures, with banks and two newspapers. Population (1880), 564; (1890), 884.

SANDSTONE. The quantity of sandstone quarried in Illinois is comparatively insignificant, its value being less than one-fifth of one per cent of the value of the output of the entire country. In 1890 the State ranked twenty-fifth in the list of States producing this mineral, the total value

of the stone quarried being but \$17,896, representing 141,605 cubic feet, taken from ten quarries, which employed forty-six hands, and had an aggregate capital invested of \$49,400.

SANDWICH, a city in De Kalb County, incorporated in 1873, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 58 miles southwest of Chicago. The principal industry is the manufacture of agricultural implements, though there are also factories of pumps and wind-mills. Sandwich has two private banks and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 2,352; (1890), 2,516.

SANGAMON COUNTY, a central county, organized under act of June 30, 1821, from parts of Bond and Madison Counties, and embracing the present counties of Sangamon, Cass, Menard, Mason, Tazewell, Logan, and parts of Morgan, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. It was named for the river flowing through it. Though reduced in area somewhat, four years later, it extended to the Illinois River, but was reduced to its present limits by the setting apart of Menard, Logan and Dane (now Christian) Counties, in 1839. Henry Funderburk is believed to have been the first white settler, arriving there in 1817 and locating in what is now Cotton Hill Township, being followed, the next year, by William Drennan, Joseph Dodds, James McCoy, Robert Pulliam and others. John Kelly located on the present site of the city of Springfield in 1818, and was there at the time of the selection of that place as the temporary seat of justice in 1821. Other settlements were made at Auburn, Island Grove, and elsewhere, and population began to flow in rapidly. Remnants of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians were still there, but soon moved north or west. County organization was effected in 1821, the first Board of County Commissioners being composed of William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Lee. John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) held the first term of Circuit Court, with John Taylor, Sheriff; Henry Starr, Prosecuting Attorney, and Charles R. Matheny, Circuit Clerk. A United States Land Office was established at Springfield in 1823, with Pascal P. Enos as Receiver, the first sale of lands taking place the same year. The soil of Sangamon County is exuberantly fertile, with rich underlying deposits of bituminous coal, which is mined in large quantities. The chief towns are Springfield, Auburn, Riverton, Illiopolis and Pleasant Plains. The area of the county is 860 square miles. Population (1880), 52,894; (1890), 61,195.

SANGAMON RIVER, formed by the union of the North and South Forks, of which the former is the longer, or main branch. The North Fork rises in the northern part of Champaign County, whence it runs southwest to the city of Decatur, thence westward through Sangamon County, forming the north boundary of Christian County, and emptying into the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The Sangamon is nearly 240 miles long, including the North Fork. The South Fork flows through Christian County, and joins the North Fork about 6 miles east of Springfield. In the early history of the State the Sangamon was regarded as a navigable stream, and its improvement was one of the measures advocated by Abraham Lincoln in 1832, when he was for the first time a candidate (though unsuccessfully) for the Legislature. In the spring of 1832 a small steamer from Cincinnati, called the "Talisman," ascended the river to a point near Springfield. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing by the people, but the vessel encountered so much difficulty in getting out of the river that the experiment was never repeated.

SANGAMON & MORGAN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad.*)

SANGER, Lorenzo P., railway and canal contractor, was born at Littleton, N. H., March 2, 1809; brought in childhood to Livingston County, N. Y., where his father became a contractor on the Erie Canal, the son also being employed upon the same work. The latter subsequently became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal on his own account, being known as "the boy contractor." Then, after a brief experience in mercantile business, and a year spent in the construction of a canal in Indiana, in 1836 he came to Illinois, and soon after became an extensive contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, having charge of rock excavation at Lockport. He was also connected with the Rock River improvement scheme, and interested in a line of stages between Chicago and Galena, which, having been consolidated with the line managed by the firm of Fink & Walker, finally became the Northwestern Stage Company, extending its operations throughout Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri—Mr. Sanger having charge of the Western Division, for a time, with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1851 he became the head of the firm of Sanger, Camp & Co., contractors for the construction of the Western (or Illinois) Division of the Ohio & Mississippi (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railway, upon which he

was employed for several years. Other works with which he was connected were the North Missouri Railroad and the construction of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, as member of the firm of Sanger & Casey, for a time, also lessees of convict labor. In 1862 Mr. Sanger received from Governor Yates, by request of President Lincoln, a commission as Colonel, and was assigned to staff duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the war he became largely interested in stone quarries adjacent to Joliet; also had an extensive contract, from the City of Chicago, for deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Oakland, Cal., March 23, 1875, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.—**JAMES YOUNG (SANGER)**, brother of the preceding, was born at Sutton, Vt., March 14, 1814; in boyhood spent some time in a large mercantile establishment at Pittsburg, Pa., later being associated with his father and elder brother in contracts on the Erie Canal and similar works in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. At the age of 22 he came with his father's family to St. Joseph, Mich., where they established a large supply store, and engaged in bridge-building and similar enterprises. At a later period, in connection with his father and his brother, L. P. Sanger, he was prominently connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—the aqueduct at Ottawa and the locks at Peru being constructed by them. About 1850 the Construction Company, of which he and his brother, L. P. Sanger, were leading members, undertook the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi (now Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., and were prominently identified with other railroad enterprises in Southern Illinois, Missouri and California. Died, July 3, 1867, when consummating arrangements for the performance of a large contract on the Union Pacific Railroad.

SANITARY COMMISSION. (See *Illinois Sanitary Commission*.)

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO. (See *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

SAUGANASH, the Indian name of a half-breed known as Capt. Billy Caldwell, the son of a British officer and a Pottawatomie woman, born in Canada about 1780; received an education from the Jesuits at Detroit, and was able to speak and write English and French, besides several Indian dialects; was a friend of Tecumseh's and, during the latter part of his life, a devoted friend of the whites. He took up his residence in Chicago about 1820, and, in 1826, was a Justice of the Peace, while nominally a

subject of Great Britain and a Chief of the Ottawa and Pottawatomies. In 1828 the Government, in consideration of his services, built for him the first frame house ever erected in Chicago, which he occupied until his departure with his tribe for Council Bluffs in 1836. By a treaty, made Jan. 2, 1830, reservations were granted by the Government to Sauganash, Shabona and other friendly Indians (see *Shabona*), and 1,240 acres on the North Branch of Chicago River set apart for Caldwell, which he sold before leaving the country. Died, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1841.

SAVAGE, George S. F., D.D., clergyman, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied theology at Andover and New Haven, graduating in 1847; was ordained a home missionary the same year and spent twelve years as pastor at St. Charles, Ill., for four years being corresponding editor of "The Prairie Herald" and "The Congregational Herald." For ten years he was in the service of the American Tract Society, and, during the Civil War, was engaged in sanitary and religious work in the army. In 1870 he was appointed Western Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, remaining two years, after which he became Financial Secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He has also been a Director of the institution since 1854, a Trustee of Beloit College since 1850, and, for several years, editor and publisher of "The Congregational Review."

SAVANNA, a city in Carroll County, situated on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; is 10 miles west of Mount Carroll, and about 20 miles north of Clinton, Iowa. It is an important shipping point and contains several manufactories of machinery, lumber, flour, etc. It has a State bank, several churches, two graded schools and two daily and weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,000; (1890), 3,097.

SAVBROOK, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 16 miles east of Bloomington. The district is agricultural; the town has a bank and two newspapers. Population (1880), 734; (1890), 851.

SCATES, Walter Bennett, jurist and soldier, was born at South Boston, Halifax County, Va., Jan. 18, 1808; was taken in infancy to Hopkinsville, Ky., where he resided until 1831, having meanwhile learned the printer's trade at Nashville and studied law at Louisville. In 1831 he removed to Frankfort, Franklin County, Ill.,

where, for a time, he was County Surveyor. In 1836, having been appointed Attorney-General, he removed to Vandalia, then the seat of government, but resigned at the close of the same year to accept the judgeship of the Third Judicial Circuit, and took up his residence at Shawneetown. In 1841 he was one of five new Judges added to the Supreme Court bench, the others being Sidney Breese, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Ford and Samuel H. Treat. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, and, in January, 1847, resigned his seat upon the bench to resume practice. The same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In June, 1854, he again took a seat upon the Supreme Court bench, being chosen to succeed Lyman Trumbull, but resigned in May, 1857, and resumed practice in Chicago. In 1862 he volunteered in defense of the Union, received a Major's commission and was assigned to duty on the staff of General McClelland; was made, Assistant Adjutant-General and mustered out in January, 1866. In July, 1866, President Johnson appointed him Collector of Customs at Chicago, which position he filled until July 1, 1869, when he was removed by President Grant, during the same period, being ex-officio custodian of United States funds, the office of Assistant Treasurer not having been then created. Died, at Evanston, Oct. 26, 1886.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, lawyer and banker, was born at Whitefield, Maine, July 27, 1812; after graduating at Waterville (now Colby) University in 1831, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hallowell, in 1835 removing to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. After a year spent as deputy in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Cook County, during which he prepared a revision of the Illinois statutes, he was appointed attorney for the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and, in 1839, became reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he held until 1845. In the meantime, he was associated with several prominent lawyers, his first legal firm being that of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, which was continued up to the fire of 1871. A large operator in real estate and identified with many enterprises of a public or benevolent character, his most important financial venture was in connection with the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which conducted an extensive banking business for many years, and of which he was the President and leading spirit. As a citizen he was progressive,

public-spirited and liberal. He was one of the main promoters and organizers of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, the first railroad to run west from Lake Michigan; was also prominently identified with the founding of the Chicago public school system, a Trustee of the (old) Chicago University, and one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society — being the first President of the latter body. He erected, at a cost of \$30,000, the Fort Dearborn Observatory, in which he caused to be placed the most powerful telescope which had at that time been brought to the West. He also maintained the observatory at his own expense. He was the pioneer of Swedenborgianism in Chicago, and, in politics, a staunch Whig, and, later, an ardent Republican. In 1844 he was one of the founders of "The Chicago American," a paper designed to advance the candidacy of Henry Clay for the Presidency; and, in 1872, when "The Chicago Tribune" espoused the Liberal Republican cause, he started "The Inter-Ocean" as a Republican organ, being, for some time, its sole proprietor and editor-in-chief. He was one of the first to encourage the adoption of the homeopathic system of medicine in Chicago, and was prominently connected with the founding of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Hahnemann Hospital, being a Trustee in both for many years. As a member of the General Assembly he secured the passage of many important measures, among them being legislation looking toward the bettering of the currency and the banking system. He accumulated a large fortune, but lost most of it by the fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873. Died, in Chicago, March 17, 1890.

SCARRITT, Nathan, pioneer, was born in Connecticut, came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1820, and, in 1821, located in Scarritt's Prairie, Madison County. His sons afterward became influential in business and Methodist church circles. Died, Dec. 12, 1847.

SCENERY, NATURAL. Notwithstanding the uniformity of surface which characterizes a country containing no mountain ranges, but which is made up largely of natural prairies, there are a number of localities in Illinois where scenery of a picturesque, and even bold and rugged character, may be found. One of the most striking of these features is produced by a spur or low range of hills from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State from the vicinity of Grand

Tower in Jackson County, through the northern part of Union, and through portions of Williamson, Johnson, Saline, Pope and Hardin Counties. Grand Tower, the initial point in the western part of the State, is an isolated cliff of limestone, standing out in the channel of the Mississippi, and forming an island nearly 100 feet above low-water level. It has been a conspicuous landmark for navigators ever since the discovery of the Mississippi. "Fountain Bluff," a few miles above Grand Tower, is another conspicuous point immediately on the river bank, formed by some isolated hills about three miles long by a mile and a half wide, which have withstood the forces that excavated the valley now occupied by the Mississippi. About half a mile from the lower end of this hill, with a low valley between them, is a smaller eminence known as the "Devil's Bake Oven." The main chain of bluffs, known as the "Back Bone," is about five miles from the river, and rises to a height of nearly 700 feet above low-tide in the Gulf of Mexico, or more than 400 feet above the level of the river at Cairo. "Bald Knob" is a very prominent inland bluff promontory near Alta Pass on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the northern part of Union County, with an elevation above tide-water of 985 feet. The highest point in this range of hills is reached in the northeastern part of Pope County—the elevation at that point (as ascertained by Prof. Rolfe of the State University at Champaign) being 1,046 feet.—There is some striking scenery in the neighborhood of Grafton between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois, as well as some distance up the latter stream—though the landscape along the middle section of the Illinois is generally monotonous or only gently undulating, except at Peoria and a few other points, where bluffs rise to a considerable height. On the Upper Illinois, beginning at Peru, the scenery again becomes picturesque, including the celebrated "Starved Rock," the site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis (which see). This rock rises to a perpendicular height of about 125 feet from the surface of the river at the ordinary stage. On the opposite side of the river, about four miles below Ottawa, is "Buffalo Rock," an isolated ridge of rock about two miles long by forty to sixty rods wide, evidently once an island at a period when the Illinois River occupied the whole valley. Additional interest is given to both these localities by their association with early history. Deer Park, on the Vermilion River—some two miles from where it empties into the Illinois, just below "Starved

Rock"—is a peculiar grotto-like formation, caused by a ravine which enters the Vermilion at this point. Ascending this ravine from its mouth, for a quarter of a mile, between almost perpendicular walls, the road terminates abruptly at a dome-like overhanging rock which widens at this point to about 150 feet in diameter at the base, with a height of about 75 feet. A clear spring of water gushes from the base of the cliff, and, at certain seasons of the year, a beautiful water-fall pours from the cliffs into a little lake at the bottom of the chasm. There is much other striking scenery higher up, on both the Illinois and Fox Rivers.—A point which arrested the attention of the earliest explorers in this region was Mount Joliet, near the city of that name. It is first mentioned by St. Cosme in 1698, and has been variously known as Monjolly, Mont Jolie, Mount Juliet, and Mount Joliet. It had an elevation, in early times, of about 30 feet with a level top 1,300 by 225 feet. Prof. O. H. Marshall, in "The American Antiquarian," expresses the opinion that, originally, it was an island in the river, which, at a remote period, swept down the valley of the Des Plaines. Mount Joliet was a favorite rallying point of Illinois Indians, who were accustomed to hold their councils at its base.—The scenery along Rock River is not striking from its boldness, but it attracted the attention of early explorers by the picturesque beauty of its groves, undulating plains and sheets of water. The highest and most abrupt elevations are met with in Jo Daviess County, near the Wisconsin State line. Pilot Knob, a natural mound about three miles south of Galena and two miles from the Mississippi, has been a landmark well known to tourists and river men ever since the Upper Mississippi began to be navigated. Towering above the surrounding bluffs, it reaches an altitude of some 430 feet above the ordinary level of Fever River. A chain of some half dozen of these mounds extends some four or five miles in a northeasterly direction from Pilot Knob, Waddell's and Jackson's Mounds being conspicuous among them. There are also some castellated rocks around the city of Galena which are very striking. Charles Mound, belonging to the system already referred to, is believed to be the highest elevation in the State. It stands near the Wisconsin State line, and, according to Prof. Rolfe, has an altitude of 314 feet above the Illinois Central Railroad at Scales' Mound Station, and, 1,257 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

SCHAUMBERG, a village in Schaumberg Township, Cook County. Population, 573.

SCHNEIDER, George, journalist and banker, was born at Pirnasens, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1823. Being sentenced to death for his participation in the attempted rebellion of 1848, he escaped to America in 1849, going from New York to Cleveland, and afterwards to St. Louis. There, in connection with his brother, he established a German daily—"The New Era"—which was intensely anti-slavery and exerted a decided political influence, especially among persons of German birth. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, where he became editor of "The Staats Zeitung," in which he vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill on its introduction by Senator Douglas. His attitude and articles gave such offense to the partisan friends of this measure, that "The Zeitung" was threatened with destruction by a mob in 1855. He early took advanced ground in opposition to slavery, and was a member of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur in 1856, and of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington the same year, as well as of the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, participating in the nomination of both John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 he was a member of the Chicago Union Defense Committee, and was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Consul-General at Elsinore, Denmark. Returning to America in 1862, he disposed of his interest in "The Staats Zeitung" and was appointed the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District. On retiring from this office he engaged in banking, subsequently becoming President of the National Bank of Illinois, with which he was associated for a quarter of a century. In 1877 President Hayes tendered him the ministry to Switzerland, which he declined. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, also serving for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, Major-General, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; brought to Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., in 1843, and, two years later, removed to Freeport; graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1853, as classmate of Generals McPherson and Sheridan; was assigned to the artillery service and served two years in Florida, after which he spent five years (1855-60) as an instructor at West Point. At the beginning of the Civil War he was on leave of absence, acting as Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis, but, waiving his leave, he at once returned to duty and was appointed mustering officer;

then, by permission of the War Department, entered the First Missouri Volunteers as Major, serving as Chief of Staff to General Lyon in the early battles in Missouri, including Wilson's Creek. His subsequent career included the organization of the Missouri State Militia (1862), command of the Army of the Frontier in Southwest Missouri, command of the Department of the Missouri and Ohio, participation in the Atlanta campaign and co-operation with Sherman in the capture of the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina—his army having been transferred for this purpose, from Tennessee by way of Washington. After the close of the war he went on a special mission to Mexico to investigate the French occupation of that country; was commander of the Department of the Potomac, and served as Secretary of War, by appointment of President Johnson, from June, 1868, to March, 1869. On retiring from the Cabinet he was commissioned a full Major-General and held various Division and Department commands until 1886, when, on the death of General Sherman, he succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington. He was retired under the age limit, Sept. 29, 1895. His present home is in Washington.

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1834; acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools during boyhood, meanwhile gaining some knowledge of the higher branches through toilsome application to text-books without a preceptor. At the age of 20 he entered the law school at Louisville, Ky., graduating two years later, and beginning practice at Marshall, Ill. He defrayed his expenses at the law school from the proceeds of the sale of a small piece of land to which he had fallen heir. In 1856 he was elected State's Attorney, and, in 1860, was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature. After serving one term he returned to his professional career and succeeded in building up a profitable practice. In 1869-70 he represented Clark and Cumberland Counties in the Constitutional Convention, and, in 1870, became Solicitor for the Vandalia Railroad. In 1873 he was elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State for the Middle Grand Division, caused by the resignation of Judge Anthony Thornton, and re-elected without opposition in 1879 and 1888. Died, in office, Feb. 13, 1893. It has been claimed that President Cleveland would have tendered him the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, had he not insistently declined to accept the honor.

SCHOOL-HOUSES, EARLY. The primitive school-houses of Illinois were built of logs, and were extremely rude, as regards both structure and furnishing. Indeed, the earliest pioneers rarely erected a special building to be used as a school-house. An old smoke-house, an abandoned dwelling, an old block-house, or the loft or one end of a settler's cabin not unfrequently answered the purpose, and the church and the court-house were often made to accommodate the school. When a school-house, as such, was to be built, the men of the district gathered at the site selected, bringing their axes and a few other tools, with their ox-teams, and devoted four or five days to constructing a house into which, perhaps, not a nail was driven. Trees were cut from the public lands, and, without hewing, fashioned into a cabin. Sixteen feet square was usually considered the proper dimensions. In the walls were cut two holes, one for a door to admit light and air, and the other for the open fireplace, from which rose a chimney, usually built of sticks and mud, on the outside. Danger of fire was averted by thickly lining the inside of the chimney with clay mortar. Sometimes, but only with great labor, stone was substituted for mortar made from the clay soil. The chimneys were always wide, seldom less than six feet, and sometimes extending across one entire end of the building. The fuel used was wood cut directly from the forest, frequently in its green state, dragged to the spot in the form of logs or entire trees to be cut by the older pupils in lengths suited to the width of the chimney. Occasionally there was no chimney, the fire, in some of the most primitive structures, being built on the earth and the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. In such houses a long board was set up on the windward side, and shifted from side to side as the wind varied. Stones or logs answered for andirons, clapboards served as shovels, and no one complained of the lack of tongs. Roofs were made of roughly split clapboards, held in place by "weight poles" laid on the boards, and by supports starting from "eaves poles." The space between the logs, which constituted the walls of the building, was filled in with blocks of wood or "chinking," and the crevices, both exterior and interior, daubed over with clay mortar, in which straw was sometimes mixed to increase its adhesiveness. On one side of the structure one or two logs were sometimes cut out to allow the admission of light; and, as glass could not always be procured, rain and snow were excluded and light admitted by the use of greased paper. Over

this space a board, attached to the outer wall by leather hinges, was sometimes suspended to keep out the storms. The placing of a glass window in a country school-house at Edwardsville, in 1824, was considered an important event. Ordinarily the floor was of the natural earth, although this was sometimes covered with a layer of clay, firmly packed down. Only the more pretentious school-houses had "punccheon floors"; i. e., floors made of split logs roughly hewn. Few had "ceilings" (so-called), the latter being usually made of clapboards, sometimes of bark, on which was spread earth, to keep out the cold. The seats were also of punccheons (without backs) supported on four legs made of pieces of poles inserted through augur holes. No one had a desk, except the advanced pupils who were learning to write. For their convenience a broader and smoother punccheon was fastened into the wall by wooden pins, in such a way that it would slope downward toward the pupil, the front being supported by a brace extending from the wall. When a pupil was writing he faced the wall. When he had finished this task, he "reversed himself" and faced the teacher and his schoolmates. These adjuncts completed the furnishings, with the exception of a split-bottomed chair for the teacher (who seldom had a desk) and a pail, or "piggin," of water, with a gourd for a drinking cup. Rough and uncouth as these structures were, they were evidences of public spirit and of appreciation of the advantages of education. They were built and maintained by mutual aid and sacrifice, and, in them, some of the great men of the State and Nation obtained that primary training which formed the foundation of their subsequent careers. (See *Education*.)

SCHUYLER COUNTY, located in the western portion of the State, has an area of 430 square miles, and was named for Gen. Philip Schuyler. The first American settlers arrived in 1823, and, among the earliest pioneers, were Calvin Hobart, William H. Taylor and Orris McCartney. The county was organized from a portion of Pike County, in 1825, the first Commissioners being Thomas Blair, Thomas McKee and Samuel Horney. The Commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat, selected a site in the eastern part of the county about one mile west of the present village of Pleasant View, to which the name of Beardstown was given, and where the earliest court was held, Judge John York Sawyer presiding, with Hart Fellows as Clerk, and Orris McCartney, Sheriff. This location, however, proving unsatisfactory, new Commissioners were ap-

pointed, who, in the early part of 1826, selected the present site of the city of Rushville, some five miles west of the point originally chosen. The new seat of justice was first called Rushton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but the name was afterwards changed to Rushville. Ephraim Eggleston was the pioneer of Rushville. The surface of the county is rolling, and the region contains excellent farming land, which is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous creeks. Population (1880), 16,249; (1890), 16,213.

SCHWATKA, Frederick, Arctic explorer, was born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849; graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1871, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, serving on the frontier until 1877, meantime studying law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in 1875, and graduating in medicine in 1876. Having his interest excited by reports of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, found by the Esquimaux, he obtained leave of absence in 1878, and, with Wm. H. Gilder as second in command, sailed from New York in the "Eothen," June 19, for King William's Land. The party returned, Sept. 22, 1880, having found and buried the skeletons of many of Franklin's party, besides discovering relics which tended to clear up the mystery of their fate. During this period he made a sledge journey of 3,251 miles. Again, in 1883, he headed an exploring expedition up the Yukon River. After a brief return to army duty he tendered his resignation in 1885, and the next year led a special expedition to Alaska, under the auspices of "The New York Times," later making a voyage of discovery among the Aleutian Islands. In 1889 he conducted an expedition to Northern Mexico, where he found many interesting relics of Aztec civilization and of the cliff and cave-dwellers. He received the Roquette Arctic Medal from the Geographical Society of Paris, and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia; also published several volumes relating to his researches, under the titles, "Along Alaska's Great River"; "The Franklin Search Under Lieutenant Schwatka"; "Nimrod of the North"; and "Children of the Cold." Died, at Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCOTT, James W., journalist, was born in Walworth County, Wis., June 26, 1849, the son of a printer, editor and publisher. While a boy he accompanied his father to Galena, where the latter established a newspaper, and where he learned the printer's trade. After graduating from the Galena high school, he entered Beloit

College, but left at the end of his sophomore year. Going to New York, he became interested in floriculture, at the same time contributing short articles to horticultural periodicals. Later he was a compositor in Washington. His first newspaper venture was the publication of a weekly newspaper in Maryland in 1872. Returning to Illinois, conjointly with his father he started "The Industrial Press" at Galena, but, in 1875, removed to Chicago. There he purchased "The Daily National Hotel Reporter," from which he withdrew a few years later. In May, 1881, in conjunction with others, he organized The Chicago Herald Company, in which he ultimately secured a controlling interest. His journalistic and executive capability soon brought additional responsibilities. He was chosen President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of the Chicago Press Club, and of the United Press—the latter being an organization for the collection and dissemination of telegraphic news to journals throughout the United States and Canada. He was also conspicuously connected with the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Press Committee. In 1893 he started an evening paper at Chicago, which he named "The Post." Early in 1895 he purchased "The Chicago Times," intending to consolidate it with "The Herald," but before the final consummation of his plans, he died suddenly, while on a business visit in New York, April 14, 1895.

SCOTT, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., August 1, 1824; his father being of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother a Virginian. His attendance upon district schools was supplemented by private tuition, and his early education was the best that the comparatively new country afforded. He read law at Belleville, was admitted to the bar in 1848, removed to McLean County, which continued to be his home for nearly fifty years. He served as County School Commissioner from 1849 to 1852, and, in the latter year, was elected County Judge. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the State Senate, frequently speaking from the same platform with Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed David Davis on the elevation of the latter to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1870, a new judicial election being rendered necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, Judge Scott was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court

for a term of nine years; was re-elected in 1879, but declined a renomination in 1888. The latter years of his life were devoted to his private affairs. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 21, 1898. Shortly before his death Judge Scott published a volume containing a History of the Illinois Supreme Court, including brief sketches of the early occupants of the Supreme Court bench and early lawyers of the State.

SCOTT, Matthew Thompson, agriculturist and real-estate operator, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24, 1828; graduated at Centre College in 1846, then spent several years looking after his father's landed interests in Ohio, when he came to Illinois and invested largely in lands for himself and others. He laid out the town of Chenoa in 1856; lived in Springfield in 1870-72, when he removed to Bloomington, where he organized the McLean County Coal Company, remaining as its head until his death; was also the founder of "The Bloomington Bulletin," in 1878. Died, at Bloomington, May 21, 1891.

SCOTT, Owen, journalist and ex-Congressman, was born in Jackson Township, Effingham County, Ill., July 6, 1848, reared on a farm, and, after receiving a thorough common-school education, became a teacher, and was, for eight years, Superintendent of Schools for his native county. In January, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, but abandoned practice, ten years later, to engage in newspaper work. His first publication was "The Effingham Democrat," which he left to become proprietor and manager of "The Bloomington Bulletin." He was also publisher of "The Illinois Freeman," a monthly periodical. Before removing to Bloomington he filled the offices of City Attorney and Mayor of Effingham, and also served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat from the Fourteenth Illinois District to the Fifty-second Congress. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Benjamin F. Funk. During the past few years, Mr. Scott has been editor of "The Bloomington Leader."

SCOTT COUNTY, lies in the western part of the State adjoining the Illinois River, and has an area of 248 square miles. The region was originally owned by the Kickapoo Indians, who ceded it to the Government by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819. Six months later (in January, 1820) a party of Kentuckians settled near Lynnville (now in Morgan County), their names being Thomas Stevens, James Scott, Alfred Miller, Thomas Allen, John Scott and

Adam Miller. Allen erected the first house in the county, John Scott the second and Adam Miller the third. About the same time came Stephen M. Umpstead, whose wife was the first white woman in the county. Other pioneers were Jedediah Webster, Stephen Pierce, Joseph Densmore, Jesse Roberts, and Samuel Bogard. The country was rough and the conveniences of civilization few and remote. Settlers took their corn to Edwardsville to be ground, and went to Alton for their mail. Turbulence early showed itself, and, in 1822, a band of "Regulators" was organized from the best citizens, who meted out a rough and ready sort of justice, until 1830, occasionally shooting a desperado at his cabin door. Scott County was cut off from Morgan and organized in 1839. It contains good farming land, much of it being originally timbered, and it is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous small streams. Winchester is the county-seat. Population of the county (1880), 10,741; (1890), 10,304.

SCRIPPS, John L., journalist, was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 18, 1818; was taken to Rushville, Ill., in childhood, and educated at McKendree College; studied law and came to Chicago in 1847, with the intention of practicing, but, a year or so later, bought a third interest in "The Chicago Tribune," which had been established during the previous year. In 1852 he withdrew from "The Tribune," and, in conjunction with William Bross (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor), established "The Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in July, 1858, under the name of "The Press and Tribune," Mr. Scripps remaining one of the editors of the new concern. In 1861 he was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1865, when, having sold his interest in "The Tribune," he engaged in the banking business as a member of the firm of Scripps, Preston & Kean. His health, however, soon showed signs of failure, and he died, Sept. 21, 1866, at Minneapolis, Minn., whither he had gone in hopes of restoration. Mr. Scripps was a finished and able writer who did much to elevate the standard of Chicago journalism.

SCROGGS, George, journalist, was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1842—the son of Dr. John W. Scroggs, who came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1851, and, in 1858, took charge of "The Central Illinois Gazette." In 1860-67 Dr. Scroggs was active in securing the location of the State University at Champaign, afterwards serving as a member of the first Board

of Trustees of that institution. The son, at the age of 15, became an apprentice in his father's printing office, continuing until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being promoted through the positions of Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant, and finally serving on the staffs of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Gen. James D. Morgan, but declining a commission as Adjutant of the Sixtieth Illinois. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamanga, Mission Ridge and the march with Sherman to the sea, in the latter being severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C. He remained in the service until July, 1865, when he resigned; then entered the University at Champaign, later studied law, meanwhile writing for "The Champaign Gazette and Union," of which he finally became sole proprietor. In 1877 he was appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, and, the following year, was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, but, before the close of the session (1879), received the appointment of United States Consul to Hamburg, Germany. He was compelled to surrender this position, a year later, on account of ill-health, and, returning home, died, Oct. 15, 1880.

SEATONVILLE, a village in Hall Township, Bureau County. Population (1890), 536.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State of Illinois from its admission into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent: Elias Kent Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824 to January, 1825 (failed of confirmation by the Senate); George Forquer, 1825-28; Alexander Pope Field, 1828-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840-41 (served three months—resigned to take a seat on the Supreme bench); Lyman Trumbull, 1841-43; Thompson Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-50; David L. Gregg, 1850-53; Alexander Starne, 1853-57; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857-65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-69; Edward Rummel, 1869-73; George H. Harlow, 1873-81; Henry D. Dement, 1881-89; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889-93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893-97; James A. Rose, 1897—. Nathaniel Pope and Joseph Phillips were the only Secretaries of Illinois during the Territorial period, the former serving from 1809 to 1816, and the latter from 1816 to 1818. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of the Secretary of State was filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, but without limitation as to term of office. By the Constitution of 1848, and again by that of 1870, that officer was made elective by the people at the same time as the Governor, for a term of four years.

SECRET TREASONABLE SOCIETIES. Early in the War of the Rebellion there sprang up, at various points in the Northwest, organizations of persons disaffected toward the National Government. They were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. At first they were known by such titles as "Circles of Honor," "Mutual Protective Associations," etc. But they had kindred aims and their members were soon united in one organization, styled "Knights of the Golden Circle." Its secrets having been partially disclosed, this body ceased to exist—or, it would be more correct to say, changed its name—being soon succeeded (1863) by an organization of similar character, called the "American Knights." These societies, as first formed, were rather political than military. The "American Knights" had more forcible aims, but this, in turn, was also exposed, and the order was re-organized under the name of "Sons of Liberty." The last named order started in Indiana, and, owing to its more perfect organization, rapidly spread over the Northwest, acquiring much more strength and influence than its predecessors had done. The ultimate authority of the organization was vested in a Supreme Council, whose officers were a "supreme commander," "secretary of state," and "treasurer." Each State represented formed a division, under a "deputy grand commander." States were divided into military districts, under "major-generals." County lodges were termed "temples." The order was virtually an officered army, and its aims were aggressive. It had its commander-in-chief, its brigades and its regiments. Three degrees were recognized, and the oaths of secrecy taken at each initiation surpassed, in binding force, either the oath of allegiance or an oath taken in a court of justice. The maintenance of slavery, and forcible opposition to a coercive policy by the Government in dealing with secession, were the pivotal doctrines of the order. Its methods and purposes were to discourage enlistments and resist a draft; to aid and protect deserters; to disseminate treasonable literature; to aid the Confederates in destroying Government property. Clement L. Vallandigham, the expatriated traitor, was at its head, and, in 1864, claimed that it had a numerical strength of 400,000, of whom 65,000 were in Illinois. Many overt

acts were committed, but the organization, having been exposed and defeated in its objects, disbanded in 1865. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

SELBY, Paul, editor, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 20, 1825; removed with his parents, in 1837, to Van Buren County, Iowa, but, at the age of 19, went to Southern Illinois, where he spent four years teaching, chiefly in Madison County. In 1848 he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, but left the institution during his junior year to assume the editorship of "The Morgan Journal," at Jacksonville, with which he remained until the fall of 1858, covering the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which "The Journal" took an active part. He was a member of the Anti-Nebraska (afterwards known as Republican) State Convention, which met at Springfield, in October, 1854 (the first ever held in the State), and, on Feb. 22, 1856, attended and presided over a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State at Decatur, called to devise a line of policy for the newly organizing Republican party. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) This body appointed the first Republican State Central Committee and designated the date of the Bloomington Convention of May 29, following, which put in nomination the first Republican State ticket ever named in Illinois, which ticket was elected in the following November. (See *Bloomington Convention*.) In 1859 he prepared a pamphlet giving a history of the celebrated Canal scrip fraud, which was widely circulated. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.) Going South in the fall of 1859, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Louisiana until the last of June, 1861. Just two weeks before the fall of Fort Sumter he was denounced to his Southern neighbors as an "abolitionist" and falsely charged with having been connected with the "underground railroad," in letters from secession sympathizers in the North, whose personal and political enmity he had incurred while conducting a Republican paper in Illinois, some of whom referred to Jefferson Davis, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, and other Southern leaders as vouchers for their characters. He at once invited an investigation by the Board of Trustees of the institution, of which he was the Principal, when that body—although composed, for the most part, of Southern men—on the basis of testimonials from prominent citizens of Jacksonville, and other evidence, adopted resolutions declaring the charges prompted by personal hostility, and delivered the letters of his accusers into

his hands. Returning North with his family in July, 1861, he spent some nine months in the commissary and transportation branches of the service at Cairo and at Paducah, Ky. In July, 1862, he became associate editor of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, remaining until November, 1863. The next six months were spent as Assistant Deputy Collector in the Custom House at New Orleans, but, returning North in June, 1866, he soon after became identified with the Chicago press, serving, first upon the staff of "The Evening Journal" and, later, on "The Republican." In May, 1868, he assumed the editorship of "The Quincy Whig," ultimately becoming part proprietor of that paper, but, in January, 1874, resumed his old place on "The State Journal," four years later becoming one of its proprietors. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes Postmaster of Springfield, was reappointed by Arthur in 1884, but resigned in 1886. Meanwhile he had sold his interest in "The Journal," but the following year organized a new company for its purchase, when he resumed his former position as editor. In 1889 he disposed of his holding in "The Journal," finally removing to Chicago, where he has been employed in literary work. In all he has been engaged in editorial work over thirty-five years, of which eighteen were spent upon "The State Journal." In 1860 Mr. Selby was complimented by his Alma Mater with the honorary degree of A. M. He has been twice married, first to Miss Erra Post, of Springfield, who died in November, 1865, leaving two daughters, and, in 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

SEMPLE, James, United States Senator, was born in Green County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1798, of Scotch descent; after learning the tanner's trade, studied law and emigrated to Illinois in 1818, removing to Missouri four years later, where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Illinois in 1828, he began practice at Edwardsville, but later became a citizen of Alton. During the Black Hawk War he served as Brigadier-General. He was thrice elected to the lower house of the Legislature (1832, '34 and '36), and was Speaker during the last two terms. In 1833 he was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, but served only until the following year, and, in 1837, was appointed Minister to Granada, South America. In 1843 he was appointed, and afterwards elected, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel McRoberts, at the expiration of his term (1847) retiring to private

life. He laid out the town of Elsau, in Jersey County, just south of which he owned a large estate on the Mississippi bluffs, where he died, Dec. 20, 1866.

SENECA (formerly Crotty), a village of La Salle County, situated on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 13 miles east of Ottawa. It has a graded school, several churches, a bank, some manufactures, grain warehouses and one newspaper. Population (1880), 738; (1890), 1,190.

SENN, (Dr.) Nicholas, physician and surgeon, was born in the Canton of St. Gaul, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844; was brought to America at 8 years of age, his parents settling at Washington, Wis. He received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, and, in 1864, began the study of medicine, graduating at the Chicago Medical College in 1868. After some eighteen months spent as resident physician in the Cook County Hospital, he began practice at Ashford, Wis., but removed to Milwaukee in 1874, where he became attending physician of the Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe, graduated the following year from the University of Munich, and, on his return, became Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College in Chicago—also has held the chair of the Practice of Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Senn has achieved great success and won an international reputation in the treatment of difficult cases of abdominal surgery. He is the author of a number of volumes on different branches of surgery which are recognized as standard authorities. A few years ago he purchased the extensive library of the late Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery in the University of Gottingen, which he presented to the Newberry Library of Chicago. In 1893, Dr. Senn was appointed Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, and has also been President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, besides being identified with various other medical bodies. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed, by President McKinley, a Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Colonel, and rendered most efficient aid in the military branch of the service at Camp Chickamauga and in the Santiago campaign.

SEXTON, (Col.) James A., Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, was born in the city of Chicago, Jan. 5, 1844; in April,

1861, being then only a little over 17, enlisted as a private soldier under the first call for troops issued by President Lincoln; at the close of his term was appointed a Sergeant, with authority to recruit a company which afterwards was attached to the Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry. Later, he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh with the rank of Lieutenant, and, a few months after, to the Seventy-second with a commission as Captain of Company D, which he had recruited. As commander of his regiment, then constituting a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, he participated in the battles of Columbia, Duck Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and in the Nashville campaign. Both at Nashville and Franklin he was wounded, and again, at Spanish Fort, by a piece of shell which broke his leg. His regiment took part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, and, while it went out 967 strong in officers and men, it returned with only 332, all told, although it had been recruited by 234 men. He was known as "The boy Captain," being only 18 years old when he received his first commission, and 21 when, after participating in the Mobile campaign, he was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he engaged in planting in the South, purchasing a plantation in Lowndes County, Ala., but, in 1867, returned to Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Cribben, Sexton & Co., stove manufacturers, from which he retired in 1898. In 1884 he served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket for the Fourth District, and, in 1889, was appointed, by President Harrison, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving over five years. In 1888 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, and, ten years later, to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the order, which he held at the time of his death. He had also been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and, during most of the time, President of the Board. Towards the close of the year 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Commission to investigate the conduct of the Spanish-American War, but, before the Commission had concluded its labors, was taken with "the grip," which developed into pneumonia, from which he died in Washington, Feb. 5, 1899.

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1829; graduated from Columbia College in 1850, and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1854. He received both minor

and major orders at the hands of Bishop Potter, being made deacon in 1854 and ordained priest in 1855. For several years he was engaged in missionary work. During this period he was prominently identified with the founding of St. Stephen's College. After serving as rector in various parishes, in 1865 he was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New York Seminary, and, ten years later, was chosen Dean of the institution, still retaining his professorship. Racine College conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D., in 1867, and Columbia that of LL.D. in 1878. In 1874 he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but failed of confirmation in the House of Deputies. Upon the erection of the new diocese of Springfield (1877) he accepted and was consecrated Bishop at Trinity Church, N. Y., June 11, 1878. He was a prominent member of the Third Pan-Anglican Council (London, 1885), and has done much to foster the growth and extend the influence of his church in his diocese.

SHABONA, a village of De Kalb County, on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles west of Aurora. Population (1890), 502.

SHABONA (or Shabbona), an Ottawa Chief, was born near the Maumee River, in Ohio, about 1775, and served under Tecumseh from 1807 to the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1810 he accompanied Tecumseh and Capt. Billy Caldwell (see *Sauganash*) to the homes of the Pottawatomies and other tribes within the present limits of Illinois and Wisconsin, to secure their co-operation in driving the white settlers out of the country. At the battle of the Thames, he was by the side of Tecumseh when he fell, and both he and Caldwell, losing faith in their British allies, soon after submitted to the United States through General Cass at Detroit. Shabona was opposed to Black Hawk in 1832, and did much to thwart the plans of the latter and aid the whites. Having married a daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, who had a village on the Illinois River east of the present city of Ottawa, he lived there for some time, but finally removed 25 miles north to Shabona's Grove in De Kalb County. Here he remained till 1837, when he removed to Western Missouri. Black Hawk's followers having a reservation near by, hostilities began between them, in which a son and nephew of Shabona were killed. He finally returned to his old home in Illinois, but found it occupied by whites, who drove him from the grove that bore his name. Some friends then bought for him twenty acres of land on Mazon Creek, near Morris, where he

died, July 27, 1859. He is described as a noble specimen of his race. A life of him has been published by N. Matson (Chicago, 1878).

SHANNON, a village of Carroll County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 18 miles southwest of Freeport. It is an important trade center, has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 591.

SHAW, Aaron, former Congressman, born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1811; was educated at the Montgomery Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Goshen in that State. In 1833 he removed to Lawrence County, Ill. He has held various important public offices. He was a member of the first Internal Improvement Convention of the State; was chosen State's Attorney by the Legislature, in which body he served two terms; served four years as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit; was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856, and to the Forty-eighth in 1882, as a Democrat.

SHAW, James, lawyer, jurist, was born in Ireland, May 3, 1832, brought to this country in infancy and grew up on a farm in Cass County, Ill.; graduated from Illinois College in 1857, and, after admission to the bar, began practice at Mount Carroll. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1872, '76 and '78. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1877, and one of the Republican leaders on the floor during the succeeding session. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1891, to a seat on the Circuit bench from the Thirteenth Circuit, and, in 1897 was re-elected for the Fifteenth Circuit.

SHAWNEETOWN, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Gallatin County, 182 miles southeast of Springfield; situated on the Ohio River and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been laid out in 1808, and a place of importance in Territorial and early State history—noted for the number of prominent men who resided there. About 1818 it was one of the largest towns in the State. Coal and lead are mined in the surrounding country, and the city is a shipping point for both coal and farm products. Pork-packing and manufacturing are carried on to a moderate extent. Shawneetown has several mills, a foundry and machine shop, two or three banks and two weekly newspapers. The town has suffered severely from floods in the Ohio River, within the last few years, the most disastrous

being those of 1883 and 1898. Population (1880), 1,851; (1890), 2,100.

SHEAHAN, James W., journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., spent his early life, after reaching manhood, in Washington City as a Congressional Reporter, and, in 1847, reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention at Springfield. Through the influence of Senator Douglas he was induced, in 1854, to accept the editorship of "The Young America" newspaper at Chicago, which was soon after changed to "The Chicago Times." Here he remained until the fall of 1860, when, "The Times" having been sold and consolidated with "The Herald," a Buchanan-Breckenridge organ, he established a new paper called "The Morning Post." This he made representative of the views of the "War Democrats" as against "The Times," which was opposed to the war. In May, 1865, he sold the plant of "The Post" and it became "The Chicago Republican" — now "Inter Ocean." A few months later, Mr. Sheahan accepted a position as chief writer on the editorial staff of "The Chicago Tribune," which he retained until his death, June 17, 1883.

SHEFFIELD, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles east of Rock Island; has valuable coal mines, a bank and two newspapers. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 993.

SHELBY COUNTY, lies south of the center of the State, and contains an area of 776 square miles. The tide of immigration to this county was at first from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, although later it began to set in from the Northern States. The first cabin in the county was built by Simeon Wakefield on what is now the site of Williamsburg, first called Cold Spring. Joseph Daniel was the earliest settler in what is now Shelbyville, pre-empting ten acres, which he soon afterward sold to Joseph Oliver, the pioneer merchant of the county, and father of the first white child born within its limits. Other pioneers were Shimei Wakefield, Levi Casey and Samuel Hall. In lieu of hats the early settlers wore caps made of squirrel or coon skin, with the tails dangling at the backs, and he was regarded as well dressed who boasted a fringed buckskin shirt and trousers, with moccasins. The county was formed in 1827, and Shelbyville made the county-seat. Both county and town are named in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. County Judge Joseph Oliver held the first court in the cabin of Barnett Bone, and Judge Theophilus W. Smith presided over the

first Circuit Court in 1828. Coal is abundant, and limestone and sandstone are also found. The surface is somewhat rolling and well wooded. The Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the central and southeastern portions. The county lies in the very heart of the great corn belt of the State, and has excellent transportation facilities, being penetrated by four lines of railway. Population (1880), 30,270; (1890), 31,191.

SHELBYVILLE, the county-seat and an incorporated city of Shelby County, on the Kaskaskia River and two lines of railway, 23 miles southwest of Mattoon and 32 miles southeast of Decatur. Agriculture, coal-mining, and lumbering are all carried on in the surrounding region. In the city are a foundry, several large flouring mills, a woolen mill, agricultural implement works and other factories, besides a national bank (capital \$75,000) one daily, four weekly and one monthly periodicals. Population (1880), 2,939; (1890), 3,162; (1895), 3,320.

SHELDON, a village of Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 9 miles east of Watseka; has banks and a newspaper. The region is agricultural. Population (1880), 947; (1890), 910.

SHELDON, Benjamin R., jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, graduated from Williams College in 1831, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1836. Emigrating to Illinois, he located temporarily at Hennepin, Putnam County, but soon removed to Galena, and finally to Rockford. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which afterwards being divided, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Circuit, remaining until 1870, when he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding as Chief Justice in 1877. He was re-elected in 1879, but retired in 1888, being succeeded by the late Justice Bailey. Died, April 13, 1897.

SHEPPARD, Nathan, author and lecturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1834; graduated at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859; during the Civil War was special correspondent of "The New York World" and "The Chicago Journal" and "Tribune," and, during the Franco-German War, of "The Cincinnati Gazette;" also served as special American correspondent of "The London Times," and was a contributor to "Frazer's Magazine" and "Temple Bar." In 1873 he became a lecturer on Modern English Literature and Rhetoric in Chicago University and,

four years later, accepted a similar position in Allegheny College; also spent four years in Europe, lecturing in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1884 he founded the "Athenaeum" at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of which he was President until his death, early in 1888. "The Dickens Reader," "Character Readings from George Eliot" and "Essays of George Eliot" were among the volumes issued by him between 1881 and 1887. Died in New York City, Jan. 24, 1888.

SHERMAN, Alson Smith, early Chicago Mayor, was born at Barre, Vt., April 21, 1811, remaining there until 1836, when he came to Chicago and began business as a contractor and builder. Several years later he opened the first stone quarries at Lemont, Ill. Mr. Sherman spent many years in the service of Chicago as a public official. From 1840 to 1842 he was Captain of a company of militia; for two years served as Chief of the Fire Department, and was elected Alderman in 1842, serving again in 1846. In 1844, he was chosen Mayor, his administration being marked by the first extensive public improvements made in Chicago. After his term as Mayor he did much to secure a better water supply for the city. He was especially interested in promoting common school education, being for several years a member of the City School Board. He was Vice-President of the first Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. Retired from active pursuits, Mr. Sherman is now (1899) spending a serene old age at Waukegan, Ill.—**Oren** (Sherman) brother of the preceding and early Chicago merchant, was born at Barre, Vt., March 5, 1816. After spending several years in a mercantile house in Montpelier, Vt., at the age of twenty he came west, first to New Buffalo, Mich., and, in 1836, to Chicago, opening a dry-goods store there the next spring. With various partners Mr. Sherman continued in a general mercantile business until 1853, at the same time being extensively engaged in the provision trade, one-half the entire transactions in pork in the city passing through his hands. Next he engaged in developing stone quarries at Lemont, Ill.; also became extensively interested in the marble business, continuing in this until a few years after the panic of 1873, when he retired in consequence of a shock of paralysis. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 15, 1898.

SHERMAN, Elijah B., lawyer, was born at Fairfield, Vt., June 18, 1832—his family being distantly related to Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the late Gen. W. T. Sherman; gained his education in the

common schools and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1860; began teaching, but soon after enlisted as a private in the war for the Union; received a Lieutenant's commission, and served until captured on the eve of the battle at Antietam, when he was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, awaiting exchange. During this period he commenced reading law and, having resigned his commission, graduated from the law department of Chicago University in 1864. In 1876 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1878, and the following year appointed Master in Chancery of the United States District Court, a position which he still occupies. He has repeatedly been called upon to deliver addresses on political, literary and patriotic occasions, one of these being before the alumni of his alma mater, in 1884, when he was complimented with the degree of LL.D.

SHIELDS, James, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Ireland in 1810, emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1832. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and State Auditor in 1839. In 1843 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, in 1845, was made Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1846, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Mexican War gaining the brevet of Major-General at Cerro-Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded at Chapultepec, and mustered out in 1848. The same year he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory. In 1849 the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature elected him Senator, and he resigned his office in Oregon. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, and, in 1858, was chosen United States Senator from that State, his term expiring in 1859, when he established a residence in California. At the outbreak of the Civil War (1861) he was superintending a mine in Mexico, but at once hastened to Washington to tender his services to the Government. He was commissioned Brigadier-General, and served with distinction until March, 1863, when the effect of numerous wounds caused him to resign. He subsequently removed to Missouri, practicing law at Carrollton and serving in the Legislature of that State in 1874 and 1879. In the latter year he was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Boggs, who had died in office—serving only six weeks, but being the only man in the history of the country who filled the office of United States Senator from three differ-

ent States. Died, at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

SHIPMAN, a town of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 19 miles north-northeast of Alton and 14 miles southwest of Carlinville. Population (1890), 410.

SHIPMAN, George E., M.D., physician and philanthropist, born in New York City, March 4, 1820; graduated at the University of New York in 1839, and took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; practiced for a time at Peoria, Ill., but, in 1846, located in Chicago, where he assisted in organizing the first Homeopathic Hospital in that city, and, in 1855, was one of the first Trustees of Hahnemann College. In 1871 he established, in Chicago, the Foundlings' Home at his own expense, giving to it the latter years of his life. Died, Jan. 20, 1893.

SHOREY, Daniel Lewis, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Jonesborough, Washington County, Maine, Jan. 31, 1824; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851; taught two years in Washington City, meanwhile reading law, afterwards taking a course at Dane Law School, Cambridge; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1854, the next year locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he removed to Chicago, where he prosecuted his profession until 1890, when he retired. Mr. Shorey was prominent in the establishment of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the first Library Board; was also a prominent member of the Chicago Literary Club, and was a Director in the new University of Chicago and deeply interested in its prosperity. Died, in Chicago, March 4, 1899.

SHORT, (Rev.) William F., clergyman and educator, was born in Ohio in 1829, brought to Morgan County, Ill., in childhood, and lived upon a farm until 20 years of age, when he entered McKendree College, spending his senior year, however, at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where he graduated in 1854. He had meanwhile accepted a call to the Missouri Conference Seminary at Jackson, Mo.; where he remained three years, when he returned to Illinois, serving churches at Jacksonville and elsewhere, for a part of the time being Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District. In 1875 he was elected President of Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, continuing in that position until 1893, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind at the same place, but resigned early in 1897. Dr. Short received

the degree of D.D., conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University.

SHOUP, George L., United States Senator, was born at Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836; came to Illinois in 1852, his father locating on a stock-farm near Galesburg; in 1859 removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of scouts, being advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant to the Colonelcy of the Third Colorado Cavalry, meanwhile serving as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. Retiring to private life, he again engaged in mercantile and mining business, first in Nevada and then in Idaho; served two terms in the Territorial Legislature of the latter, was appointed Territorial Governor in 1889 and, in 1890, was chosen the first Governor of the State, in October of the same year being elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1895 for a second term, which ends in 1901. Senator Shoup is one of the few Western Senators who remained faithful to the regular Republican organization, during the political campaign of 1896.

SHOWALTER, John W., jurist, was born in Mason County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844; resided some years in Scott County in that State, and was educated in the local schools, at Maysville and Ohio University, finally graduating at Yale College in 1867; came to Chicago in 1869, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He returned to Kentucky after the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, again came to Chicago and entered the employment of the firm of Moore & Caulfield, with whom he had been before the fire. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter (later, Oliver & Showalter), where he remained until his appointment as United States Circuit Judge, in March, 1895. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 12, 1898.

SHUMAN, Andrew, journalist and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Manor, Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1830. His father dying in 1837, he was reared by an uncle. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of "The Lancaster Union and Sentinel." A year later he accompanied his employer to Auburn, N.Y., working for two years on "The Daily Advertiser" of that city, then known as Governor Seward's "home organ." At the age of 18 he edited, published and distributed—during his leisure hours—a small weekly paper called "The Auburnian." At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he was employed, for a year or two, in editing and publishing "The Cayuga Chief," a temperance journal.

In 1851 he entered Hamilton College, but, before the completion of his junior year, consented, at the solicitation of friends of William H. Seward, to assume editorial control of "The Syracuse Daily Journal." In July, 1856, he came to Chicago, to accept an editorial position on "The Evening Journal" of that city, later becoming editor-in-chief and President of the Journal Company. From 1865 to 1870 (first by executive appointment and afterward by popular election) he was a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, resigning the office four years before the expiration of his term. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Owing to declining health, he abandoned active journalistic work in 1888, dying in Chicago, May 5, 1890. His home during the latter years of his life was at Evanston. Governor Shuman was author of a romance entitled "Loves of a Lawyer," besides numerous addresses before literary, commercial and scientific associations.

SHUMWAY, Dorice Dwight, merchant, was born at Williamsburg, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 28, 1813, descended from French Huguenot ancestry; came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1837, and to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1841; married a daughter of Hiram Rountree, an early resident of Hillsboro, and, in 1843, located in Christian County; was engaged for a time in merchandising at Taylorville, but retired in 1858, thereafter giving his attention to a large landed estate. In 1846 he was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and four years as County Judge of Christian County. Died, May 9, 1870.—**Hiram P. (Shumway)**, eldest son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June, 1842; spent his boyhood on a farm in Christian County and in his father's store at Taylorville; took an academy course and, in 1864, engaged in mercantile business; was Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, afterwards removing to Springfield, where he engaged in the stone business.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, an institution located at Upper Alton, and the third established in Illinois. It was originally incorporated as the "Alton College" in 1831, under a special charter which was not accepted, but re-incorporated in 1835, in an "omnibus bill" with Illinois and McKendree Colleges. (See *Early Colleges*.) Its primal origin was a school at Rock Spring in St. Clair County, founded about 1824,

by Rev. John M. Peck. This became the "Rock Spring Seminary" in 1827, and, about 1831, was united with an academy at Upper Alton. This was the nucleus of "Alton" (afterward "Shurtleff") College. As far as its denominational control is concerned, it has always been dominated by Baptist influence. Dr. Peck's original idea was to found a school for teaching theology and Biblical literature, but this project was at first inhibited by the State. Hubbard Loomis and John Russell were among the first instructors. Later, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff donated the college \$10,000, and the institution was named in his honor. College classes were not organized until 1840, and several years elapsed before a class graduated. Its endowment in 1898 was over \$126,000, in addition to \$125,000 worth of real and personal property. About 255 students were in attendance. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, the college also maintains a theological school. It has a faculty of twenty instructors and is co-educational.

SIBLEY, a village of Ford County, on the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railway, 105 miles south-southwest of Chicago; has banks and a weekly newspaper. The district is agricultural. Population (1890), 404.

SIBLEY, Joseph, lawyer and jurist, was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1818; learned the trade of a whip-maker and afterwards engaged in merchandising. In 1843 he began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y., and, upon admission to the bar, came west, finally settling at Nauvoo, Hancock County. He maintained a neutral attitude during the Mormon troubles, thus giving offense to a section of the community. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, but was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Warsaw, and, in 1855, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1861, '67 and '73, being assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Second District, in 1877. His residence, after 1865, was at Quincy, where he died, June 18, 1897.

SIDELL, a village of Vermilion County, at the Junction of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Peoria & Evansville Railroads; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 525.

SIDNEY, a village of Champaign County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, at the junction of a branch to Champaign, 48 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is in a farming district; has a bank and a newspaper. Population, 581.

SIM, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1795, came to

America in early manhood, and was the first physician to settle at Golconda, in Pope County, which he represented in the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies (1824 and '28). He married a Miss Elizabeth Jack of Philadelphia, making the journey from Golconda to Philadelphia for that purpose on horseback. He had a family of five children, one son, Dr. Francis L. Sim, rising to distinction as a physician, and, for a time, being President of a Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. The elder Dr. Sim died at Golconda, in 1868.

SIMS, James, early legislator and Methodist preacher, was a native of South Carolina, but removed to Kentucky in early manhood, thence to St. Clair County, Ill., and, in 1820, to Sangamon County, where he was elected, in 1822, as the first Representative from that county in the Third General Assembly. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, he was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution designed to prepare the way for making Illinois a slave State. Mr. Sims resided for a time in Menard County, but finally removed to Morgan.

SINGER, Horace M., capitalist, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1823; came to Chicago in 1836 and found employment on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as superintendent of repairs upon the Canal until 1853. While thus employed he became one of the proprietors of the stone-quarries at Lemont, managed by the firm of Singer & Talcott until about 1890, when they became the property of the Western Stone Company. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican during the Civil War, and served as a member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly (1867) for Cook County, was elected County Commissioner in 1870, and was Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1880. He was also associated with several financial institutions, being a director of the First National Bank and of the Auditorium Company of Chicago, and a member of the Union League and Calumet Clubs. Died, at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 28, 1896.

SINGLETON, James W., Congressman, born at Paxton, Va., Nov. 23, 1811; was educated at the Winchester (Va.) Academy, and removed to Illinois in 1833, settling first at Mount Sterling, Brown County, and, some twenty years later, near Quincy. By profession he was a lawyer, and was prominent in political and commercial affairs. In his later years he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Illinois militia in 1844,

being identified to some extent with the "Mormon War"; was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, served six terms in the Legislature, and was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to Congress in 1878, and again in 1880. In 1882 he ran as an independent Democrat, but was defeated by the regular nominee of his party, James M. Riggs. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the "peace party." He constructed the Quincy & Toledo (now part of the Wabash) and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis (now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railways, being President of both companies. His death occurred at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892.

SINNET, John S., pioneer, was born at Lexington, Ky., March 10, 1796; at three years of age, taken by his parents to Missouri; enlisted in the War of 1812, but, soon after the war, came to Illinois, and, about 1818, settled in what is now Christian County, locating on land constituting a part of the present city of Taylorville. In 1840 he removed to Tazewell County, dying there, Jan. 13, 1872.

SKINNER, Mark, jurist, was born at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813; graduated from Middlebury College in 1833, studied law, and, in 1836, came to Chicago; was admitted to the bar in 1839, became City Attorney in 1840, later Master in Chancery for Cook County, and finally United States District Attorney under President Tyler. As member of the House Finance Committee in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), he aided influentially in securing the adoption of measures for refunding and paying the State debt. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (now Superior Court) of Cook County, but declined a re-election in 1853. Originally a Democrat, Judge Skinner was an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and a liberal supporter of the Government policy during the rebellion. He liberally aided the United States Sanitary Commission and was identified with all the leading charities of the city. Among the great business enterprises with which he was officially associated were the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways (in each of which he was a Director), the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Gas-Light and Coke Company and others. Died, Sept. 16, 1887. Judge Skinner's only surviving son was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, the last year of the Civil War.

SKINNER, Otis Ainsworth, clergyman and author, was born at Royalton, Vt., July 3, 1807;

taught for some time, became a Universalist minister, serving churches in Baltimore, Boston and New York between 1831 and 1857; then came to Elgin, Ill., was elected President of Lombard University at Galesburg, but the following year took charge of a church at Joliet. Died, at Naperville, Sept. 18, 1861. He wrote several volumes on religious topics, and, at different times, edited religious periodicals at Baltimore, Haverhill, Mass., and Boston.

SKINNER, Ozias C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817; in 1836, removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria County, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he began the study of law at Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1840. Eighteen months later he returned to Illinois, and began practice at Carthage, Hancock County, removing to Quincy in 1844. During the "Mormon War" he served as Aid-de-camp to Governor Ford. In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the Sixteenth General Assembly, and, for a short time, served as Prosecuting Attorney for the district including Adams and Brown Counties. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the (then) Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1855, succeeded Judge S. H. Treat on the Supreme bench, resigning this position in April, 1858, two months before the expiration of his term. He was a large land owner and had extensive agricultural interests. He built, and was the first President of the Carthage & Quincy Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Died in 1877.

SLADE, Charles, early Congressman; his early history, including date and place of birth, are unknown. In 1820 he was elected Representative from Washington County in the Second General Assembly, and, in 1826, was re-elected to the same body for Clinton and Washington. In 1832 he was elected one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, representing the First District. After attending the first session of the Twenty-third Congress, while on his way home, he was attacked with cholera, dying near Vincennes, Ind., July 11, 1834.

SLADE, James P., ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1837, and spent his boyhood with his parents on a farm, except while absent at school; in 1856 removed to Belleville, Ill., where he soon became connected with the public schools, serving for a number of years as

Principal of the Belleville High School. While connected with the Belleville schools, he was elected County Superintendent, remaining in office some ten years; later had charge of Almira College at Greenville, Bond County, served six years as Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis and, in 1878, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the nominee of the Republican party. On retirement from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed his place at the head of Almira College, but, for the past few years, has been Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis.

SLAVERY AGITATION OF 1823-24. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

SLAVERY AND SLAVE LAWS. African slaves were first brought into the Illinois country by a Frenchman named Pierre F. Renault, about 1732. At that time the present State formed a part of Louisiana, and the traffic in slaves was regulated by French royal edicts. When Great Britain acquired the territory, at the close of the French and Indian War, the former subjects of France were guaranteed security for their persons "and effects," and no interference with slavery was attempted. Upon the conquest of Illinois by Virginia (see *Clark, George Rogers*), the French very generally professed allegiance to that commonwealth, and, in her deed of cession to the United States, Virginia expressly stipulated for the protection of the "rights and liberties" of the French citizens. This was construed as recognizing the right of property in negro slaves. Even the Ordinance of 1787, while prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, preserved to the settlers (reference being especially made to the French and Canadians) "of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and neighboring villages, their laws and customs, now (then) in force, relative to the descent and conveyance of property." A conservative construction of this clause was, that while it prohibited the extension of slavery and the importation of slaves, the status of those who were at that time in involuntary servitude, and of their descendants, was left unchanged. There were those, however, who denied the constitutionality of the Ordinance in toto, on the ground that Congress had exceeded its powers in its passage. There was also a party which claimed that all children of slaves, born after 1787, were free from birth. In 1794 a convention was held at Vincennes, pursuant to a call from Governor Harrison, and a memorial to Congress was adopted, praying for the repeal—or, at least a modification—of the sixth clause of the

Ordinance of 1787. The first Congressional Committee, to which this petition was referred, reported adversely upon it; but a second committee recommended the suspension of the operation of the clause in question for ten years. But no action was taken by the National Legislature, and, in 1807, a counter petition, extensively signed, was forwarded to that body, and Congress left the matter in statu quo. It is worthy of note that some of the most earnest opponents of the measure were Representatives from Southern Slave States, John Randolph, of Virginia, being one of them. The pro-slavery party in the State then prepared what is popularly known as the "Indenture Law," which was one of the first acts adopted by Governor Edwards and his Council, and was re-enacted by the first Territorial Legislature in 1812. It was entitled, "An Act relating to the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory," and gave permission to bring slaves above 15 years of age into the State, when they might be registered and kept in servitude within certain limitations. Slaves under that age might also be brought in, registered, and held in bondage until they reached the age of 35, if males, and 30, if females. The issue of registered slaves were to serve their mother's master until the age of 30 or 28, according to sex. The effect of this legislation was rapidly to increase the number of slaves. The Constitution of 1818 prohibited the introduction of slavery thereafter—that is to say, after its adoption. In 1822 the slave-holding party, with their supporters, began to agitate the question of so amending the organic law as to make Illinois a slave State. To effect such a change the calling of a convention was necessary, and, for eighteen months, the struggle between "conventionists" and their opponents was bitter and fierce. The question was submitted to a popular vote on August 2, 1824, the result of the count showing 4,972 votes for such convention and 6,640 against. This decisive result settled the question of slave-holding in Illinois for all future time, though the existence of slavery in the State continued to be recognized by the National Census until 1840. The number, according to the census of 1810, was 168; in 1820 they had increased to 917. Then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and, in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held in bondage), it was 331.

Hooper Warren—who has been mentioned elsewhere as editor of "The Edwardsville Spectator," and a leading factor in securing the defeat of the

scheme to make Illinois a slave State in 1822—in an article in the first number of "The Genius of Liberty" (January, 1841), speaking of that contest, says there were, at its beginning, only three papers in the State—"The Intelligencer" at Vandalia, "The Gazette" at Shawneetown, and "The Spectator" at Edwardsville. The first two of these, at the outset, favored the Convention scheme, while "The Spectator" opposed it. The management of the campaign on the part of the pro-slavery party was assigned to Emanuel J. West, Theophilus W. Smith and Oliver L. Kelly, and a paper was established by the name of "The Illinois Republican," with Smith as editor. Among the active opponents of the measure were George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, Samuel D. Lockwood, Henry Starr (afterwards of Cincinnati), Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James Lemen, of St. Clair County. Others who contributed to the cause were Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, Dr. Hugh Steel and — Burton of Jackson County, Dr. Henry Perrine of Bond; William Leggett of Edwardsville (afterwards editor of "The New York Evening Post"), Benjamin Lundy (then of Missouri), David Blackwell and Rev. John Dew, of St. Clair County. Still others were Nathaniel Pope (Judge of the United States District Court), William B. Archer, William H. Brown and Benjamin Mills (of Vandalia), John Tillson, Dr. Horatio Newhall, George Forquer, Col. Thomas Mather, Thomas Ford, Judge David J. Baker, Charles W. Hunter and Henry H. Snow (of Alton). This testimony is of interest as coming from one who probably had more to do with defeating the scheme, with the exception of Gov. Edward Coles. Outside of the more elaborate Histories of Illinois, the most accurate and detailed accounts of this particular period are to be found in "Sketch of Edward Coles" by the late E. B. Washburne, and "Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," an address before the Chicago Historical Society (1864), by Hon. William H. Brown, of Chicago. (See also, *Coles, Edward; Warren, Hooper; Brown, William H.; Churchill, George; Lippincott, Thomas; and Newspapers, Early*, elsewhere in this volume.)

SLOAN, Wesley, legislator and jurist, was born in Dorchester County, Md., Feb. 20., 1806. At the age of 17, having received a fair academic education, he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where, for a year, he was employed in a wholesale grocery. His father dying, he returned to Maryland and engaged in teaching, at the same time studying law, and being admitted to

the bar in 1831. He came to Illinois in 1838, going first to Chicago, and afterward to Kaskaskia, finally settling at Golconda in 1839, which continued to be his home the remainder of his life. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1850, '52, and '56, serving three times as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the members of the first State Board of Education, created by Act of Feb. 18, 1857, and took a prominent part in the founding and organization of the State educational institutions. In 1857 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1861, but declined a re-election for a third term. Died, Jan. 15, 1887.

SMITH, Abner, jurist, was born at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., August 4, 1843, of an old New England family, whose ancestors came to Massachusetts Colony about 1630; was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury College, Vt., graduating from the latter in 1866. After graduation he spent a year as a teacher in Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vt., coming to Chicago in 1867, and entering upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. The next twenty-five years were spent in the practice of his profession in Chicago, within that time serving as the attorney of several important corporations. In 1893 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected in 1897, his term of service continuing until 1903.

SMITH, (Dr.) Charles Gilman, physician, was born at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 4, 1828, received his early education at Phillips Academy, in his native place, finally graduating from Harvard University in 1847. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. After two years spent as attending physician of the Alms House in South Boston, Mass., in 1853 he came to Chicago, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. During the Civil War he was one of six physicians employed by the Government for the treatment of prisoners of war in hospital at Camp Douglas. In 1868 he visited Europe for the purpose of observing the management of hospitals in Germany, France and England, on his return being invited to lecture in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago, and also becoming consulting physician in the Women's and Children's Hospital, as well as in the Presbyterian Hospital—a position which he continued to occupy for the remainder of his life, gaining a wide reputation in the treat-

ment of women's and children's diseases. Died, Jan. 10, 1894.

SMITH, David Allen, lawyer, was born near Richmond, Va., June 18, 1809; removed with his father, at an early day, to Pulaski, Tenn.; at 17 went to Courtland, Lawrence County, Ala., where he studied law with Judge Bramlette and began practice. His father, dying about 1831, left him the owner of a number of slaves whom, in 1837, he brought to Carlinville, Ill., and emancipated, giving bond that they should not become a charge to the State. In 1839 he removed to Jacksonsville, where he practiced law until his death. Col. John J. Hardin was his partner at the time of his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista. Mr. Smith was a Trustee and generous patron of Illinois College, for a quarter of a century, but never held any political office. As a lawyer he was conscientious and faithful to the interests of his clients; as a citizen, liberal, public-spirited and patriotic. He contributed liberally to the support of the Government during the war for the Union. Died, at Anoka, Minn., July 13, 1865, where he had gone to accompany an invalid son. — **Thomas William (Smith)**, eldest son of the preceding, born at Courtland, Ala., Sept. 27, 1832; died at Clearwater, Minn., Oct. 29, 1865. He graduated at Illinois College in 1852, studied law and served as Captain in the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, until, broken in health, he returned home to die.

SMITH, Dietrich C., ex-Congressman, was born at Ostfriesland, Hanover, April 4, 1840, in boyhood came to the United States, and, since 1849, has been a resident of Pekin, Tazewell County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and, while so serving, was severely wounded at Shiloh. Later, he was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out of service as Captain of Company C of that regiment. His business is that of banker and manufacturer, besides which he has had considerable experience in the construction and management of railroads. He was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and, in 1880, was elected Representative in Congress from what was then the Thirteenth District, on the Republican ticket, defeating Adlai E. Stevenson, afterwards Vice-President. In 1882, his county (Tazewell) having been attached to the district for many years represented by Wm. M. Springer, he was defeated by the latter as a candidate for re-election.

SMITH, George, one of Chicago's pioneers and early bankers, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 8, 1808. It was his early intention to study medicine, and he entered Aberdeen College with this end in view, but was forced to quit the institution at the end of two years, because of impaired vision. In 1833 he came to America, and, in 1834, settled in Chicago, where he resided until 1861, meanwhile spending one year in Scotland. He invested largely in real estate in Chicago and Wisconsin, at one time owning a considerable portion of the present site of Milwaukee. In 1837 he secured the charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, whose headquarters were at Milwaukee. He was really the owner of the company, although Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was its Secretary. Under this charter Mr. Smith was able to issue \$1,500,000 in certificates, which circulated freely as currency. In 1839 he founded Chicago's first private banking house. About 1843 he was interested in a storage and commission business in Chicago, with a Mr. Webster as partner. He was a Director in the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and aided it, while in course of construction, by loans of money; was also a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, organized in 1848. In 1854, the State of Wisconsin having prohibited the circulation of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance certificates above mentioned, Mr. Smith sold out the company to his partner, Mitchell, and bought two Georgia bank charters, which, together, empowered him to issue \$3,000,000 in currency. The notes were duly issued in Georgia, and put into circulation in Illinois, over the counter of George Smith & Co.'s Chicago bank. About 1856 Mr. Smith began winding up his affairs in Chicago, meanwhile spending most of his time in Scotland, but, returning in 1860, made extensive investments in railroad and other American securities, which netted him large profits. The amount of capital which he is reputed to have taken with him to his native land has been estimated at \$10,000,000, though he retained considerable tracts of valuable lands in Wisconsin and about Chicago. Among those who were associated with him in business, either as employes or otherwise, and who have since been prominently identified with Chicago business affairs, were Hon. Charles B. Farwell, E. I. Tinkham (afterwards a prominent banker of Chicago), E. W. Willard, now of Newport, R. I., and others. Mr. Smith made several visits, during the last forty

years, to the United States, but divided his time chiefly between Scotland (where he was the owner of a castle) and London. Died Oct. 7, 1899.

SMITH, George W., soldier, lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837. It was his intention to acquire a collegiate education, but his father's business embarrassments having compelled the abandonment of his studies, at 17 of years age he went to Arkansas and taught school for two years. In 1856 he returned to Albany and began the study of law, graduating from the law school in 1858. In October of that year he removed to Chicago, where he remained continuously in practice, with the exception of the years 1862-65, when he was serving in the Union army, and 1867-68, when he filled the office of State Treasurer. He was mustered into service, August 27, 1862, as a Captain in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry—the second Board of Trade regiment. At Stone River, he was seriously wounded and captured. After four days' confinement, he was aided by a negro to escape. He made his way to the Union lines, but was granted leave of absence, being incapacitated for service. On his return to duty he joined his regiment in the Chattanooga campaign, and was officially complimented for his bravery at Gordon's Mills. At Mission Ridge he was again severely wounded, and was once more personally complimented in the official report. At Kenesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864), Capt. Smith commanded the regiment after the killing of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, and was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for bravery on the field. He led the charge at Franklin, and was brevetted Colonel, and thanked by the commander for his gallant service. In the spring of 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and, in June following, was mustered out. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of his profession, and gained a prominent position at the bar. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and, after the expiration of his term, in January, 1869, held no public office. General Smith was, for many years, a Trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and Vice-President of the Board. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 16, 1898.

SMITH, George W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1846. When he was four years old, his father removed to Wayne County, Ill., settling on a farm. He attended the common schools and graduated from the literary department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, in 1868. In his youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but

later determined to study law. After reading for a time at Fairfield, Ill., he entered the Law Department of the Bloomington (Ind.) University, graduating there in 1870. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and has since practiced at Murphysboro. In 1880 he was a Republican Presidential Elector, and, in 1888, was elected a Republican Representative to Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, and has been continuously re-elected, now (1899) serving his sixth consecutive term as Representative from the Twenty-second District.

SMITH, Giles Alexander, soldier, and Assistant Postmaster-General, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1829; engaged in dry-goods business in Cincinnati and Bloomington, Ill., in 1861 being proprietor of a hotel in the latter place; became a Captain in the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, was engaged at Fords Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in 1862; led his regiment on the first attack on Vicksburg, and was severely wounded at Arkansas Post; was promoted Brigadier-General in August, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct; led a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, as also in the Atlanta campaign, and a division of the Seventeenth Corps in the "March to the Sea." After the surrender of Lee he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, became Major-General in 1865, and resigned in 1866, having declined a commission as Colonel in the regular army; about 1869 was appointed, by President Grant, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned on account of failing health in 1872. Died, at Bloomington, Nov. 8, 1876. General Smith was one of the founders of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SMITH, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1820; at 16 joined two brothers who had located at Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carriage-maker. In December, 1837, he arrived at Decatur, Ill., but soon after located at Springfield, where he resided some six years. Then, returning to Decatur, he devoted his attention to carriage manufacture, doing a large business with the South, but losing heavily as the result of the war. An original Whig, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the Whig party, but early took ground in favor of the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter; was offered and accepted the colonelcy of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the same time assisting Governor

Yates in the selection of Camp Butler as a camp of recruiting and instruction. Having been assigned to duty in Missouri, in the summer of 1861, he proceeded to Jefferson City, joined Fremont at Carthage in that State, and made a forced march to Springfield, afterwards taking part in the campaign in Arkansas and in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he had a horse shot under him and was severely (and, it was supposed, fatally) wounded, not recovering until 1868. Being compelled to return home, he received authority to raise an independent brigade, but was unable to accompany it to the field. In September, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, "for meritorious conduct," but was unable to enter into active service on account of his wound. Later, he was assigned to the command of a convalescent camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under Gen. George H. Thomas. In 1864 he took part in securing the second election of President Lincoln, and, in the early part of 1865, was commissioned by Governor Oglesby Colonel of a new regiment (the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois), but, on account of his wounds, was assigned to court-martial duty, remaining in the service until January, 1866, when he was mustered out with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. During the second year of his service he was presented with a magnificent sword by the rank and file of his regiment (the Thirty-fifth), for brave and gallant conduct at Pea Ridge. After retiring from the army, he engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, but was not successful; in 1868, canvassed Alabama for General Grant for President, but declined a nomination in his own favor for Congress. In 1870 he was appointed, by General Grant, United States Collection and Disbursing Agent for the District of New Mexico, where he continued to reside.

SMITH, John Corson, soldier, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and ex-State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1832. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade, for a time, but soon removed to Galena, where he finally engaged in business as a contractor. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, but, having received authority from Governor Yates, raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was incorporated in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. Of this regiment he was soon elected Major. After a short service about Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., the Ninety-

sixth was sent to the front, and took part (among other battles) in the second engagement at Fort Donelson and in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tenn. Later, Major Smith was assigned to staff duty under Generals Baird and Steedman, serving through the Tullahoma campaign, and participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he rejoined his regiment, and was given command of a brigade. In the Atlanta campaign he served gallantly, taking a conspicuous part in its long series of bloody engagements, and being severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. In February, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel, and, in June, 1865, Brigadier-General. Soon after his return to Galena he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, but was legislated out of office in 1872. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and embarked in business. In 1874-76 he was a member (and Secretary) of the Illinois Board of Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was appointed Chief Grain-Inspector at Chicago, and held the office for several years. In 1872 and '76 he was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of those years, and, in 1878, was elected State Treasurer, as he was again in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving until 1889. He is a prominent Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow, as well as a distinguished member of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was prominently connected with the erection of the "Masonic Temple Building" in Chicago.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born in Switzerland, August 3, 1816, the son of an officer who had served under Napoleon, and after the downfall of the latter, emigrated to Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch received an academic education and became a jeweler; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry; took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth; was promoted a Brigadier-General in November, 1862, and placed in command of a division in the Sixteenth Army Corps; led the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, later being transferred to the Fifteenth, and taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns of 1864-65. He received the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers in January, 1865, and, on his muster-out from the volunteer service, became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, being transferred,

in 1870, to the Fourteenth. In 1867 his services at Vicksburg and Savannah were further recognized by conferring upon him the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1881, he was retired, afterwards residing in Chicago, where he died, Jan. 29, 1897.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the Mormon sect, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. In 1815 his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and still later to Manchester. He early showed a dreamy mental cast, and claimed to be able to locate stolen articles by means of a magic stone. In 1820 he claimed to have seen a vision, but his pretensions were ridiculed by his acquaintances. His story of the revelation of the golden plates by the angel Moroni, and of the latter's instructions to him, is well known. With the aid of Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery he prepared the "Book of Mormon," alleging that he had deciphered it from heaven-sent characters, through the aid of miraculous spectacles. This was published in 1830. In later years Smith claimed to have received supplementary revelations, which so taxed the credulity of his followers that some of them apostatized. He also claimed supernatural power, such as exorcism, etc. He soon gained followers in considerable numbers, whom, in 1832, he led west, a part settling at Kirtland, Ohio, and the remainder in Jackson County, Mo. Driven out of Ohio five years later, the bulk of the sect found the way to their friends in Missouri, whence they were finally expelled after many conflicts with the authorities. Smith, with the other refugees, fled to Hancock County, Ill., founding the city of Nauvoo, which was incorporated in 1840. Here was begun, in the following year, the erection of a great temple, but again he aroused the hostility of the authorities, although soon wielding considerable political power. After various unsuccessful attempts to arrest him in 1844, Smith and a number of his followers were induced to surrender themselves under the promise of protection from violence and a fair trial. Having been taken to Carthage, the county-seat, all were discharged under recognizance to appear at court except Smith and his brother Hyrum, who were held under the new charge of "treason," and were placed in jail. So intense had been the feeling against the Mormons, that Governor Ford called out the militia to preserve the peace; but it is evident that the feeling among the latter was in sympathy with that of the populace. Most of the militia were disbanded after Smith's arrest, one company being left on duty at Carthage,

from whom only eight men were detailed to guard the jail. In this condition of affairs a mob of 150 disguised men, alleged to be from Warsaw, appeared before the jail on the evening of June 27, and, forcing the guards—who made only a feeble resistance,—Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both shot down, while a friend, who had remained with them, was wounded. The fate of Smith undoubtedly went far to win for him the reputation of martyr, and give a new impulse to the Mormon faith. (See *Mormons; Nauvoo.*)

SMITH, Justin Almerin, D.D., clergyman and editor, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819, educated at New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1843; served a year as Principal of the Union Academy at Bennington, Vt., followed by four years of pastoral work, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. Then (1853) he removed to Chicago to assume the editorship of "The Christian Times" (now "The Standard"), with which he was associated for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile he assisted in organizing three Baptist churches in Chicago, serving two of them as pastor for a considerable period; made an extended tour of Europe in 1869, attending the Vatican Council at Rome; was a Trustee and one of the founders of the old Chicago University, and Trustee and Lecturer of the Baptist Theological Seminary; was also the author of several religious works. Died, at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Feb. 4, 1896.

SMITH, Perry H., lawyer and politician, was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., March 18, 1828; entered Hamilton College at the age of 14 and graduated, second in his class, at 18; began reading law and was admitted to the bar on coming of age in 1849. Then, removing to Appleton, Wis., when 23 years of age he was elected a Judge, served later in both branches of the Legislature, and, in 1857, became Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway, retaining the same position in the reorganized corporation when it became the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1856 Mr. Smith came to Chicago and resided there till his death, on Palm Sunday of 1885. He was prominent in railway circles and in the councils of the Democratic party, being the recognized representative of Mr. Tilden's interests in the Northwest in the campaign of 1876.

SMITH, Robert, Congressman and lawyer, was born at Petersborough, N. H., June 12, 1802;

was educated and admitted to the bar in his native town, settled at Alton, Ill., in 1832, and engaged in practice. In 1836 he was elected to the General Assembly from Madison County, and re-elected in 1838. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re-elected, serving three successive terms. During the Civil War he was commissioned Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and was stationed at St. Louis. He was largely interested in the construction of water power at Minneapolis, Minn., and also in railroad enterprises in Illinois. He was a prominent Mason and a public-spirited citizen. Died, at Alton, Dec. 20, 1867.

SMITH, Samuel Lisle, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and, belonging to a wealthy family, enjoyed superior educational advantages, taking a course in the Yale Law School at an age too early to admit of his receiving a degree. In 1836 he came to Illinois, to look after some landed interests of his father's in the vicinity of Peru. Returning east within the next two years, he obtained his diploma, and, again coming west, located in Chicago in 1838, and, for a time, occupied an office with the well-known law firm of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was elected City Attorney and, at the great Whig meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was one of the principal speakers, establishing a reputation as one of the most brilliant campaign orators in the West. As an admirer of Henry Clay, he was active in the Presidential campaign of 1844, and was also a prominent speaker at the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, in 1847. With a keen sense of humor, brilliant, witty and a master of repartee and invective, he achieved popularity, both at the bar and on the lecture platform, and had the promise of future success, which was unfortunately marred by his convivial habits. Died of cholera, in Chicago, July 30, 1854. Mr. Smith married the daughter of Dr. Potts, of Philadelphia, an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Sidney, jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 12, 1829; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Albion, in that State, in 1851; came to Chicago in 1856 and entered into partnership with Grant Goodrich and William W. Farwell, both of whom were afterwards elected to places on the bench—the first in the Superior, and the latter in the Circuit Court. In 1879 Judge Smith was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County, serving until 1885, when he became the attorney of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was the Republican candidate for

Mayor, in opposition to Carter H. Harrison, in 1885, and is believed by many to have been honestly elected, though defeated on the face of the returns. A recount was ordered by the court, but so much delay was incurred and so many obstacles placed in the way of carrying the order into effect, that Judge Smith abandoned the contest in disgust, although making material gains as far as it had gone. During his professional career he was connected, as counsel, with some of the most important trials before the Chicago courts; was also one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, on its organization in 1871. Died suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1898.

SMITH, Theophilus Washington, Judge and politician, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1784, served for a time in the United States navy, was a law student in the office of Aaron Burr, was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1805, and, in 1816, came west, finally locating at Edwardsville, where he soon became a prominent figure in early State history. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General, being defeated by Samuel D. Lockwood, but was elected to the State Senate in 1822, serving four years. In 1823 he was one of the leaders of the "Conventionist" party, whose aim was to adopt a new Constitution which would legalize slavery in Illinois, during this period being the editor of the leading organ of the pro-slavery party. In 1825 he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, but resigned, Dec. 26, 1842. He was impeached in 1832 on charges alleging oppressive conduct, corruption, and other high misdemeanors in office, but secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary to conviction. The vote in the Senate stood twelve for conviction (on a part of the charges) to ten for acquittal, four being excused from voting. During the Black Hawk War he served as Quartermaster-General on the Governor's staff. As a jurist, he was charged by his political opponents with being unable to divest himself of his partisan bias, and even with privately advising counsel, in political causes, of defects in the record, which they (the counsel) had not discovered. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, appointed in 1823. Died, in Chicago, May 6, 1846.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, Associated Press Manager, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; at three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages that

State at the time afforded. After completing his school course he began teaching, and, for a time, served as tutor in a Western college, but soon turned his attention to journalism, at first as assistant editor of a weekly publication at Cincinnati, still later becoming its editor, and, in 1855, city editor of "The Cincinnati Gazette," with which he was connected in a more responsible position at the beginning of the war, incidentally doing work upon "The Literary Review." His connection with a leading paper enabled him to exert a strong influence in support of the Government. This he used most faithfully in assisting to raise troops in the first years of the war, and, in 1863, in bringing forward and securing the election of John Brough as a Union candidate for Governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. In 1864 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, being re-elected two years later. After retiring from office he returned to journalism at Cincinnati, as editor of "The Evening Chronicle," from which he retired in 1870 to become Agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters, at first at Cleveland, but later at Chicago. His success in this line was demonstrated by the final union of the New York and Western Associated Press organizations under his management, continuing until 1893, when he retired. Mr. Smith was a strong personal friend of President Hayes, by whom he was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. While engaged in official duties he found time to do considerable literary work, having published, several years ago, "The St. Clair Papers," in two volumes, and a life of Charles Hammond, besides contributions to periodicals. After retiring from the management of the Associated Press, he was engaged upon a "History of American Politics" and a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," which are said to have been well advanced at the time of his death, which took place at his home, at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William M., merchant, stock-breeder and politician, was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1827; in 1846 accompanied his father's family to Lexington, McLean County, Ill., where they settled. A few years later he bought forty acres of government land, finally increasing his holdings to 800 acres, and becoming a breeder of fine stock. Still later he added to his agricultural pursuits the business of a merchant. Having early identified himself with the Republican party, he remained a firm adherent of its principles during the Civil War, and, while declining

a commission tendered him by Governor Yates, devoted his time and means liberally to the recruiting and organization of regiments for service in the field, and procuring supplies for the sick and wounded. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and '70, serving, during his last term, as Speaker. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which body he served as President until 1883. He was a man of remarkably genial temperament, liberal impulses, and wide popularity. Died, March 25, 1886.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830; graduated at Ohio University in 1849, and, at the United States Military Academy, in 1853, having among his classmates, at the latter, Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. Coming to Chicago the following year, he first found employment as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but later became assistant of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham in engineer service on the lakes; a year later took charge of a select school in Buffalo; in 1857 made the first surveys for the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, then went into the service of extensive locomotive and bridge-works at Trenton, N. J., in their interest making a visit to Cuba, and also superintending the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. The war intervening, he returned North and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Denison, Ohio, but, in June, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, participating in the West Virginia campaigns, and later, at Shiloh and Perryville. In April, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding divisions in the Army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, as commander of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Cavalry Department, serving on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, until compelled to resign, in 1864, on account of impaired health. During the war General Smith rendered valuable service to the Union cause in great emergencies, by his knowledge of engineering. On retiring to private life he resumed his profession at Chicago, and since has been employed by the Government on some of its most stupendous works on the lakes, and has also planned several of the most important railroad bridges across the Missouri and other

streams. He has been much consulted in reference to municipal engineering, and his name is connected with a number of the gigantic edifices in Chicago.

SMITHBORO, a village and railroad junction in Bond County, 3 miles east of Greenville. Population, 393.

SNAPP, Henry, Congressman, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 30, 1822, came to Illinois with his father when 11 years old, and, having read law at Joliet, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced in Will County for twenty years before entering public life. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and occupied a seat in that body until his election, in 1871, to the Forty-second Congress, by the Republicans of the (then) Sixth Illinois District, as successor to B. C. Cook, who had resigned. Died, at Joliet, Nov. 23, 1895.

SNOW, Herman W., ex-Congressman, was born in La Porte County, Ind., July 3, 1836, but was reared in Kentucky, working upon a farm for five years, while yet in his minority becoming a resident of Illinois. For several years he was a school teacher, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. His term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, and was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he resumed teaching at the Chicago High School, and later served in the General Assembly (1873-74) as Representative from Woodford County. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Ninth Illinois District in Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent in 1892.

SNOWHOOK, William B., first Collector of Customs at Chicago, was born in Ireland in 1804; at the age of eight years was brought to New York, where he learned the printer's trade, and worked for some time in the same office with Horace Greeley. At 16 he went back to Ireland, remaining two years, but, returning to the United States, began the study of law; was also employed on the Passaic Canal; in 1836, came to Chicago, and was soon after associated with William B. Ogden in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which lasted until 1841. As early as 1840 he became prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and, in 1846, received from President Polk an appointment as first Collector of Customs for Chicago (having previously served as Special Surveyor of the Port, while

attached to the District of Detroit); in 1853, was re-appointed to the Collectorship by President Pierce, serving two years. During the "Mormon War" (1844) he organized and equipped, at his own expense, the Montgomery Guards, and was commissioned Colonel, but the disturbances were brought to an end before the order to march. From 1856 he devoted his attention chiefly to his practice, but, in 1862, was one of the Democrats of Chicago who took part in a movement to sustain the Government by stimulating enlistments; was also a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. Died, in Chicago, May 5, 1882.

SNYDER, Adam Wilson, pioneer lawyer, and early Congressman, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 6, 1799. In early life he followed the occupation of wool-curling for a livelihood, attending school in the winter. In 1815, he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill. Being offered a situation in a wool-curling and fulling mill at Cahokia, he removed thither in 1817. He formed the friendship of Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and, through the latter's encouragement and aid, studied law and gained a solid professional, political, social and financial position. In 1830 he was elected State Senator from St. Clair County, and re-elected for two successive terms. He served through the Black Hawk War as private, Adjutant and Captain. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, and, in 1834, was defeated for Congress by Governor Reynolds, whom he, in turn, defeated in 1836. Two years later Reynolds again defeated him for the same position, and, in 1840, he was elected State Senator. In 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. The election was held in August, 1842, but, in May preceding, he died at his home in Belleville. His place on the ticket was filled by Thomas Ford, who was elected.—**William H. (Snyder)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1825; educated at McKendree College, studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, and was admitted to practice in 1845; also served for a time as Postmaster of the city of Belleville, and, during the Mexican War, as First-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. From 1850 to '54 he represented his county in the Legislature; in 1855 was appointed, by Governor Matieson, State's Attorney, which position he filled for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1856, and, in 1857, was elected a Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, was re-elected for the Third Cir-

cuit in '73, '79 and '85. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 24, 1892.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, a State charitable institution, founded by act of the Legislature in 1885, and located at Quincy, Adams County. The object of its establishment was to provide a comfortable home for such disabled or dependent veterans of the United States land or naval forces as had honorably served during the Civil War. It was opened for the reception of veterans on March 3, 1887, the first cost of site and buildings having been about \$350,000. The total number of inmates admitted up to June 30, 1894, was 2,813; the number in attendance during the two previous years 988, and the whole number present on Nov. 10, 1894, 1,088. The value of property at that time was \$393,636.08. Considerable appropriations have been made for additions to the buildings at subsequent sessions of the Legislature. The General Government pays to the State \$100 per year for each veteran supported at the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ILLINOIS, an institution, created by act of 1865, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased soldiers of the Civil War. An eighty-acre tract, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site, and the first principal building was completed and opened for the admission of beneficiaries on June 1, 1869. Its first cost was \$135,000, the site having been donated. Repairs and the construction of new buildings, from time to time, have considerably increased this sum. In 1875 the benefits of the institution were extended, by legislative enactment, to the children of soldiers who had died after the close of the war. The aggregate number of inmates, in 1894, was 572, of whom 323 were males and 249 females.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME. Provision was made for the establishment of this institution by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, in an act, approved, June 13, 1895, appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection of buildings and furnishing the same. It is designed for the reception and care of the mothers, wives, widows and daughters of such honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, in the United States service, as may have died, or may be physically or mentally unable to provide for the families naturally dependent on them, provided that such persons have been residents of the State for at least one year previous to admission, and are without means or ability for self-support.

The affairs of the Home are managed by a board of five trustees, of whom two are men and three women, the former to be members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of different political parties, and the latter members of the Women's Relief Corps of this State. The institution was located at Wilmington, occupying a site of seventeen acres, where it was formally opened in a house of eighteen rooms, March 11, 1896, with twenty-six applications for admittance. The plan contemplates an early enlargement by the erection of additional cottages.

SORENTO, a village of Bond County, at the intersection of the Joliet & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railways, 14 miles southeast of Litchfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Its interests are agricultural. Population (1890), 538.

SOULARD, James Gaston, pioneer, born of French ancestry in St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1798; resided there until 1821, when, having married the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, he received an appointment at Fort Snelling, near the present city of St. Paul, then under command of Col. Snelling; who was his wife's brother-in-law. The Fort was reached after a tedious journey by flat-boat and overland, late in the fall of 1821, his wife accompanying him. Three years later they returned to St. Louis, where, being an engineer, he was engaged for several years in surveying. In 1827 he removed with his family to Galena, for the next six years had charge of a store of the Gratiot Brothers, early business men of that locality. Towards the close of this period he received the appointment of County Recorder, also holding the position of County Surveyor and Postmaster of Galena at the same time. His later years were devoted to farming and horticulture, his death taking place, Sept. 17, 1878. Mr. Soulard was probably the first man to engage in freighting between Galena and Chicago. "The Galena Advertiser" of Sept. 14, 1829, makes mention of a wagon-load of lead sent by him to Chicago, his team taking back a load of salt, the paper remarking: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago." Great results were predicted from the exchange of commodities between the lake and the lead mine district.—**Mrs. Eliza M. Hunt** (Soulard), wife of the preceding, was born at Detroit, Dec. 18, 1804, her father being Col. Thomas A. Hunt, who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the army until his death, at St. Louis, in 1807. His descendants have maintained their connection with the

army ever since, a son being a prominent artillery officer at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Soulard was married at St. Louis, in 1820, and survived her husband some sixteen years, dying at Galena, August 11, 1894. She had resided in Galena nearly seventy years, and at the date of her death, in the 90th year of her age, she was that city's oldest resident.

SOUTH CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad*.)

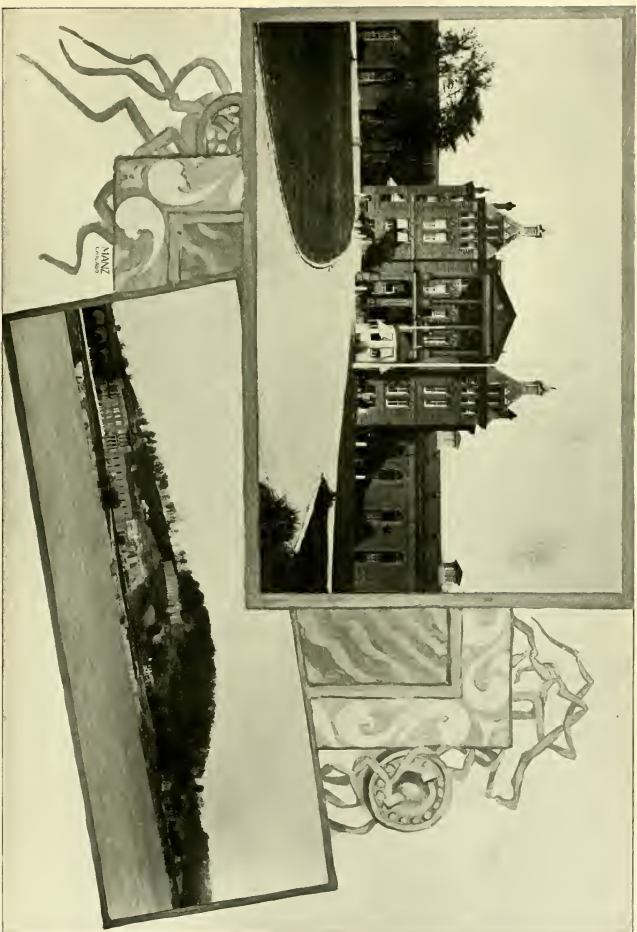
SOUTH DANVILLE, a suburb of the city of Danville, Vermilion County. Population (1890), 799.

SOUTHEAST & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & Nashville Railroad*.)

SOUTH ELGIN, a village of Kane County, near the city of Elgin. Population (1890), 505.

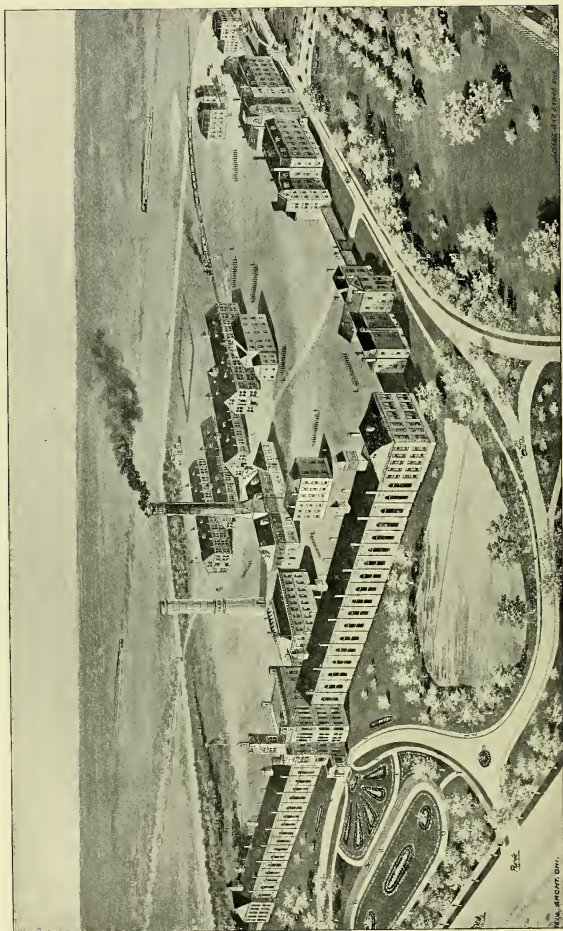
SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, located at Albion, Edwards County, incorporated in 1891; had a faculty of ten teachers with 219 pupils (1897-98)—about equally male and female. Besides classical, scientific, normal, music and fine arts departments, instruction is given in preparatory studies and business education. Its property is valued at \$16,500.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, located at Anna, Union County, founded by act of the Legislature in 1869. The original site comprised 290 acres and cost a little more than \$22,000, of which one-fourth was donated by citizens of the county. The construction of buildings was begun in 1869, but it was not until March, 1875, that the north wing (the first completed) was ready for occupancy. Other portions were completed a year later. The Trustees purchased 160 additional acres in 1883. The first cost (up to September, 1876) was nearly \$635,000. In 1881 one wing of the main building was destroyed by fire, and was subsequently rebuilt; the patients being, meanwhile, cared for in temporary wooden barracks. The total value of lands and buildings belonging to the State, June 30, 1894, was estimated at \$738,580, and, of property of all sorts, at \$883,700. The wooden barracks were later converted into a permanent ward, additions made to the main buildings, a detached building for the accommodation of 300 patients erected, numerous outbuildings put up and general improvements made. A second fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, destroyed a large part of the main building, inflicting a loss upon the State of \$175,000. Provision was made for rebuilding by the Legislature of that year. The institution has capacity for about 750 patients.



Entrance to Penitentiary.

View of Penitentiary and Asylum for Insane Criminals.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, established in 1869, and located, after competitive bidding, at Carbondale, which offered lands and bonds at first estimated to be of the value of \$229,000, but which later depreciated, through shrinkage, to \$75,000. Construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the first or main building was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1874. Its cost was \$265,000, but it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1883. In February, 1887, a new structure was completed at a cost of \$150,000. Two normal courses of instruction are given—classical and scientific—each extending over a period of four years. The conditions of admission require that the pupil shall be 16 years of age, and shall possess the qualifications enabling him to pass examination for a second-grade teacher's certificate. Those unable to do so may enter a preparatory department for six months. Pupils who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools, not less than half the time of their attendance at the University, receive free tuition with a small charge for incidentals, while others pay a tuition fee. The number of students in attendance for the year 1897-98 was 720, coming from forty-seven counties, chiefly in the southern half of the State, with representatives from eight other States. The teaching faculty for the same year consisted, besides the President, of sixteen instructors in the various departments, of whom five were ladies and eleven gentlemen.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, located near Chester, on the Mississippi River. Its erection was rendered necessary by the overcrowding of the Northern Penitentiary. (See *Northern Penitentiary*.) The law providing for its establishment required the Commissioners to select a site convenient of access, adjacent to stone and timber, and having a high elevation, with a never failing supply of water. In 1877, 122 acres were purchased at Chester, and the erection of buildings commenced. The first appropriation was of \$200,000, and \$300,000 was added in 1879. By March, 1878, 200 convicts were received, and their labor was utilized in the completion of the buildings, which are constructed upon approved modern principles. The prison receives convicts sent from the southern portion of the State, and has accommodation for some 1,200 prisoners. In connection with this penitentiary is an asylum for insane convicts, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature in 1889.

SOUTH GROVE, a village of De Kalb County. Population (1890), 730.

SPALDING, Jesse, manufacturer. Collector of Customs and Street Railway President, was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., April 15, 1833; early commenced lumbering on the Susquehanna, and, at 23, began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee River in Wisconsin, where, with different partners, and finally practically alone, he has carried on the business of lumber manufacture on a large scale ever since. In 1881 he was appointed, by President Arthur, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and, in 1889, received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Spalding was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers, receiving Auditor's warrants in payment, when no funds in the State treasury were available for the purpose. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by a ship canal, which was completed in 1882, and, on the death of Mr. Ogden, succeeded to the Presidency of the Canal Company, serving until 1893, when the canal was turned over to the General Government. He has also been identified with many other public enterprises intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago, and, in July, 1899, became President of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, Catholic Bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; educated in the United States and in Europe, ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1863, and thereupon attached to the cathedral at Louisville, as assistant. In 1869 he organized a congregation of colored people, and built for their use the Church of St. Augustine, having been assigned to that parish as pastor. Soon afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and made Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1873 he was transferred from Louisville to New York, where he was attached to the missionary parish of St. Michael's. He had, by this time, achieved no little fame as a pulpit orator and lecturer. When the diocese of Peoria, Ill., was created, in 1877, the choice of the Pope fell upon him for the new see, and he was consecrated Bishop, on May 1 of that year, by Cardinal McCloskey at New York. His

administration has been characterized by both energy and success. He has devoted much attention to the subject of emigration, and has brought about the founding of many new settlements in the far West. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, and the author of a number of religious works.

SPANISH INVASION OF ILLINOIS. In the month of June, 1779, soon after the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain, an expedition was organized in Canada, to attack the Spanish posts along the Mississippi. Simultaneously, a force was to be dispatched from Pensacola against New Orleans, then commanded by a young Spanish Colonel, Don Bernardo de Galvez. Secret instructions had been sent to British Commandants, all through the Western country, to co-operate with both expeditions. De Galvez, having learned of the scheme through intercepted letters, resolved to forestall the attack by becoming the assailant. At the head of a force of 670 men, he set out and captured Baton Rouge, Fort Manchac and Natchez, almost without opposition. The British in Canada, being ignorant of what had been going on in the South, in February following dispatched a force from Mackinac to support the expedition from Pensacola, and, incidentally, to subdue the American rebels while en route. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were contemplated points of attack, as well as the Spanish forts at St. Louis and St. Genevieve. This movement was planned by Capt. Patrick Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac, but Captain Hesse was placed in charge of the expedition, which numbered some 750 men, including a force of Indians led by a chief named Wabasha. The British arrived before St. Louis, early on the morning of May 26, 1780, taking the Spaniards by surprise. Meanwhile Col. George Rogers Clark, having been apprised of the project, arrived at Cahokia from the falls of the Ohio, twenty-four hours in advance of the attack, his presence and readiness to co-operate with the Spanish, no doubt, contributing to the defeat of the expedition. The accounts of what followed are conflicting, the number of killed on the St. Louis shore being variously estimated from seven or eight to sixty-eight—the last being the estimate of Capt. Sinclair in his official report. All agree, however, that the invading party was forced to retreat in great haste. Colonel Montgomery, who had been in command at Cahokia, with a force of 350 and a party of Spanish allies,

pursued the retreating invaders as far as the Rock River, destroying many Indian villages on the way. This movement on the part of the British served as a pretext for an attempted reprisal, undertaken by the Spaniards, with the aid of a number of Cahokians, early in 1781. Starting early in January, this latter expedition crossed Illinois, with the design of attacking Fort St. Joseph, at the head of Lake Michigan, which had been captured from the English by Thomas Brady and afterwards retaken. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Eugenio Pourre, and supported by a force of Cahokians and Indians. The fort was easily taken and the British flag replaced by the ensign of Spain. The affair was regarded as of but little moment, at the time, the post being evacuated in a few days, and the Spaniards returning to St. Louis. Yet it led to serious international complications, and the "conquest" was seriously urged by the Spanish ministry as giving that country a right to the territory traversed. This claim was supported by France before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, but was defeated, through the combined efforts of Messrs. Jay, Franklin and Adams, the American Commissioners in charge of the peace negotiations with England.

SPARKS, (Capt.) David R., manufacturer and legislator, was born near Lanesville, Ind., in 1823; in 1836, removed with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill.; in 1847, enlisted for the Mexican War, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, returning the next year by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business at Staunton, Macoupin County, but, in 1860, made a third trip across the plains in search of gold, taking a quartz-mill which was erected near where Central City, Colo., now is, and which was the second steam-engine in that region. He returned home in time to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, the same year, but became a stalwart Republican, two weeks later, when the advocates of secession began to develop their policy after the election of Lincoln. In 1861 he enlisted, under the call for 500,000 volunteers following the first battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned a Captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry (Col. Eugene A. Carr), serving two and a half years, during which time he took part in several hard-fought battles, and being present at the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of his service he became associated with his former partner in the erection of a large flouring mill at Litchfield, but, in 1869, the firm bought an extensive flour-

ing mill at Alton, of which he became the principal owner in 1881, and which has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until it is now one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the State. Capt. Sparks was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1894, serving in the sessions of 1895 and '97; was also strongly supported as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1896.

SPARKS, William A. J., ex-Congressman, was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828, at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to Illinois, and shortly afterwards left an orphan. Thrown on his own resources, he found work upon a farm, his attendance at the district schools being limited to the winter months. Later, he passed through McKendree College, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching, graduating in 1850. He read law with Judge Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His first public office was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, remaining until 1856, when he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1863-64, served in the State Senate for the unexpired term of James M. Rodgers, deceased. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, and a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1883. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, retiring, by resignation, in 1887. His home is at Carlyle.

SPARTA & ST. GENEVIEVE RAILROAD.
(See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

SPEED, Joshua Fry, merchant, and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky.; after which he spent some time in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Louisville. About 1835 he came to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he offered the privilege of sharing a room over his store, when Mr. Lincoln removed from New Salem to Springfield, in 1836. Mr. Speed returned to Kentucky in 1842, but the friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which was of a most devoted character, continued until the death of the latter. Having located in Jefferson County, Ky., Mr. Speed was elected to the Legislature in 1848, but was never again willing to

accept office, though often solicited to do so. In 1851 he removed to Louisville, where he acquired a handsome fortune in the real-estate business. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he heartily embraced the cause of the Union, and, during the war, was entrusted with many delicate and important duties in the interest of the Government, by Mr. Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in Washington. His death occurred at Louisville, May 29, 1882.—**JAMES** (Speed), an older brother of the preceding, was a prominent Unionist of Kentucky, and, after the war, a leading Republican of that State, serving as delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876. In 1864 he was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. Lincoln and served until 1866, when he resigned on account of disagreement with President Johnson. He died in 1887, at the age of 75 years.

SPOON RIVER, rises in Bureau County, flows southward through Stark County into Peoria, thence southwest through Knox, and to the south and southeast, through Fulton County, entering the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

SPRINGER, (Rev.) Francis, D.D., educator and Army Chaplain, born in Franklin County, Pa., March 19, 1810; was left an orphan at an early age, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; entered the Lutheran ministry in 1836, and, in 1839, removed to Springfield, Ill., where he preached and taught school; in 1847 became President of Hillsboro College, which, in 1852, was removed to Springfield and became Illinois State University, now known as Concordia Seminary. Later, he served for a time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, but, in September, 1861, resigned to accept the Chaplaincy of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry; by successive resignations and appointments, held the positions of Chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry (1863-64) and Post Chaplain at Fort Smith, Ark., serving in the latter position until April, 1867, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the United States Army. This position he resigned while stationed at Fort Harker, Kan., August 23, 1867. During a considerable part of his incumbency as Chaplain at Fort Smith, he acted as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, performing important service in caring for non-combatants rendered homeless by the vicissitudes of war. After the war he served, for a time, as Superintendent of Schools for Montgomery County, Ill.; was instrumental in the founding of Carthage (Ill.) College, and was a member of

its Board of Control at the time of his death. He was elected Chaplain of the Illinois House of Representatives at the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1887), and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois for two consecutive terms (1890-'92). He was also member of the Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Springfield, and served as its Chaplain from January, 1884, to his death, which occurred at Springfield, Oct. 21, 1892.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, ex-Congressman, Justice of United States Court, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., was fitted for college in the public high school at Jacksonville, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bateman, entered Illinois College, remaining three years, when he removed to the Indiana State University, graduating there in 1858. The following year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Logan County, but soon after removed to Springfield. He entered public life as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. In 1871-'72 he represented Sangamon County in the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District as a Democrat. From that time until the close of the Fifty-third Congress (1895), he served in Congress continuously, and was recognized as one of the leaders of his party on the floor, being at the head of many important committees when that party was in the ascendancy, and a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker, in 1893. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for Congress for the eleventh time, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James A. Connolly. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States District Judge for Indian Territory.

SPRINGFIELD, the State capital, and the county-seat of Sangamon County, situated five miles south of the Sangamon River and 185 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center. The first settlement on the site of the present city was made by John Kelly in 1819. On April 10, 1821, it was selected, by the first Board of County Commissioners, as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County, the organization of which had been authorized by act of the Legislature in January previous, and the name Springfield was given to it. In 1823 the selection was made permanent. The latter year the first sale of lands took place, the original site being entered by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Iles and Thomas Cox. The town was platted about the

same time, and the name "Calhoun" was given to a section in the northwest quarter of the present city—this being the "hey-day" of the South Carolina statesman's greatest popularity—but the change was not popularly accepted, and the new name was soon dropped. It was incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, and as a city, April 6, 1840; and re-incorporated, under the general law in 1882. It was made the State capital by act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1837, which went into effect, July 4, 1839, and the Legislature first convened there in December of the latter year. The general surface is flat, though there is rolling ground to the west. The city has excellent water-works, a paid fire department, six banks, electric street railways, gas and electric lighting, commodious hotels, fine churches, numerous handsome residences, beautiful parks, thorough sewerage, and is one of the best paved and handsomest cities in the State. The city proper, in 1890, contained an area of four square miles, but has since been enlarged by the annexation of the following suburbs: North Springfield, April 7, 1891; West Springfield, Jan. 4, 1898; and South Springfield and the village of Laurel, April 5, 1898. These additions give to the present city an area of 5.84 square miles. The population of the original city, according to the census of 1880, was 19,743, and, in 1890, 24,963, while that of the annexed suburbs, at the last census, was 2,109—making a total of 29,072. The latest school census (1898) showed a total population of 33,375—estimated population (1899), 35,000. Besides the State House, the city has a handsome United States Government Building for United States Court and post-office purposes, a county courthouse (the former State capitol), a city hall and (State) Executive Mansion. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln. His former residence has been donated to the State, and his tomb and monument are in the beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, adjoining the city. Springfield is an important coal-mining center, and has many important industries, notably a watch factory, rolling mills, and extensive manufactures of agricultural implements and furniture. It is also the permanent location of the State Fairs, for which extensive buildings have been erected on the Fair Grounds north of the city. There are three daily papers—two morning and one evening—published here, besides various other publications.

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

SPRING VALLEY, an incorporated city in Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It lies in a coal-mining region and has important manufacturing interests as well. It has a national bank, with a capital of \$50,000, and one daily and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 3,837.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL, an institution for young ladies, at Springfield, under the patronage of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889. It has a faculty of eight teachers giving instruction in the preparatory and higher branches, including music and fine arts. It reported fifty-five pupils in 1894, and real estate valued at \$15,000.

ST. ALBAN'S ACADEMY, a boys' and young men's school at Knoxville, Ill., incorporated in 1896 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1898 had a faculty of seven teachers, with forty-five pupils, and property valued at \$61,100, of which \$54,000 was real estate. Instruction is given in the classical and scientific branches, besides music and preparatory studies.

ST. ANNE, a village of Kankakee County, at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 67 miles south of Chicago. The district is agricultural. The town has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 718.

ST. CHARLES, a city in Kane County, on Fox River, and the point of intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways. It is situated 38 miles west of Chicago and 8 miles south of Elgin. The river furnishes excellent water power, which is only partially utilized. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, and there is a large dairy interest. The city lies on both sides of the Fox River, and has a number of handsome private residences. Population (1880), 1,533; (1890), 1,690.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born of titled ancestry at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; came to America in 1757 as an ensign, having purchased his commission, participated in the capture of Louisburg, Canada, in 1758, and fought under Wolfe at

Quebec. In 1764 he settled in Pennsylvania, where he amassed a moderate fortune, and became prominent in public affairs. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major-General, and succeeding General Gates in command at Ticonderoga, but, later, was censured by Washington for his hasty evacuation of the post, though finally vindicated by a military court. His Revolutionary record, however, was generally good, and even distinguished. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and presided over that body in 1787. He served as Governor of the Northwest Territory (including the present State of Illinois) from 1789 to 1802. As an executive he was not successful, being unpopular because of his arbitrariness. In November, 1791, he suffered a serious defeat by the Indians in the valley between the Miami and the Wabash. In this campaign he was badly crippled by the gout, and had to be carried on a litter; he was again vindicated by a Congressional investigation. His first visit to the Illinois Country was made in 1790, when he organized St. Clair County, which was named in his honor. In 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of Ohio Territory, of which he had continued to be the Governor after its separation from Indiana and Illinois. The remainder of his life was spent in comparative penury. Shortly before his decease, he was granted an annuity by the Pennsylvania Legislature and by Congress. Died, at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, the first county organized within the territory comprised in the present State of Illinois—the whole region west of the Ohio River having been first placed under civil jurisdiction, under the name of "Illinois County," by an act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October, 1778, a few months after the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark. (See *Illinois*; also *Clark, George Rogers*.) St. Clair County was finally set off by an order of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, on occasion of his first visit to the "Illinois Country," in April, 1790—more than two years after his assumption of the duties of Governor of the Northwest Territory, which then comprehended the "Illinois Country" as well as the whole region within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor St. Clair's order, which bears date, April 27, 1790, defines the boundaries of the new county—which took his own name—as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack River,

running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi." The "Little Michillimackanack," the initial point mentioned in this description—also variously spelled "Makina" and "Mackinaw," the latter being the name by which the stream is now known—empties into the Illinois River on the south side a few miles below Pekin, in Tazewell County. The boundaries of St. Clair County, as given by Gov. St. Clair, indicate the imperfect knowledge of the topography of the "Illinois Country" existing in that day, as a line drawn south from the mouth of the Mackinaw River, instead of reaching the Ohio "above Fort Massac," would have followed the longitude of the present city of Springfield, striking the Mississippi about the northwestern corner of Jackson County, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Ohio. The object of Governor St. Clair's order was, of course, to include the settled portions of the Illinois Country in the new county; and, if it had had the effect intended, the eastern border of the county would have followed a line some fifty miles farther eastward, along the eastern border of Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson and Johnson Counties, reaching the Ohio River about the present site of Metropolis City in Massac County, and embracing about one-half of the area of the present State of Illinois. For all practical purposes it embraced all the Illinois Country, as it included that portion in which the white settlements were located. (See *St. Clair, Arthur*; also *Illinois Country*.) The early records of St. Clair County are in the French language; its first settlers and its early civilization were French, and the first church to inculcate the doctrine of Christianity was the Roman Catholic. The first proceedings in court under the common law were had in 1796. The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1807, and, as there was no penitentiary, the whipping-post and pillory played an important part in the code of penalties, these punishments being impartially meted out as late as the time of Judge (afterwards Governor) Reynolds, to "the lame, the halt and the blind," for such offenses as the larceny of a silk handkerchief. At first three places—Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—were named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair; but Randolph County having been set off

in 1895, Cahokia became the county-seat of the older county, so remaining until 1813, when Belleville was selected as the seat of justice. At that time it was a mere cornfield owned by George Blair, although settlements had previously been established in Ridge Prairie and at Badgley. Judge Jesse B. Thomas held his first court in a log-cabin, but a rude court house was erected in 1814, and, the same year, George E. Blair established a hostelry, Joseph Kerr opened a store, and, in 1817, additional improvements were inaugurated by Daniel Murray and others, from Baltimore. John H. Dennis and the Mitchells and Wests (from Virginia) settled soon afterward, becoming farmers and mechanics. Belleville was incorporated in 1819. In 1825 Governor Edwards bought the large landed interests of Etienne Personeau, a large French land-owner, ordered a new survey of the town and infused fresh life into its development. Settlers began to arrive in large numbers, mainly Virginians, who brought with them their slaves, the right to hold which was, for many years, a fruitful and perennial source of strife. Emigrants from Germany began to arrive at an early day, and now a large proportion of the population of Belleville and St. Clair County is made up of that nationality. The county, as at present organized, lies on the western border of the south half of the State, immediately opposite St. Louis, and comprises some 680 square miles. Three-fourths of it are underlaid by a vein of coal, six to eight feet thick, and about one hundred feet below the surface. Considerable wheat is raised. The principal towns are Belleville, East St. Louis, Lebanon and Mascoutah. Population of the county (1880), 61,806; (1890), 66,571.

ST. JOHN, a village of Perry County, on the Illinois Central Railway, two miles north of Duquoin. Coal is mined and salt manufactured here. Population, 495.

ST. JOSEPH, a village of Champaign County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles east of Champaign. Population, 552.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, (Chicago), founded in 1860, by the Sisters of Charity. Having been destroyed in the fire of 1871, it was rebuilt in the following year. In 1892 it was reconstructed, enlarged and made thoroughly modern in its appointments. It can accommodate about 250 patients. The Sisters attend to the nursing, and conduct the domestic and financial affairs. The medical staff comprises ten physicians and surgeons, among whom are some of the most eminent in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD, a corporation formerly operating an extensive system of railroads in Illinois. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company (the original corporation) was chartered in January, 1851, work begun in 1852, and the main line from Terre Haute to Alton (172.5 miles) completed, March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinois town branch (from Belleville to East St. Louis) was chartered in 1852, and completed between the points named in the title, in the fall of 1854. This corporation secured authority to construct an extension from Illinois town (now East St. Louis) to Alton, which was completed in October, 1856, giving the first railroad connection between Alton & St. Louis. Simultaneously with this, these two roads (the Terre Haute & Alton and the Belleville & Illinois town) were consolidated under a single charter by special act of the Legislature in February, 1854, the consolidated line taking the name of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently the road became financially embarrassed, was sold under foreclosure and reorganized, in 1862, under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. June 1, 1867, the main line (from Terre Haute to St. Louis) was leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company (an Indiana corporation) guaranteed by certain other lines, but the lease was subsequently broken by the insolvency of the lessee and some of the guarantors. The Indianapolis & St. Louis went into the hands of a receiver in 1882, and was sold under foreclosure, in July of the same year, its interest being absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which the main line is now operated. The properties officially reported as remaining in the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, June 30, 1895, beside the Belleville Branch (14.40 miles), included the following leased and subsidiary lines: Belleville & Southern Illinois—"Cairo Short Line" (56.40 miles); Belleville & Eldorado, (50.20 miles); Belleville & Carondelet (17.30 miles); St. Louis Southern and branches (47.27 miles), and Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railway (53.50 miles). All these have been leased, since the close of the fiscal year 1895, to the Illinois Central. (For sketches of these several roads see headings of each.)

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, (Bluff Line), a line running from Springfield to Granite City, Ill., (opposite St. Louis),

102.1 miles, with a branch from Lock Haven to Grafton, Ill., 8.4 miles—total length of line in Illinois, 110.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge, laid with 56 to 70-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The road was originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, built from Bates to Grafton in 1882, and absorbed by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; was surrendered by the receivers of the latter in 1886, and passed under the control of the bond-holders, by whom it was transferred to a corporation known as the St. Louis & Central Illinois Railroad Company. In June, 1887, the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railroad Company was organized, with power to build extensions from Newbern to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield, which was done. In October, 1890, a receiver was appointed, followed by a reorganization under the present name (St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul). Default was made on the interest and, in June following, it was again placed in the hands of receivers, by whom it was operated until 1898. The total earnings and income for the fiscal year 1897-98 were \$318,815, operating expenses, \$373,270; total capitalization, \$4,853,526, of which, \$1,500,000 was in the form of stock and \$1,235,000 in income bonds.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN

RAILROAD, a railroad line 90 miles in length, extending from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill.—56 miles being within the State of Illinois. It is of standard gauge and the track laid chiefly with iron rails.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was chartered in 1869 as the Springfield, Effingham & Quincy Railway Company. It was built as a narrow-gauge line by the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1878. The road was completed by the receiver in 1880, and, in 1885, restored to the Construction Company by the discharge of the receiver. For a short time it was operated in connection with the Bloomfield Railroad of Indiana, but was reorganized in 1886 as the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, and the gauge changed to standard in 1887. Having made default in the payment of interest, it was sold under foreclosure in 1890 and purchased in the interest of the bond-holders, by whom it was conveyed to the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, in whose name the line is operated. Its business

is limited, and chiefly local. The total earnings in 1898 were \$65,583 and the expenditures \$69,112. Its capital stock was \$740,900; bonded debt, \$978,000, other indebtedness increasing the total capital investment to \$1,816,736.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, JERSEYVILLE & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, MOUNT CARMEL & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, PEORIA & NORTHERN RAILWAY, known as "Peoria Short Line," a corporation organized, Feb. 29, 1896, to take over and unite the properties of the St. Louis & Eastern, the St. Louis & Peoria and the North and South Railways, and to extend the same due north from Springfield to Peoria (60 miles), and thence to Fulton or East Clinton, Ill., on the Upper Mississippi. The line extends from Springfield to Glen Carbon (84.46 miles), with trackage facilities over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and the Merchants' Terminal Bridge (18 miles) to St. Louis.—(HISTORY.) This road has been made up of three sections or divisions. (1) The initial section of the line was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad of Illinois, incorporated in 1885, and opened from Mount Olive to Alhambra in 1887. It passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1889, and reorganized, in 1890, as the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad. The St. Louis & Eastern, chartered in 1889, built the line from Glen Carbon to Marine, which was opened in 1893; the following year, bought the St. Louis & Peoria line, and, in 1895, constructed the link (8 miles) between Alhambra and Marine. (3) The North & South Railroad Company of Illinois, organized in 1890, as successor to the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company, proceeded in the construction of the line (50.46 miles) from Mt. Olive to Springfield, which was subsequently leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, then under the management of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway. The latter corporation having defaulted, the property passed into the hands of a receiver. By expiration of the lease in December, 1896, the property reverted to the proprietary Company, which took possession, Jan. 1, 1896. The St. Louis & Southeastern then bought the line outright, and it was incorporated as a part of the new organization under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, the North

& South Railroad going out of existence. In May, 1899, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern was sold to the reorganized Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to be operated as a short line between Peoria & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD, a line running from Pinckneyville, Ill., via Murphysboro, to Carbondale. The company is also the lessee of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, extending from Carbondale to Marion, 17.5 miles—total, 50.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid with 56 and 60-pound steel rails. The company was organized in August, 1886, to succeed to the property of the St. Louis Coal Railroad (organized in 1879) and the St. Louis Central Railway; and was leased for 990 years from Dec. 1, 1886, to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rental equal to thirty per cent of the gross earnings, with a minimum guarantee of \$32,000, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. During the year 1896 this line passed under lease from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation organized in July, 1899, to take over the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway in the State of Illinois, known as the Ohio & Mississippi and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railways—the former extending from Vincennes, Ind., to East St. Louis, and the latter from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The property was sold under foreclosure, at Cincinnati, July 10, 1899, and transferred, for purposes of reorganization, into the hands of the new corporation, July 28, 1899. (For history of the several lines see *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. This line extends from East St. Louis eastward across the State, to the Indiana State line, a distance of 158.3 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company is the lessee. The track is single, of standard gauge, and laid with steel rails. The outstanding capital stock, in 1898, was \$3,924,058, the bonded debt, \$4,496,000, and the floating debt, \$218,480.—(HISTORY.) The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad was chartered in 1865, opened in 1870 and leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

Railroad, for itself and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO RAILROAD, extends from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., 151.6 miles, with a branch from Millstadt Junction to High Prairie, 9 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid mainly with steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The original charter was granted to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, Feb. 16, 1865, and the road opened, March 1, 1875. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, July 14, 1881, and was taken charge of by a new company under its present name, Feb. 1, 1882. On Feb. 1, 1886, it was leased to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for forty-five years, and now constitutes the Illinois Division of that line, giving it a connection with St. Louis. (See *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD (of Illinois). (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & PEORIA RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, located in Chicago. It was chartered in 1865, its incorporators, in their initial statement, substantially declaring their object to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which should be open to the afflicted poor, without distinction of race or creed. The hospital was opened on a small scale, but steadily increased until 1879, when re-incorporation was effected under the general law. In 1885 a new building was erected on land donated for that purpose, at a cost exceeding \$150,000, exclusive of \$20,000 for furnishing. While its primary object has been to afford accommodation, with medical and surgical care, gratuitously, to the needy poor, the institution also provides a considerable number of comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for patients who are able and willing to pay for the same. It contains an amphitheater for surgical operations and clinics, and has a free dispensary for out-patients. During the past few years important additions have been made, the number of beds increased, and provision made for a training school for nurses. The medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons and two pathologists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, a young ladies' seminary, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.; was incorporated in 1858, in 1898 had a faculty of fourteen teachers, giving instruction to 113 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, the sciences, fine arts, music and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 2,200 volumes, and owns property valued at \$130,500, of which \$100,000 is real estate.

STAGER, Anson, soldier and Telegraph Superintendent, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 20, 1825; at 16 years of age entered the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer who afterwards became a pioneer in building telegraph lines, and with whom he became associated in various enterprises of this character. Having introduced several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, he was, in 1852, made General Superintendent of the principal lines in the West, and, on the organization of the Western Union Company, was retained in this position. Early in the Civil War he was entrusted with the management of telegraph lines in Southern Ohio and along the Virginia border, and, in October following, was appointed General Superintendent of Government telegraphs, remaining in this position until September, 1868, his services being recognized in his promotion to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. In 1869 General Stager returned to Chicago and, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent, engaged in the promotion of a number of enterprises connected with the manufacture of electrical appliances and other branches of the business. One of these was the consolidation of the telephone companies, of which he became President, as also of the Western Edison Electric Light Company, besides being a Director in several other corporations. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1885.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim leader, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825. His early years were spent on a farm, but a love of knowledge and books became his ruling passion, and he devoted several years to study, in the "Liberal Institute" at Lebanon, N. H., finally graduating, with the degree of A. B., at Norwich University in the class of 1847. Later, he received the degree of A.M., in due course, from his Alma Mater in 1855; that of Ph.D. from Knox College, in 1883, of LL.D. from St. Lawrence University in 1893, and from Norwich, in 1898. Dr. Standish chose the profession of a teacher, and has spent

over fifty years in its pursuit in connection with private and public schools and the College, of which more than forty years were as Professor and President of Lombard University at Galesburg. He has also lectured and conducted Teachers' Institutes all over the State, and, in 1859, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association. He made three visits to the Old World—in 1879, '82-83, and '91-92—and, during his second trip, traveled over 40,000 miles, visiting nearly every country of Europe, including the "Land of the Midnight Sun," besides Northern Africa from the Mediterranean to the Desert of Sahara, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor. A lover of art, he has visited nearly all the principal museums and picture galleries of the world. In politics he is a Republican, and, in opposition to many college men, a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. In religion, he is a Universalist.

STAPP, James T. B., State Auditor, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 13, 1804; at the age of 12 accompanied his widowed mother to Kaskaskia, Ill., where she settled; before he was 20 years old, was employed as a clerk in the office of the State Auditor, and, upon the resignation of that officer, was appointed his successor, being twice thereafter elected by the Legislature, serving nearly five years. He resigned the auditorship to accept the Presidency of the State Bank at Vandalia, which post he filled for thirteen years; acted as Aid-de-camp on Governor Reynolds staff in the Black Hawk War, and served as Adjutant of the Third Illinois Volunteers during the war with Mexico. President Taylor appointed Mr. Stapp Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vandalia, which office he held during the Fillmore administration, resigning in 1855. Two years later he removed to Decatur, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. A handsome Methodist chapel, erected by him in that city, bears his name.

STARK COUNTY, an interior county in the northern half of the State, lying west of the Illinois River; has an area of 290 square miles. It has a rich, alluvial soil, well watered by numerous small streams. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, and the chief towns are Toulon and Wyoming. The county was erected from Putnam and Knox in 1839, and named in honor of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. The earliest settler was Isaac B. Essex, who built a cabin on Spoon River, in 1828, and gave his name to a township. Of other pioneer families, the Buswells, Smiths, Spencers and Eastmans came from New England; the Thom-

ases, Moores, Holgates, Fullers and Whittakers from Pennsylvania; the Coxes from Ohio; the Perrys and Parkers from Virginia; the McClanahans from Kentucky; the Hendersons from Tennessee; the Lees and Hazens from New Jersey; the Halls from England, and the Turnbulls and Olivers from Scotland. The pioneer church was the Congregational at Toulon. Population (1880), 11,207; (1890), 9,982.

STARNE, Alexander, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1813; in the spring of 1836 removed to Illinois, settling at Griggsville, Pike County, where he opened a general store. From 1839 to '42 he served as Commissioner of Pike County, and, in the latter year, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1844. Having, in the meanwhile, disposed of his store at Griggsville and removed to Pittsfield, he was appointed, by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and elected to the same office for four years, when it was made elective. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of State, when he removed to Springfield, returning to Griggsville at the expiration of his term in 1857, to assume the Presidency of the old Hannibal and Naples Railroad (now a part of the Wabash system). He represented Pike and Brown Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the same year was elected State Treasurer. He thereupon again removed to Springfield, where he resided until his death, being, with his sons, extensively engaged in coal mining. In 1870, and again in 1872, he was elected State Senator from Sangamon County. Died, at Springfield, March 31, 1886.

STARVED ROCK, a celebrated rock or cliff on the south side of Illinois River, in La Salle County, upon which the French explorer, La Salle, and his lieutenant, Tonty, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. It was one mile north of the supposed location of the Indian village of La Vantum, the metropolis, so to speak, of the Illinois Indians about the time of the arrival of the first French explorers. The population of this village, in 1680, according to Father Membre, was some seven or eight thousand. Both La Vantum and Fort St. Louis were repeatedly attacked by the Iroquois. The Illinois were temporarily driven from La Vantum, but the French, for the time being, successfully defended their fortification. In 1702 the fort was abandoned as a military post, but continued to be used as a French trading-post until 1718, when it was burned by Indians. The Illinois

were not again molested until 1722, when the Foxes made an unsuccessful attack upon them. The larger portion of the tribe, however, resolved to cast in their fortunes with other tribes on the Mississippi River. Those who remained fell an easy prey to the foes by whom they were surrounded. In 1769 they were attacked from the north by tribes who desired to avenge the murder of Pontiac.* Finding themselves hard pressed, they betook themselves to the bluff where Fort St. Louis had formerly stood. Here they were besieged for twelve days, when, destitute of food or water, they made a gallant but hopeless sortie. According to a tradition handed down among the Indians, all were massacred by the besiegers in an attempt to escape by night, except one half-breed, who succeeded in evading his pursuers. This sanguinary catastrophe has given the rock its popular name. Elmer Baldwin, in his *History of La Salle County* (1877), says: "The bones of the victims lay scattered about the cliff in profusion after the settlement by the whites, and are still found mingled plentifully with the soil." (See *La Salle, Robert Cavalier; Tonty; Fort St. Louis.*)

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found

necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago, furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when, the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stockholder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years, and the enactment of various laws, to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness, twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$750 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

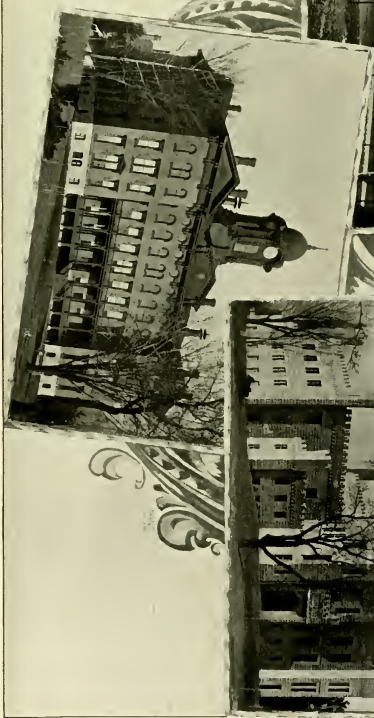
was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



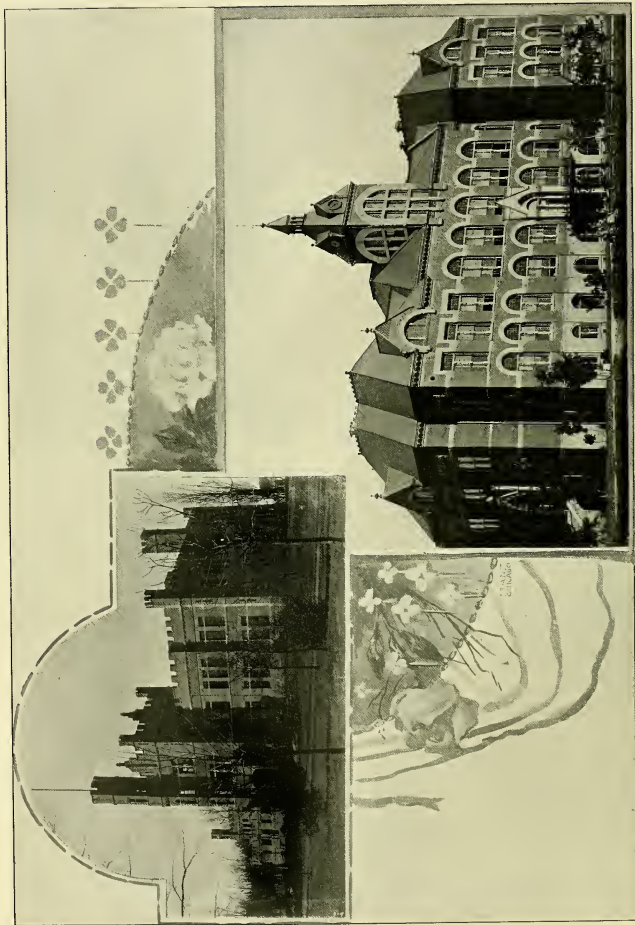
The Practice School.



Main Building.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



Main Building.

Library and Gymnasium Building.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds.*)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders.*) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$23,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles south-southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has a private bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,200.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W.** (Stephenson), a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the north-western part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard, County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Wadams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of the Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, two opera houses, a high school, a free library, a national and two private banks, four newspaper offices, (of which two issue daily editions) and a school-house costing \$80,000. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash-doors, etc. It also contains four flouring mills, a large distillery, the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here affords abundant water power, and flows through charming scenery. Population (1880), 5,087; (1890), 5,824.

STEVENS, Bradford R., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Green-back Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, 617.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VAILEY, a village and railway station in Ogle County, on the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; has tile and brick works, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population, 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 123 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794. Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier. was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives today under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the southwest corner of Saline County, on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 60 miles northeast of Cairo. Population, 464.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a livestock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at some \$2,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. The Fifty-fifth Congress made an appropriation for the erection of a Government post-office building in Streator. Population (1880), 5,157; (1890), 11,414; (1894), estimated, 15,000.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey*, (*Gen.*) *Thomas*.)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employees, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr.**, son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, 452.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin; came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1890), 557.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school-house, several churches, banks, flour and woolen mills, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,021; (1890), 1,037.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each. Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunncliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 30" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825; was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat *Carondelet*, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton.

Ill. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McKicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880), 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1898), estimated, 3,400.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Population (1890), 445.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, three churches and a flouring mill. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Population (1890), 937.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor: left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of "Colonel," by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated "Peace Convention" at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, situated on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and some 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, seven churches and two graded schools, each of which is accommodated in a handsome building. Much coal is

mined in this vicinity. Population (1880), 2,237; (1890), 2,839.

TAZEVELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852, and took its present name in 1866. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1890), 825.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, Feb. 3, 1850.—**Jesse Burgess** (Thomas), Jr., nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas)** third, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinch & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinch was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; the district is agricultural; the town has one bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 753; (1890), 801.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emanicipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith (Todd)**, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, a bank and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufactories, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Population (1880), 432; (1890), 676; (1896), estimated, 850.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49½

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. Carriages and furniture constitute its chief articles of manufacture. It is the business center of an agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 905; (1890), 902.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 15 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place

has some manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 298.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Records of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, situated on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county courthouse, the town has five churches and a high school, as well as a bank, two weekly papers, a woolen factory and a cheese factory. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 6 miles east of Pana. The district is agricultural. Population, 540.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers*.)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of*; *Indian Treaties*.)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has a bank and two newspapers. Population, 508.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; has six churches, a public school and one newspaper. It is in an agricultural district, though considerable coal is mined. Population (1880), 1,188; (1890), 1,384.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 648; (1890), 826.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, and was also appointed Attorney-General and elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1865 he returned to Chicago and, from 1869 to '73, was Corporation Counsel. In 1878 he represented the First Ward in the City Council, and, in 1879, was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891. Judge Tuley's professional tastes inclined him toward chancery law, and a majority of the cases coming up for hearing on the equity side of the court were heard by him. For many years he presided as Chief Justice. Resigning his position upon the bench in 1893, he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER, a town in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent, the town having a rolling mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has four churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,001; (1890), 1,506.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge-plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education, and University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railways, 23 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick courthouse, it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, three weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at nought a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or final stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Pettit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 30th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old*.) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000; a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory,

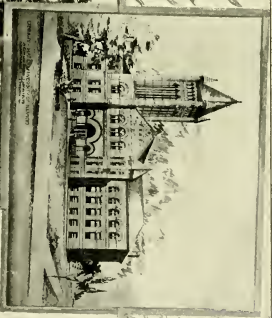
\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and 97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under the control of the State, located at Champaign and Urbana. It was founded in 1867, although, as early as 1863, the Legislature had accepted an act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which provided for the granting of large tracts of public lands to States which should undertake to found colleges, where agriculture and the mechanic arts should be taught, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Under this act Illinois was entitled to 480,000 acres,—30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress—and land-scrip therefor was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates. Under the State law, a Board of Trustees was appointed and organized in March, 1867—the institution being formally located the same year. Departments and courses of study were decided upon, and Dr. John M. Gregory of Michigan, chosen Regent. Of the land granted by Congress, 25,000 acres were reserved, and 455,000 sold for \$319,178. Subsequently, some 9,000 acres more were sold for \$121,640, and the land undisposed of will, it is thought, ultimately swell the endowment fund to \$600,000. The mechanical building was begun and completed in 1871, and it is claimed that this was the first machine shop erected in America, for strictly educational purposes. The main building was formally opened in December, 1873. Various other buildings were erected later, as necessity required. The various courses of study open to matriculates include agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general science, literature, and trade and commerce, to which medicine was added, by the affiliation of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1897. Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The State laboratory is located there and an experiment station was established in 1887. Quarterly bulletins, showing the results obtained at the latter, are sent to all farmers throughout the State who may desire them. The University's revenues were still further increased, in 1890, by a Congressional donation of \$15,000 per annum to each institution organized under the act of 1862, the same to be increased \$1,000 annually, until the amount should reach \$25,000. A new engineering hall was dedicated in 1894, and a library building in 1895. The value of property aggregates nearly \$1,500,000. The first name of the institution was the Illinois Industrial University, but, in 1885, this was changed to the "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine)

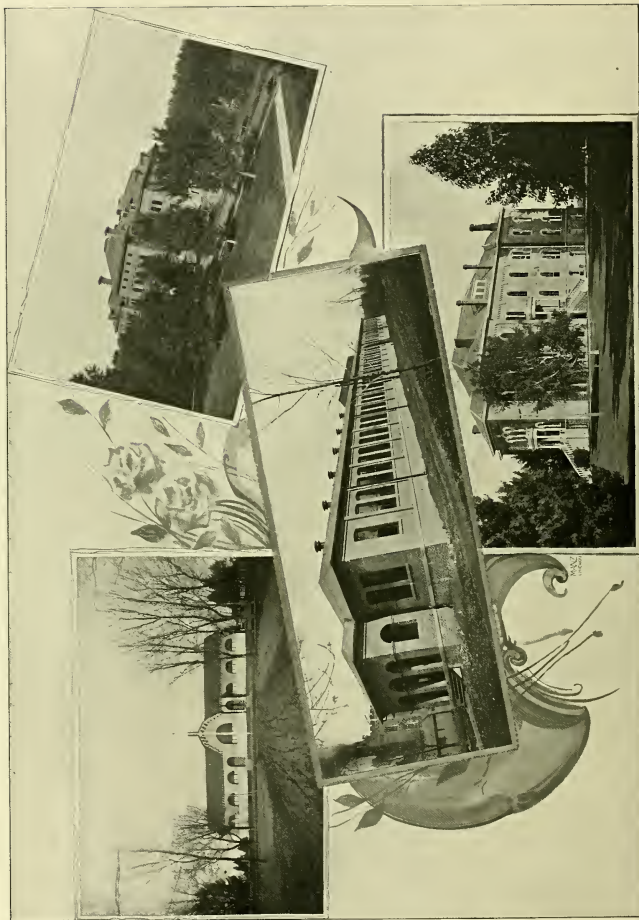


Natural History Hall.
University Hall.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.



Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.

were made elective by popular vote—three being elective every two years. Dr. Gregory resigned the office of Regent in 1880, and was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had theretofore filled the chair of mechanical engineering and physics. Dr. Peabody having resigned in 1891, the duties of Regent were discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill, until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New York, was installed as President. The corps of instruction includes some thirty Professors, with an equal number of Assistant Professors, and over forty Instructors and Assistants, besides a number of special lecturers, demonstrators and teachers in the Preparatory Department, not including the Medical Department located in Chicago. The total number of students during the year 1898-99 was 1,824, of whom 1,492 were men and 332 women. Of these, 867 were connected with the Literary Department (or college proper), 26 with the Winter School of Agriculture, 71 with the Law School, 514 with the School of Medicine, 158 with the School of Pharmacy and 179 with the Preparatory Department. The total appropriations made by the State to the University, up to the beginning of the year 1896, amounted to \$1,303,000. During the year 1895 a new Machinery Building (50x250 feet) was completed and dedicated. The other buildings comprise a Chemical Laboratory, Wood and Metal Shops, Engineering Hall, Mechanical and Electrical Laboratory, Military Hall, Natural History Hall, Astronomical Observatory, University Hall and Art Gallery. A Library Building, 167 by 113 feet, and capable of accommodating a library of 150,000 volumes, is one of the latest structures erected, having been dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, June 8, 1897. The University Library embraces 40,000 volumes and 2,500 pamphlets, besides 7,000 volumes and 16,000 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History and the Agricultural Experiment Station. The institution was seriously embarrassed financially, for a time, in consequence of the illegal use of its funds by the Treasurer in office between 1893 and 1897, but the losses were made good by act of the Fortieth General Assembly, at its regular session in 1897, appropriating funds for its reimbursement. Attendance for the year 1899-00, 2,250.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audobon (Andubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Hohnes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 1½ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College, an institution controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity, and the city has manufactories of brick, tile (drain and roofing) and of stoneware. Population (1880), 1,534; (1890), 1,803.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a city, and the county-seat of Champaign County; situated on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways. It is 31 miles west of Danville and 50 miles east-southeast of Bloomington. Agriculture and coal-mining are conducted in the surrounding region. The city's mechanical industries include two flouring mills, a foundry, a machine shop, and manufactories of farm implements and of furniture. There are five churches, two banks (one National), and one daily and two weekly newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Population (1880), 2,942; (1890), 3,511.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1829, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house, six churches, two National banks, three weekly newspaper offices, a graded

school, flour, saw and woolen-mills, carriage and wagon works, brick works and a furniture factory. Population (1880), 2,056; (1890), 2,144.

VANDEVEER, Horatio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kaukakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a village of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite the city of St. Louis and 4 miles north of East St. Louis. It is touched by four or five lines of railroad, and is nearly opposite the western approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge" across the Mississippi to St. Louis; has some manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1880), 612; (1890), 932.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 936 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown and 15 miles northeast of Rushville. It has a manufactory of carriages, flour and saw mills, brick and tile works, as well as a private bank, three churches, a graded school, and two weekly newspapers. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 900 feet. Population (1880), 1,133; (1890), 1,158.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 517.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 34 miles north-northeast of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bisso, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1736, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaguiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaguiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaguiette; French Governors of Illinois*.)

VIRDEN, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railroad, 21 miles south by west of Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has four churches, a bank, two newspapers, flour mills, brick and tile works, a machine shop and extensive coal mines. Population (1880), 1,608; (1890), 1,610.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactories of wagons and cigars. The city has two National banks, five churches, a high school, and

two weekly papers. Population (1880), 1,420; (1890), 1,602.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The El River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.3 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by truck lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr. Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-elderhood of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomes, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has a bank and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 23, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 37,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 22,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Mead Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generalships. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Aversboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10"; "Farmington"; "Siege of Corinth"; "Iuka"; "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862"; "Resaca"; "Kenesaw"; "Ezra Church"; "Atlanta"; "Jonesboro"; "Griswoldville"; "McAllister"; "Savannah"; "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Median Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Alatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntow, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medau, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later, near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon, and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kanakée, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 13, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Moomouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard-fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Roswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centuria, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely: days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dulas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldsville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Harts-ville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (See *Eleventh Infantry*.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 830 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Aversyboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago, June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Aversyboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1863, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn.), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It was veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Corinth, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It was veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,331 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers. Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennett, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner St. Louis, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport Odbam, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”), Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 19; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 17; Hector, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French *Ouinébégoutz*, *Ouinébégoue*, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of *Prairie du Chien* (August 1, 1839), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at *Tipppecanoe*, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near *Prairie du Chien* brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, *Naw-caw*. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, situated at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is chiefly agricultural and stock-raising, although there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, a large creamery and stone quarries, besides a private bank, two weekly newspapers, four churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Population (1890), 1,172; (1896), estimated, 1,850.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator." At Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman, Zebina*, and *Lundy, Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River (a tributary of the Mississippi) and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Rossville is a shipping point. Population (1890), 22,933. (1890), 21,281.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, 8 miles northwest of Decatur. It has a bank and a local newspaper. Population (1890), 526.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598.

WASHBURN, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping point for farm products. It has six churches, a graded school, two banks and a newspaper. Population (1880), 1,397; (1890), 1,301.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,112; (1890), 19,262. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Population (1880), 1,035; (1890), 2,283.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1890), 586.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. It stands in a region chiefly agricultural, and underlaid with coal. Its manufacturing interests embrace a large flour-mill, a plow factory and some minor industries. Besides its court house, it has four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,802; (1890), 1,860.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroads, 81 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works, car-shops and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1880), 1,507; (1890), 2,017.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill., Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 35 miles north by west of Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee. It is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad. The lake is about 80 miles wide opposite this place. In early history Waukegan was known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat

tract, about 400 yards wide, which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufactories. Waukegan contains eight or ten churches, a high school, a National bank, two newspaper offices, two steam flouring mills, several tanneries, a scale works, a pump factory and a silver plating establishment, besides agricultural implement works, a brewery, etc. Grain, wool, butter and ale are among the leading articles of export. There are valuable springs, whose water, after analysis, is said to possess valuable medicinal properties. Population (1880), 4,012; (1890), 4,915.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.*)

WAVERLY, a village in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis and the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, a newspaper, flour mills, tile works and creameries. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-imi under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Piankeshaws.*)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1873, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermillion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambuscade, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle; has good schools, a weekly paper, banks, five or six churches and a foundry and machine-shop; is also the seat of Wenona College. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1878 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1896), estimated, 3,500.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, a village of Clark County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, 10 miles south-southeast of Charleston; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 510.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 476.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city, the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief pursuits in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000), and has a public library valued at \$50,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. J. Q. Adams. Besides a handsome court house, it has eight churches, two graded schools, and four weekly newspapers. There are also two carriage factories and a private bank. The city is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1898), estimated, 2,000.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy".

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 45 miles north of Alton and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville. A foundry, flour mill and two wagon shops are its principal manufacturing establishments. A fine variety of potters' clay abounds in the vicinity, and this has stimulated the manufacture of tile and pottery, which is extensively carried on. The town has four churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers—one of them issuing a daily edition. Population (1890), 1,961.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding contrivervsialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter: area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854.

WHITESIDE, William, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITTEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKI, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Pittsfield.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Fraue Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1893.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again closed to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,422; (1890), 62,007. (See *Joliet*.)

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of *Æsthetics* in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister); "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "*Underground Railroad*.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 23, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a life-long Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1830; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,236.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, a newspaper and coal-mines. Population (1890), 444.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a town in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is a handsome suburb of Chicago, located on the shore of Lake Michigan, which is here bordered by a bluff about 100 feet high. Population (1880), 419; (1890), 1,458.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, a national bank, a graded school, several churches and two newspapers. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1880), 1,872; (1890), 1,576.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—

Richard Lush (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.

—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends", and "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and the county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. The surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing. Winchester is an important shipping point, having three grain elevators besides two flouring mills. The city also has plow and furniture factories, a packing house and a saw-mill. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1899), estimated, 2,000.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles north-east of Shelbyville. Population (1890), 768; (1899), 888.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests, see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852; spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1880), 21,620; (1890), 21,429.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on the New Boston branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; the district is agricultural; the town has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 608.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson*, Dr. B. F.) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 1.

The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A. D. C., and Chief of Staff.

Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.

Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.

Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, six churches, two banks (one National), three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, feed and planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. Besides possessing excellent public schools, it is the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1880), 1,475; (1890), 1,683.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 33 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Interstate Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

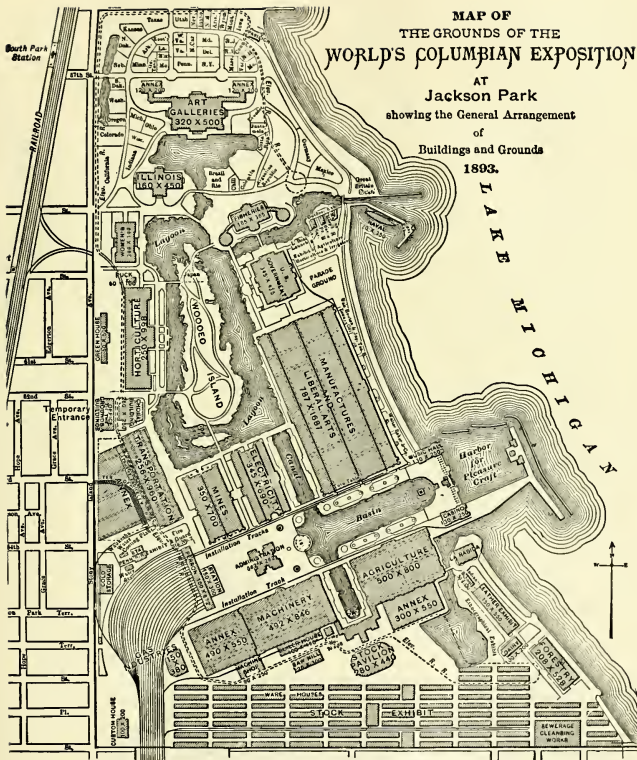
The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and venders, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,306 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

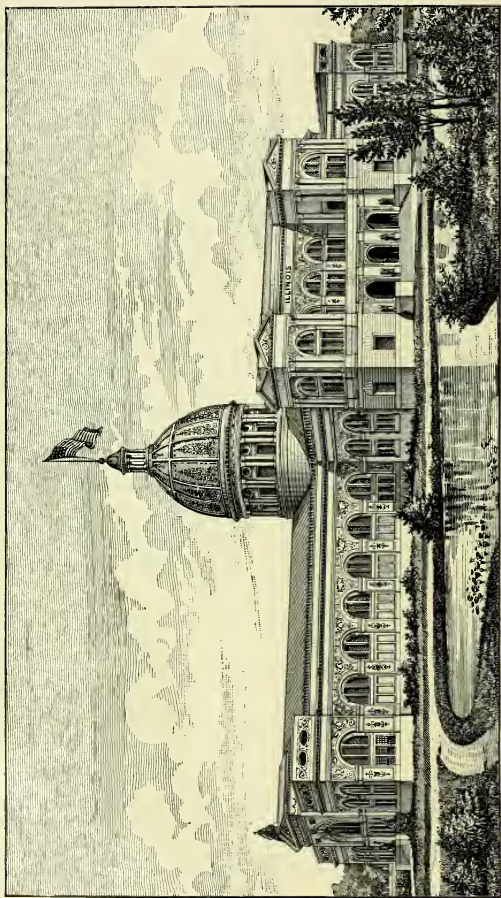
The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

MAP OF THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.

L A K E M I C H I G A N





ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687 x 787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280 x 380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1893, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$8,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has a high school, several churches, two banks, flour mills, machine shop, and two

weekly newspapers. Coal is also mined here. Population (1880), 1,086; (1890), 1,116.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1890), 878.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural, and the town has banks and a newspaper. Population (1890), 687.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, situated on the south branch of Fox River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, some 12 miles southwest of Aurora. It has a bank, a church and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 365; (1890), 375.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1893, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship *Raleigh*, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the *Raleigh*) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant, in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer Sultana, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1873 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

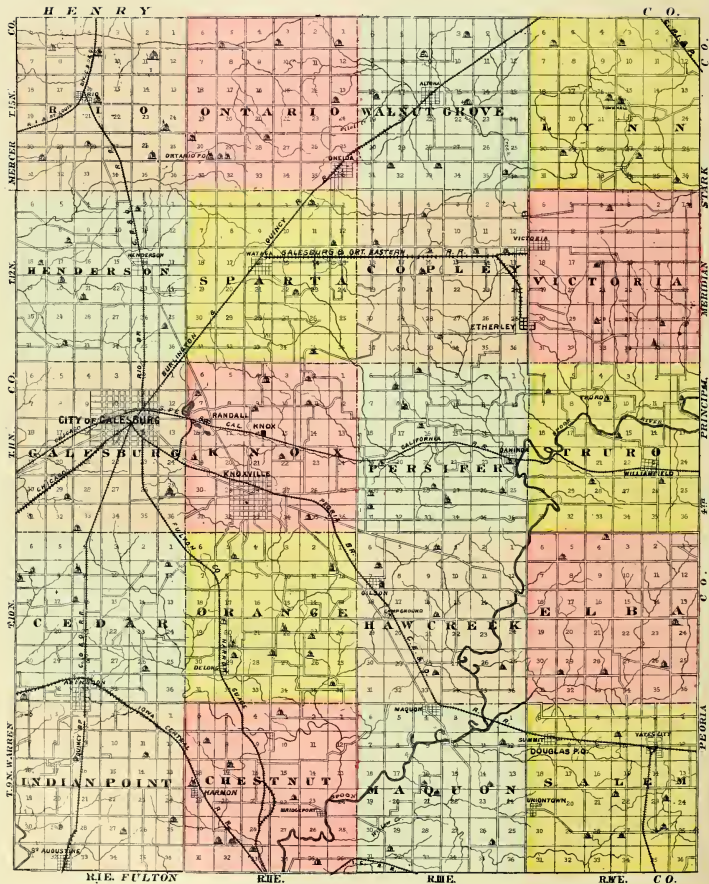
department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunnichiffe and D. G. Tunnichiffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus and elected.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.



KNOX COUNTY

MAP OF KNOX COUNTY ILL.



PREFACE.

In accepting editorial charge of the Knox County department of this publication, we did so with a full realization of its importance, and actuated by a sense of duty to the past, present and future.

Many of the important facts of past history existed only in the memories of our oldest citizens, who are fast leaving us, and if such knowledge was not soon compiled and preserved in permanent form, much would soon be lost beyond recall.

We have aimed to prepare a record of historical facts and events that are worthy of preservation, and believe we have succeeded to this extent.

Perfection is not claimed, as a perfect work cannot emanate from the finite and imperfect; yet, we trust fair and just critics will approve the result of our efforts.

The biographical and genealogical features of this work have been ably prepared and supervised by Dr. J. Van Ness Standish, Prof. M. L. Comstock, Prof. T. R. Willard, and Dr. William E. Simonds, a number of selected portraits, representative of both past and present generations, are also included, thus adding much of value and extending the sphere of personal interest in the publication. Especial acknowledgment is due to the late Dr. George Churchill for valuable information furnished and assistance rendered.

Valued articles, devoted to special topics, and histories of the townships and villages, have been prepared by gentlemen who were believed best fitted to write of the various subjects thus treated, in each case the name of the author accompanying the article contributed.

The publishers have invested both time and money, unsparingly, and fully merit the success assured.

Believing the present will approve and the future most fully appreciate and value the results achieved, we leave for coming generations this record of the County's past—this monument to what it is.

W. Selden Gale

Geo. Candee Gale.

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Charles, 871; James H. Connor, 871; George W. Cronble, 872; Allen T. Evans, 872; Wilford Evans, 872; David H. Funk, 872; George W. Haner, 872; Charles Hansford, 872; Frederick Holton, 872; Samuel H. Hopper, 873; John H. Johnson, 873; James Knox, 873; Peter Lacy, 873; John O. Lander, 874; Charles D. Lindsey, 874; David Masters, 874; Henry Masters, 874; David McWilliams, 874; John Montgomery, 875; Johnston J. Neeley, 875; Hiram F. Parkins, 875; William I. Peckenpauigh, 875; Asa Ramp, 875; John C. Riordan, 876; James Runkle, 876; John G. Sanburn, 876; Louis M. Smith, 876; Malcolm Smith, 876; Matthew M. Smith, 877; Gardner G. Stearns, 877; John W. Tate, 877; Thomas B. Tate, 877; Albert Upson, 877; Ola Walberg, 877; David Warner, 878; Samuel Westerfield, 878; Thomas Wilson, 878; George W. 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W. Selden Gales

Part I.

KNOX COUNTY.

When, in 1818, Illinois was admitted to the Union, it contained fifteen counties, the most northerly of which was Madison, which then included all the northwestern part of the State. An Act of Legislature, approved June 30, 1821, organized Pike County, which originally embraced all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois River. (Later, Schuyler County was organized from this district.) By a subsequent Act, of February 10, 1826, Knox County, as such, was attached, in common with the territory north and west of it, to Fulton County, for governmental purposes. These changes explain why, when the land records were completed, it was not infrequently necessary to go to Lewiston, Rushville, Pittsfield, Edwardsville, and Kaskaskia—the county seat when Illinois was but one county—to secure a complete chain of title to land conveyed.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Daniel and Alexander Robertson and Richard Matthews, who settled in the edge of Henderson Grove in February, 1828, are usually considered the pioneers in Knox County. Yet it seems certain that in 1826 or 1827, a man named Palmer, said to have been a bee hunter, came to the township now called Maquon and built a house on Section 3. (See Maquon Township.)

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Whoever may have been the first settler, however, he was soon followed by others, and on May 15, 1830, a public meeting was held at the store of S. S. White, in Henderson, to consider the question of county organization. Dr. Hansford, the only physician and the most popular man for miles around, Riggs Pennington,

then the most prominent citizen in Northwestern Illinois, and John G. Sanburn, afterward a leader in county affairs, were appointed to address a petition, praying for the organization of Knox County, to Richard M. Young, Judge of the fifth judicial circuit, then comprising Adams, Fulton, Jo Daviess, Peoria, and Schuyler Counties. This petition was presented to Judge Young at Lewiston, where he was holding court, by Pennington, Hansford, Stephen Osborn, the first Sheriff, and Philip Hash, one of the first County Commissioners. They convinced the Judge that Knox contained three hundred and fifty inhabitants, the number required by law, and on June 10, 1830, he declared the county organized, and a little later, at Galena, fixed the date of the first election as July 3, 1830. The election was held at the house of John B. Gum, on Section 32, in Township 12 North, Range 1 East, a place now four miles northwest of Galesburg; the whole county forming but one election precinct.

FIRST COUNTY SEAT.

The county being thus organized, a law was approved on January 15, 1831, which fixed the county seat on the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 11 North, Range 26, where the Commissioners platted a village called Henderson (name afterward changed to Knoxville) and defined the county boundaries. As originally fixed, these included the territory at present included within the limits of Knox County, together with Sections 12 and 13 North, Range 5 East, which now form a part of Stark County, and are known as West Jersey and Goshen.

The county gradually grew in wealth and population. A court house and jail were built

in 1831-2; roads were laid out from Knoxville in almost every direction; bridges were built as rapidly as the county's finances would permit, and everything possible was done to stimulate prosperity.

EARLY HOMES.

To the early settlers, Knox County afforded exceptional advantages for comfortable sustenance and rapid improvement. Material for shelter and for fuel was to be had in the groves; game was abundant at all times, and wild fruits in their season; honey could be found in the hollow trees; acorns, walnuts, hickory and hazel nuts were plentiful for the swine; and good grazing for stock and hay to cut were in sight of the cabin door. Small fields for immediate cultivation were easily made by felling the trees, or in the rich, mellow soil from which hazel bushes had been torn. The prairie sod was tough; but after the first breaking, the ground proved fertile, easily worked and in the highest degree productive. To the settler with moderate means, no prospect could be more alluring. Needed improvements could rapidly be made. His buildings were sheltered by the groves, his rich, loamy fields, in front and beyond, afforded unlimited range for his stock. To the rugged pioneer of limited means, ease of present subsistence and the virtually unlimited opportunity offered to industry, energy, and prudence, were attractive. No country, new and remote from markets, could offer better inducements to the man without capital, seeking to work his way by the labor of his own hands, to competence and comfort. His own toil provided for his essential wants. For the walls of his house, he cut logs from small straight trees; from free-splitting oak or walnut, he made his shingles; from basswood logs he split planks; for chimney and hearth he procured stones, sticks, and clay; and for nails he used wooden pins or thongs of hide or hickory bark. His rifle or shotgun supplied him with meat; a small piece of ground, from which he grubbed the hazel bush, yielded him what grain and vegetables he needed; and a little corn, reduced to meal by pounding or grating, furnished flour for his bread. A coon skin made him a cap. Moccasins were made from skins dressed by himself. When his sheep were sheared, his wife, with her wheel, loom, and needle, made the clothes for the family. The few things beyond his reach, he obtained by barter in some, perhaps distant, town, offering in exchange the skins of animals, captured or slain through

his own prowess; or honey, found in cavities of trees. Crops never failed; starvation never stared him in the face. Despite all the privations incident to pioneer life, the condition of the Knox County pioneer was luxurious, when compared with the lot of the man who chose his home in the dense forest, or on the plains of the far West, many of whose wants were to be supplied only by purchase, the means for which were often precarious, and meager at the best.

EARLY LAND TITLES.

How he should meet the payments to be made for his land was to him an after-consideration. Before they became a matter of solicitude, he was more than able to meet his living expenses, and had a surplus. If he had settled on Government land, he had to meet the cost of entry. Most of the land, however (the school sections, on which the neighboring settlers fixed the price, excepted), was included in the list of bounty lands, awarded to the soldiers of the War of 1812, and granted ten years before the first settler appeared in this county. Very few of the grantees paid any attention to the title to their lands. They sometimes disposed of them, at nominal prices, to speculators, and most of them were sold for taxes, the tax titles being bought and held on speculation. The settlers did not hesitate "to squat" on these lands. The comity of neighbors secured them from any danger of someone buying from under them, whether the settlement was on government or school lands, or on lands of private persons. Owners were not likely to find profit or pleasure in evictions, or to find it to their interest to refuse terms of sale which might be considered fair in the neighborhood. Indeed, mutually satisfactory arrangements were more easily obtained because of the low cost to the holder and the questionable character of his title, and for the additional reason that it was well-nigh impossible to arouse any compunction in the breast of the average pioneer, as to the unlimited use of timber belonging to non-residents.

EARLY LICENSES.

In those times, not only saloons but also stores of all kinds were licensed by the Commissioners' Court. It is an interesting and significant fact that, while the fee charged for a general store in 1836 was eight dollars per annum, William Denby was compelled to pay fifty dollars for the privilege of peddling clocks for three months. The explanation seems



Josiah Babcock

to be that the peddler was a Yankee; shrewd, perhaps tricky, and an object of suspicion and distrust, as were most of those who hailed from a different locality; for the majority of early settlers were Kentuckians.

IMMIGRATION.

Take the map of the United States, and draw a line from Galesburg through Vincennes, Indiana. When prolonged it will penetrate the heart of the blue grass country. Along that line, as a sort of main channel, with countless outpourings on either side, flowed the tide of settlement from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Down to 1832, the year of the Black Hawk War, Knox County settlers came mainly from these States, either directly, or from temporary homes in southern Indiana and Illinois. Later, with the termination of Indian hostilities, when immigration was resumed, the tide, at first, set chiefly from the same sources, although the number of settlers from the Northern States gradually increased.

Eastern immigration set in in full force in 1836, the year of the arrival of the Galesburg Colony. It was an era of such enterprises, and many colonies of Easterners sought to found cities in the West. But in one respect the Galesburg Colony stands alone. It was not a money-making enterprise. These colonists sought to build up a community, and those original members of the colony, who could not come to live on their lands, were encouraged to surrender their holdings to permanent settlers. This was in direct contrast with the action of other colonies, where most of the members remained at their Eastern homes, and held their lands simply for speculative purposes. It is this element of contrast, perhaps, which largely promoted Galesburg's rapid growth, as compared with the more tardy development of other enterprises of a like general character.

The immediate addition to the population was considerable. From that time forward the Southern immigration began to decline, and New York, New England, Ohio, and Pennsylvania supplied the majority of the new arrivals. The first considerable European accession was the Scotch settlement in the northeastern part of the county, chiefly in Copley. In 1846, a religious and communistic colony, under the leadership of Eric Janson, settled at Bishop Hill, in Henry County, near the northeastern corner of Knox. Influenced by Rev. Jonas

Hedstrom, a Methodist clergyman, who had emigrated from Sweden and who was then living in Victoria, a considerable number seceded from this colony and settled on farms near Victoria. Steady immigration from Sweden followed. Some of the new arrivals devoted themselves to agriculture, but more, either preferring, or better prepared for, work in town, came to Galesburg, whose rapid growth from 1850 to '57 created a demand for their labor. They are now to be found in all parts of the county, engaged in all descriptions of occupations; while in the northern towns and in Galesburg, the Swedish element constitutes a large proportion of the population.

The Irish first appeared in force in 1854, as laborers on the railroad. For some time they remained content with this employment, but, little by little, they began to seek other outlets for their energy, many going to work upon farms. Accession to their numbers followed through immigration from the old country. Other foreign countries have contributed but little to the county's population. Negroes are found mainly in the cities, occupying substantially the same positions as in other centers in Illinois.

All the land between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, as far as the north line of Mercer County, is in the Military Tract, so called because the Government patented most of it as bounty to soldiers of the War of 1812. When the United States survey was made, the surveyors reported the character of each quarter section. From these reports the patents were made out, and great care was taken to give the soldiers the lands which were well timbered and watered. What was left of such desirable pieces was open to pre-emption by the first settlers. Aside from the manifest convenience incident to the conjunction of prairie and woodland in close proximity, the Southerners found the flat lands objectionable for many reasons. Cold winter winds swept over the open expanse, and these were, at times, unbroken, even by the groves and thickets which furnished the wood for their cabins and fences. These immigrants from the southland, moreover, brought with them modes of building and styles adapted to a warmer country. Before Eastern immigration had assumed considerable proportions, the residents believed Knox County to be quite thoroughly settled. There were few localities left where both good wood and prairie land could be found together. And they thought it

better for themselves that their long, broad ranges for stock should not be disturbed. The settlers who came from the East, however, were accustomed to rigorous winters and severe outdoor labor in cold weather. They knew no fear of prairie winters, whose winds were offset by the refreshing breezes of summer. Their modes of building and dress were suited to the climate. They brought stoves, hitherto unknown in this new section, which reduced the labor of providing fuel. They were willing to take their farms on the prairie and their wood lots in the heart of the grove. Still, the distance from wood was an element not to be ignored in fixing the value of land. The greater the distance, the greater the cost of improvement and maintenance, as well as of the indispensable fuel. For many years, prairie land was practically unsalable unless woodland was offered in connection with it. Gradual changes took place which made the prairie farms more and more desirable. Coal mines were opened, and, to some extent, coal began gradually to supplant wood as fuel. Improved facilities for transportation made lumber cheaper, and revised and more stringent stock laws made less fencing necessary. Hedges began to be planted, and railroads established stations in the center of the largest prairies. Still, in 1850, many of the larger tracts of prairie land remained uninclosed, and were for sale at low prices. Yet so steady was the appreciation in the value of these farms, that by 1858, practically no open prairie was left unoccupied.

TIMBER LANDS.

The consumption of wood for improvements, fuel, and repairs reduced the area of timber land. Only a small proportion of the original forest, or even of the second growth, remains. Yet the wood famine, so long predicted, has been averted. The importation of lumber and the changes in the style of building and fencing, together with the substitution of coal for wood as fuel, have made the timber yet standing of comparatively little value to the farmer. The woodland, stripped of trees, was long left unoccupied, except in small tracts by persons of very limited means, who found partial occupation in teaming, mining, wood-cutting, and casual labor for others. It was considered inferior to the prairie, and, encumbered with stumps, bushes, and worthless trees, it was not easily ploughed. As the prairie range for cattle disappeared, however, these lands were enclosed

for pasturage. As Western competition in cattle made grazing land less valuable, these cleared lands began to offer greater inducements for cultivation. Decay of stumps, and destruction of bushes and sprouts through grazing, removed obstacles, and the turf of blue grass and white clover, following the removal of the shade, prepared the soil for the plough.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

After the founding of Galesburg the county grew rapidly. Its population steadily increased until near 1870, when the census returns showed a larger population than ever before or since. The cultivation of the land has been more extensive and thorough; but the number employed in agricultural work has decreased. The farms are made and the labor that was needed in their making is no longer required, while cheaper methods of building and fencing have reduced the labor necessary for maintenance. More work is done, too, by casual help, living in towns. Holdings are larger than they were, and fewer hands, proportionally, are employed on large than on small farms. Another reduction in the amount of manual labor needed has resulted from the adoption of better methods of planting, cultivating, and harvesting, three and four horse teams and machinery having taken the place of men. That class of small farmers who occupied a portion of their time at other work has disappeared. There is an increased tendency, on the part of those not wholly devoted to agriculture, to seek homes and employment in the towns; and this statement holds good even of those owners who prefer to lease their lands or place them in the hands of hired men, in order to give their families the convenience and comforts of a town residence.

Woodcutters and coal miners are less numerous, consumption of wood for fuel having decreased owing to the substitution of coal, oil, and gas, while even the wood and soft coal of this county are largely displaced by the output of others.

With the construction of railroads, villages sprang up and grew rapidly. Their growth was checked and followed by a decline, a circumstance attributable to various causes, such as the falling off in the surrounding population, the competition of other stations on subsequently constructed railroads and the enlarged facilities for reaching and trading in larger towns.



A. W. Benggum

POPULATION.

From 1870 to 1890, the population outside of Galesburg fell off twenty-five per cent, although considerable compensation for this loss was found in the growth of the city itself. Since 1890, however, the falling off in the townships has been checked, while the population of Galesburg has steadily increased. A table of the population follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1830. Estimated..... | 400 |
| 1840. United States Census..... | 7,060 |
| 1850. United States Census..... | 13,279 |
| 1860. United States Census..... | 28,663 |
| 1870. United States Census..... | 39,522 |
| 1880. United States Census..... | 38,344 |
| 1890. United States Census..... | 38,752 |
| 1896. Estimated | 45,000 |
| 1896. 11,333 votes for President. | |

In 1840, Henderson was the most populous township, having eight hundred and fifty-six residents. Knox ranked second with seven hundred and thirty-three, and Cedar third, with six hundred and sixteen. Since 1860, Galesburg has been in the lead, with Knox second and Cedar third.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

Prior to 1854, the most important events in the history of Knox County, after the county seat had been laid out and the county machinery put in motion, were the coming of the Galesburg Colony, in 1836-7, the building of a new court house in 1839, and a new jail in 1841, and the changes of government from County Commissioners to County Judges in 1849, and to township organization in 1853. During all this time, the county was never in debt, although taxes were very low, never exceeding fifty cents on the hundred dollars.

In 1854, the railroad came, imparting a great impetus to the county's growth. From 1850 to 1860, the percentage of increase in population was larger than in any other decade of its history, except the first. Galesburg profited more from this than the rural districts, containing, in 1860, more than one-half of the total population; while in 1850 it had but one-twelfth. This led to the agitation of the question of transferring the county seat to Galesburg, which finally ended in its removal in 1873.

With a rising tide of immigration, pauperism came to be a perplexing problem. An almshouse was first built in 1866. Additions were made in 1876 and again in 1890. (See Alms House.)

WAR OF REBELLION.

In 1861, came the war, and Knox County's duty was nobly done. She furnished three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six troops, only eighty-seven of whom were "hundred day men"; a record exceeded by only seven counties in Illinois. Of these, one hundred and twenty-three were killed in action, one hundred and sixty-eight were wounded, three hundred and forty-four died, and ninety-six were captured. (For a list of Knox County soldiers see "Knox County Roll of Honor," published in 1896 by the Memorial Hall Committee of the G. A. R.) At home, too, as well as in the field, the county bore its part with cheerful zeal and patriotic devotion. The people were most liberal, one township vying with another in striving to lighten the burdens of the soldiers. What was privately contributed cannot even be estimated; but Galesburg Township alone gave \$62,340 in addition to the aid rendered volunteers' families after the war had ended. The Board of Supervisors was ever active and generous in providing for these, and the records of that body are full of resolutions and orders looking to this end. Large sums were borrowed for the payment of bounties, the amount reaching \$58,610 by January 12, 1863, and being subsequently materially augmented. The total outlay by Knox County on this account and for aid to soldiers' families exceeded \$400,000. Even as late as May 1, 1866, the Board voted to continue to extend assistance to the latter when actually needing and deserving relief.

NEW COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The removal of the county seat rendered the provision of suitable county buildings at Galesburg imperative. The city had already donated to the county twenty thousand dollars toward the erection of a jail, besides giving as a site for the structure the ground on Cherry street on which the "fire-proof building" now stands. In addition, the municipality had agreed to provide a court room for ten years.

The first consideration was the building of the jail, and on January 15, 1874, the contract therefor was given to I. R. Stevens, the consideration named being \$34,900. It was occupied October 3, following. The old Opera House, on the southern side of the public square in Galesburg was secured and utilized for the purposes of a court room, and no haste was shown in the erection of a permanent edifice. In fact, it was not until September, 1886, that such a building

was completed. It is one of the best arranged and handsomest court houses in the State. (For history of its construction, see Court Houses.) The old offices, in the "fire-proof building" on Cherry street, had become utterly inadequate to the needs of the county, and when the latter vacated them, the city took possession of the building, and at present, some of the municipal offices are located there.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries of Knox County have always been agriculture and stock raising. Manufactures have never played an important part in its economic history. There is no water transportation, and the river counties naturally had great advantages over it prior to the building of the railroads across its surface. The lead thus obtained has been steadily kept. Brick manufacture, however, has thrived since steam gave better transportation facilities, and some of the largest and best brick plants in the United States are at present located here. The machine shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company also employ a large force. What manufacturing is done is mainly at Galesburg, Abingdon, and Knoxville, to which captions the reader is referred for more detailed information.

The county is everywhere underlaid with coal of good quality, but the veins are too thin to be profitably worked on a large scale. It has been supposed that in Copley and Victoria coal existed in paying quantities, and to tap these coal fields the Galesburg and Great Eastern Railroad was built from Wataga to Etherley. (See Mining and Railroads.)

AGRICULTURE.

The soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of all cereals and grasses common to this latitude, while for stock raising they are unsurpassed. The attention given to each branch of farming has varied, from time to time, with the changes in conditions, reduction in the cost of transportation, the opening of new markets, changes in methods of cultivation due to the introduction of machinery, and the lowering of profits through the competition of newer settlements.

In the early history of the county, vegetables and grain were raised for consumption by the settlers themselves. As more and more land was placed under cultivation, the unmerchantable surplus was utilized in the raising of stock.

Wheat was the first grain raised for transportation, the acreage sown increasing year by year for a considerable time. It was sold in Peoria and Oquawka, and, before the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was sometimes hauled to Chicago, the farmers bringing back salt and pine lumber.

The cost of transportation and of harvesting determined the extent of the crop. It was cut with cradles, bound by hand, and threshed by tramping with horses. Extra hands in harvest were not easily secured, and wages were relatively high. The first threshing machines were introduced about 1842; the first reapers, about 1847. Primitive and inefficient as they were, compared with those at present in use, they saved labor and rendered the extension of cultivation possible, while the improvements, made each year upon the crude patterns of the early days, have increased their practical value a hundred fold. The light snow falls left the young plants exposed to the extreme cold of winter, which sometimes destroyed them, especially on the bleak, unprotected prairie. On newly broken ground, the fall growth was usually vigorous enough to pass safely through this danger; but on land which had been for some time cultivated, the crop was a precarious one, and its continued culture was due to the introduction of improved varieties of spring wheat. As competition from newer settlements grew and the ravages of insects became more fatal, less wheat was sown, until in the sixties, wheat-culture was abandoned on most farms.

About 1883, press drills began to come into use, and many farmers discovered that by employing this valuable agency, preparing the ground more carefully, this cereal might be raised with better chance of success. Its cultivation was therefore resumed, and continued for twelve years with satisfactory results. The past three or four years, however, have proved less profitable.

The principal crop of the county is, and always has been, corn. On most farms, the acreage is limited, by necessity of such diversification of crops as will give occupation to the farmer and his men outside of the corn season, proper rest to the soil, and pasturage and hay for stock.

But little corn was reported from the county before the coming of the railroads. In 1844, the first attempt was made. Prices were enhanced at the seaboard by the excitement caused by the Irish famine. Lorentus E. Conger, John L.



J. W. Boyce

Clay, and Joel Graham, living southwest of Galesburg, collected their surplus corn, purchased a large crop on the neighboring Gale farm, hauled it to Oquawka, and loaded it there on a flat boat. They had no cornshellers, and they shelled their corn by tramping with horses. They carried it to New Orleans, where they sold it, returning with its value in groceries and silver dollars. Even since the construction of railroads, the great bulk of Knox County corn has been consumed at home. The acreage was never greater than now, and the raising of live stock has been greatly reduced; yet only a fraction of the crop is exported.

Next to corn, the crop most extensively raised is oats. A large proportion of this goes out of the county. Its relative worth for shipment as compared with its feeding value at home is greater than that of corn. Although a less valuable crop than the latter, its cultivation on some portion of the farm permits a more continuous occupation of the working force, as well as a change the following year to grass or clover.

Rye and barley are good crops, but generally regarded as less desirable than either wheat or oats. Millet, in all its varieties, is often profitably raised, especially on farms not well supplied with meadow, or on ground that has proved too wet for early planting.

Broom corn is also cultivated in some sections with profit. The country around Galesburg and Galva was among the first localities in the West to make this crop a farm product, and for several years was the chief Western growing district for broom corn. Its cultivation has proved, on the whole, very profitable, but owing to a fall in prices and a distaste for the character of the work which it requires it has greatly fallen off.

A considerable amount of maple sugar was formerly made, the maple growing extensively in some parts of the county, notably along the branches of Henderson Creek. The fine old trees have nearly all disappeared, having been felled to furnish fuel for the fires of the cities and villages, while pastures and fields of grain and grass occupy the places where they grew.

For some time, between 1850 and a date subsequent to the close of the Civil War, there was an extensive cultivation of sorghum, for the manufacture of molasses for domestic use or for barter at the store. But as sugar grew cheaper, and the demand for other farm products improved, the industry gradually de-

clined; so that at present very little of this variety of sugar cane is raised.

STOCK RAISING.

From the beginning, cattle and hogs have been among the county's staple products. Mast furnished food for the hogs, and all surplus corn could thus be easily used with profit. Until the railroads provided easy means of transportation, live hogs were sometimes driven to the packers. As a rule, however, the animals were dressed at home, and sold in late autumn or early winter. For many years, they were the farmer's chief reliance for raising ready money.

The first purchasers of cattle were drovers from Ohio, who bought for feeders. The next were the packers at the river points and in Chicago. To meet the demand, the cattle were pastured on the prairie and wintered on prairie hay and straw, and some corn. There was little full feeding until the railroad reached Chicago from Buffalo, furnishing a route thence to New York by rail and water for live stock driven to Lake Michigan. All rail transportation followed afterwards. From that time nothing but full fed cattle went from Knox County. With the loss of open range, and the increase in cultivation of farm products, feeding became more and more the rule. But western competition, the requirements of a growing urban population for supplies, and the increased exportation of corn, oats and hay, have altered the policy and practice of the farmers, and reduced the number of cattle and hogs fattened for shipment.

Dairying has never been prominent among the county's industries. Farmers keep cows to supply the domestic requirements and often export a surplus to the towns. There are a few small dairies, however, whose products are sold chiefly directly to consumers.

From 1836 to 1840, some farmers immigrating from the dairy districts in Herkimer and Oneida counties, New York, brought with them their methods of cheesemaking. About 1880, there was begun the establishment of cheese factories and creameries, after the pattern set by Elgin. Several were started and very good work was done; but the industry, as a whole, was foreign to the habits of Knox County farmers and laborers, and all but one or two have been discontinued, notwithstanding the fact that the country is well adapted to dairying. The supplying of milk to the towns is now a business of some importance and is growing.

The early settlers who made their own clothing kept sheep. About 1840, large flocks were brought in, the inducements being the little care needed for keeping, cheapness of feed, the high price of wool in comparison with that of other products and the ease of transportation. Yet sheep have gradually given way to cattle and hogs, and now only a few, small, scattered flocks are to be found.

The methods employed in farming and the habits of the people in both city and country require a large supply of horses. The county has always raised more than were needed for the use of its own people. At all times, a great deal of attention had been paid to the propagation and rearing of this variety of stock, and Knox has never been without animals of high breeding.

HAY AND GRASS SEED.

Meadows and pastures occupy a large portion of the entire area. Until after 1850, cattle were kept on the open range, only cows kept for milking or high bred stock being found within fenced fields. With close feeding, the old prairie grass soon disappeared, giving place to weeds, which in time were followed by a volunteer growth of red top, blue grass, and white clover. Some timothy was sown as early as 1835, but there seemed little inducement to give up ground to the preparation of artificial meadows and the increase of meadow land was slow. Straw was too abundant to have any value, and corn was cheap enough to feed to stock in winter. Even down to 1858, the area of meadow land, although gradually increasing, was small. A large proportion of the farms had none, relying, perhaps, on a small piece of prairie, never ploughed or pastured. In 1840, Nathan O. Ferris began the saving and shipping of timothy seed and soon had a large part of his nine hundred acre farm devoted to this crop. The seed brought considerable better prices in New York than did eastern seed on account of its quality and supposed freedom from weeds. He was followed by G. W. G. Ferris and W. S. Gale, on neighboring farms. In 1859, there were five hundred acres of meadow in timothy on the Gale farm. It was kept for a seed crop, the cost of cutting it for hay and the great difficulty in getting the work done at all, together with the greater value of the seed, preventing any other use. The seed was saved with comparatively little labor. But as mowing machines were improved, the saving of the hay became possible. There was by this

time a large increase in the acreage of meadow land in the county, and the crop a fine one, for which there was a strong demand in the Southern markets. Watkins and Brothers, in Galesburg, and W. S. Gale, on his farm procured hay presses, and were the first to introduce that work into Knox County. Within two years the war demand sprang up, while an improvement in presses permitted the shipping of heavier loads to the car; and an industry was established that is still of importance in the county.

A CANAL-BOAT JOURNEY.

One of the most romantic episodes of Knox County history was the journey hither by water, undertaken by some of the Galesburg colonists. In the spring of 1836, John C. Smith, of Oneida, N. Y., who owned some boats on the Erie Canal, proposed that some of the colonists should journey to Illinois in a canal-boat. The proposition was accepted, a canal-boat was purchased on shares, and thirty-seven persons, varying in age from three weeks to fifty years, embarked for the long voyage, with Mr. Smith as captain. The starting point was at Utica, but the various families joined the party at different places on the way to Buffalo, where the passengers and baggage were transferred to a steamer which towed the empty barge. A storm arose, and the boat was abandoned by all except the captain, who remained on board and brought it safely into Cleveland, six days after the steamer had landed the colonists there.

From Cleveland, the party went by canal to Portsmouth and thence down the Ohio to Cincinnati, where they had a sort of propeller made to take them up the Mississippi, and part way up the Illinois rivers. It was not a first-class machine; but they made it answer the purpose on the Mississippi and part way up the Illinois, until finally they had to tie to a steamer, which conveyed them to their landing place at the mouth of Copperas Creek. The hot weather had been very severe, and upon their arrival, every one of the party was ill. The man most capable of traveling, at once started on horseback for Log City. The settlers there sent wagons for the party; but Captain Smith died before reaching Log City, and was the first to be buried in the colony cemetery. Soon after Mr. Lyman and Mr. Mills also passed away.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, discouragements, and illness, the trip had its bright side. All were good-natured and ready to help one



A Boyer

another. On Saturday afternoons, they would find a good landing place and tie up the boat for over Sunday. If near a town, they would look up a school house and hold service in it, inviting the neighboring residents to attend. There was one object common to them all, and that was to establish the Christian religion in the new country, and it was this thought that made them so companionable and gave them fortitude to endure the hardships that accompanied their journey of eleven weeks.

[Taken in part from an article read by Mrs. George Avery at the semi-centennial of the Old First Church.]

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Early Knox County settlers found little difficulty in traveling for want of roads. There were no high hills, and the streams were fordable, during ordinary stages of the water, at points near each other. The deepest valleys were easily reached through the swales. The marshy margins of streams were covered with thick turf which, with tall grass, furnished support in crossing. When continued travel cut this up, it was only necessary to turn to either side.

As settlement and travel increased, roads were laid out, the most important of which ran from the county seat to the principal points in other counties. As early as 1835, Knoxville was the center of a network of such roads; some were laid out by commissioners appointed by the Legislature, to be changed only by act of Legislature, others by the County Board, subject to alteration by the same. The roads, as nearly as possible, ran straight to the objective point with but slight variations made by the character of the ground, avoiding all difficult work and respecting the property of actual settlers, but paying little attention to the interests of non-residents. When settlement increased, the regard for occupants and consequent following of property lines—section and half section—the roads were less direct, and often diverted from their original course for the convenience of the new land-owners. Prior to 1853, the County Commissioners (who were, from 1849 to 1853, the County Judges) managed the roads and bridges, giving as much as three-fourths of their official time to this business; for in the early days, when wagon roads were the only means of communication, their making was an important undertaking. In accordance with the law of March 1, 1827, the

Commissioners divided the county into road districts, appointing a road supervisor in each, who reported annually to the County Court at the December term, when they were appointed for the ensuing year. In 1832, there were two road districts, one comprising the county south and east, the other all north and west of Spoon River; in 1837, the number of districts was sixteen, and by 1849, it had reached sixty-three.

Bridges were built as soon as they could be afforded, the first ones being constructed in 1836, one each over Pope and Court Creeks, two over Haw Creek, and one over the Henderson, five in all, at a total cost of \$671. In 1839, the first Spoon River bridges, one at Coleman's Ford, Section 30 of Truro Township, and one near Maquon, about half a mile south of the present Maquon bridge, were contracted for and finished by September, 1840, at a cost of a little more than \$1,500.

Upon the adoption of township organization, the town authorities were given control of all the roads in Knox County, including the State roads, excepting the streets of incorporated cities and villages. In each township, three highway commissioners are elected for three year terms, one being chosen each year. They collect and apply the land tax and a poll tax on every voter, unless, as has generally been done, the voters at the town meeting abolish the poll tax. County aid is authorized under certain conditions and has been extended to the partial construction of bridges over large streams.

Knox County has throughout a mellow soil almost without gravel or sand, with little material for road building. The conditions have been fairly met. The difficulties, fortunately not great when people were few, have increased with the population, and as the growing travel came to be confined to highways enclosed by fences, the necessary bridging, grading, and draining have increased. The roads are regularly worked, culverts are made for the sloughs, and over the streams are good bridges, often built with stone abutments and iron girders. Except in the city of Galesburg, there are no paved streets. Knox County farmers do not favor to any great extent the "good roads movement." They do not care "to trade their farms for a road to town." But careful drainage and the judicious use of scrapers and plows have made the roads fairly good except for a short time in the spring and fall. These occasional inconveniences are mitigated by the

splendid system of railroads spreading out from the county seat and bringing every farm within a short distance of the station.

SPOON RIVER.

This stream is said to have received its name from the circumstance that a party of sportsmen, in the early days, lost their spoons while fishing on its waters, near the present site of London Mills.

It enters Knox County from Peoria County, near the northern line of Section 12, in Truro Township, and leaves it at about the central part of Section 34, in Chestnut, after winding more than forty miles through Truro, Haw Creek, Maquon, and Chestnut townships, and for a little way on the edge of Elba and Persifer townships. It is by far the largest stream in the county, four-fifths of which it drains. Once it was thought possible to make it a navigable stream, but the decadence of river traffic stopped effort in that direction. It is a tributary of the Illinois.

CREEKS.

Besides Spoon River, only two streams in Knox County are of sufficient size to merit any detailed description—Pope and Cedar Creeks. The others are small tributaries of these, or of the Henderson, a river rising in Henderson Township and flowing into the Mississippi, but becoming important only in counties west of Knox.

Cedar Creek flows for a few miles through Sections 30 and 31 of Indian Point. It is a tributary of Spoon River, and nearly as large as the Spoon, at their junction a little way south of London Mills, in Fulton County. It is sometimes called the South Fork of Spoon, and is formed by the union, in Warren County, of several smaller streams. It drains a little of Galesburg and Chestnut Townships, and most of Cedar and Indian Point. "Rock House," a peculiar rock formation on Cedar Creek, in Warren County, is a favorite picnic ground for many Knox County people.

Pope Creek rises in Ontario and flows west to the Mississippi, into which it empties near Keithsburg, leaving Knox in Section 6 of Rio. It drains about half of the township last named and a little more than half of Ontario.

Among the more important of the minor streams is Cedar Fork, running in a westerly course through Galesburg Township and uniting with the Henderson in Warren County. Court Creek rises near the east line of Knox

Township and flows east about twenty miles to join Spoon River in Persifer, just below Dahinda. The two branches of Haw Creek rise, one near Knoxville and one in the northwestern part of Haw Creek. They unite near the southwestern corner of Orange, and then flow nearly due south, emptying into the Spoon in Section 24 of Chestnut.

Brush Creek, the largest branch of Haw Creek, rises in Section 34 of Galesburg, and after draining a little more than the eastern half of Cedar, the western half of Orange and northwestern quarter of Chestnut, joins Haw Creek near the line between Sections 1 and 2 of Chestnut. Willow (Litter's) Creek runs west through Salem and Maquon, emptying into Spoon River, on Section 25 of Chestnut. French Creek rises in Peoria County, drains the greater part of Elba, and parts of Haw Creek and Salem Townships, and empties into the Spoon on Section 20 of Maquon. Walnut Creek is formed by the union, in Walnut Grove, of several small streams. It drains all of Lynn and Walnut Grove and part of Ontario, Sparta, Copley and Victoria, and joins Spoon River in Peoria County. The Kickapoo is a small tributary of the Illinois River, and flows about five miles to the southwestern portion of Salem.

LAKE GEORGE.

This attractive body of water lies about two miles east of Galesburg, and the first house upon its banks was built about fifteen years ago by George W. Brown. It is three-fourths of a mile long with a width of from ten to thirty rods. It is fed by springs and its greatest depth is about twenty feet. A driveway runs around it, and there is a pleasant park here. A little steamer carries passengers on it, and row boats are kept for hire. There is also a natatorium, and the street cars from Galesburg run close by. It is a favorite resort for Galesburgers. Soangetaha, the society club of Galesburg, has its house, open only to members, on the northwest side of the lake, and the clubhouse has been the rendezvous for most delightful picnic and dancing parties.

MINING—BUILDING STONE.

Of mining and building stone there is but little in the county. From Section 16, in Township 11 North, Range 2 East, a fairly good quality of sandstone has been obtained and there is also found there a conglomerate stone, that has been largely used in laying foundations through-



Samuel Brown

out the county. In some places, noticeably just south of Yates City, the limestone ledge lies just above a coal vein. A quarry in Section 6 has been worked for commerce. It is from one to four feet thick, and yields a fairly good building stone.

There is accessible coal in nearly every township in the county. In the northeastern and southeastern portions, vein No. 6 is the surface vein. It is of good quality, and four and one-half feet thick. The other veins range from two and one-half to five feet in thickness. In Henderson and Rio Townships, the surface vein is extensively worked. All the coal veins in the county have been located save the opening of No. 5 and, perhaps, of No. 1. There are, however, comparatively few extensive mining operations conducted, owing to the fact that in most instances the mines are remote from the railroads. Consequently there is not enough coal mined in the whole of Knox County to meet the needs of the larger towns, which are in no small measure supplied from mines in neighboring counties, where better railroad facilities afford cheaper transportation to market. The time is coming, however, when the large resources of this county will prove valuable. The ease with which coal can be procured by the farming community from the numerous small local handlers, at low cost, forms one of the most promising features in the present outlook.

The following list shows the estimated original coal acreage of the county: Rio, 4,000; Sparta, 6,000; Walnut Grove, 2,000; Truro, 2,000; Henderson, 6,000; Knox, 2,000; Copley, 7,000; Elba, 1,000; Cedar, 2,000; Orange, 2,000; Maquon, 6,000; Salem, 1,000; Indian Point, 2,000; Chestnut, 2,000; Victoria, 7,000. Total acreage, 52,000.

There is also some coal obtainable in the other townships.

More or less limestone was formerly burned on Section 24 of Township 12 North, Range 2 East, but the industry is now dead.

BRICK MANUFACTURE.

To a limited extent, brick were made in Knox County at an early date. They were certainly made in Rio Township as early as 1836, but there could have been only a small demand, for few homes could boast of a chimney or hearth of better material than clay. The available materials were not good; and as the yellow clay underlying the prairie surface soil, or ex-

posed in broken timber land, was used, the product was from very poor to barely fair.

In 1867-8, Joseph Stafford and his friends found in the upper Court Creek valley, on the west line of Knox Township, a large exposure of shale, which seemed to be a good material for roofing, when mixed with tar. A not very successful attempt was made to bring it into extensive use for that purpose, but in working it, it proved to be well suited for the making of drain tile. With further treatment, an excellent quality of building brick was made, but difficulties were met in its profitable use for that purpose, and its proper adaptation was ultimately found in the production of paving brick.

There was some demand in Galesburg for this commodity, and soon its value came to be known in other localities. A gradually growing market was found, notwithstanding that the works were experimental and the facilities for transportation were not the best, the works being nearly three miles from a railroad. The construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line through Court Creek valley was promptly followed by a branch from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, and shipment of the product was rendered far easier.

With the improvement in transportation facilities new companies were formed and large additional works constructed, whose product, being found unexcelled by that of any other locality, and equalled by the output of only a few, soon gained a wide and extensive market.

Brick were made in Uniontown, Salem Township, in 1841, where the industry was continued for ten or fifteen years. Very early, also, they were manufactured in Knoxville, Galesburg and perhaps at other points.

The first brick made from shale, the old yards using potter's or prairie clay, were made in the Court Creek valley by the Galesburg Pressed Brick and Tile Company in 1883.

In 1875, F. P. Polz and C. Piester started a tile and brick works about two miles west of the city of Abingdon, using potter's clay. In 1884, Reed, Duffield and Sons established a plant which was converted into a paving brick manufactory by Frank Latimer, in 1885. An excellent quality of shale is found just north of the city, at a depth of about fifty feet. In 1892, the business was put in the hands of a stock company—the Abingdon Paving Brick and Tile Company—which now continues it.

In recent years brick making has become one of the great industries of Knox County. In several places, notably in the Court Creek valley, a peculiar shale is found, which makes a most excellent quality of paving brick; so good, in fact, that "Galesburg Brick" are now the standard mentioned in paving contracts west of Indiana. This shale is a fine-grained, slaty rock, somewhat resembling soap stone, and it is chiefly (almost exclusively) used for the manufacture of paving brick, for which it has been found best adapted. The brick are generally large, measuring two and five-eighths or three inches, as this size seems most desirable for paving.

It is impossible to determine the precise extent of the shale beds. They are found near Abingdon, Knoxville and Wataga; but the largest deposits are in Knox Township, along Court Creek. The so-called Galesburg Brick are made in the valley of this creek by four Galesburg companies. The Galesburg Brick and Terra-Cotta Company, the Purington Paving Brick Company, the Galesburg Paving Brick Company, and the Galesburg Vitrified Brick Company. These four factories have a total capacity of 450,000 to 500,000 brick per day. The last named has its plant in Sparta Township, near Wataga, the other three being located in Knox Township, near Randall; but all are in the valley of Court Creek or its branches. The pioneer concern in this locality was the Galesburg Pressed Brick and Tile Company, which was incorporated April 4, 1883. It had a capacity of about 45,000 brick per day. For a number of years it was successful, but finally met with reverses, and was closed in 1894.

The Purington Paving Brick Company was incorporated May 15, 1890, for the manufacture of paving brick. The organization of this concern was primarily due to the perseverance of Asa A. Matteson, who had great faith in the superiority of the deposit of shale in Court Creek valley. Mr. D. V. Purington, who had for many years been one of the largest manufacturers of brick in the United States, becoming acquainted with Mr. Matteson, joined with him; the result being the formation of a company, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The first officers were D. V. Purington, President; W. S. Purington, Vice-President and General Manager; Asa A. Matteson, Secretary and Treasurer. The officers and stockholders of the company caught the fever of enlargement, and a new corporation, called the St. Louis Paving Brick

Company, was organized in January, 1893, the stockholders of which were largely those of the Purington company. When it was completed a consolidation of the two was effected, with a capital of \$500,000. The works of the present corporation are the largest in the United States. Its plant covers seventy-five acres, gives employment to three hundred and fifty men and has a capacity of 300,000 brick per day.

The Galesburg Vitrified Brick Company was organized in 1891, and has a capacity of 25,000 to 40,000 brick per day.

In the process of manufacture the shale is first ground and then thoroughly mixed with water. It is then pressed by machinery into the desired shape, and the green brick, thus made, are dried for a certain length of time in drying houses, heated by hot air. They are next put in kilns and burned until vitrification takes place. They are then impervious to moisture and withstand any degree of heat or cold without cracking, which is the feature which renders them so durable for pavement.

Brick were made at Knoxville from prairie clay at a very early day. The present plant has been in existence for many years, and for a short time paving brick were made. The works are now closed.

THE STEEL PLOW.

It is only just to Knox County that we should perpetuate in history the fact that it furnished the first steel plow in America. This invention alone increased the material wealth of the Mississippi Valley many millions of dollars annually; for the same steam power can now do the work better in one day than in two prior to 1842, the year the steam plow was invented. Before that time, except along some water courses and strips of sandy soil, all plowmen had to stop about every ten rods and scrape the dirt off the moldboard.

Mr. Harvey Henry May, the inventor of this valuable agricultural implement, was born in Washington County, New York, and moved with his family to Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, in 1837, thus becoming identified with the interests and advancement of the town from its earliest settlement. Almost immediately on his arrival in the West, he commenced experiments in making a plow that would scour bright in the prairie soil, and after many disappointments he finally discovered that plow shares of fine steel, instead of cast or wrought iron, would adequately answer this purpose. Mr. May



D. W. Parker

soon began the manufacture of these plows, which were sought far and near, and that they continued to be made after the May patterns for a long time after, the following remarks of the presiding judge in the famous trade-mark suit of Deere and Company vs. the Moline Plow Company, which took place from 1867 to 1871, amply confirm. He refers to the point in the following language: "May, of Galesburg, manufactured a plow in shape nearly the form it is manufactured now. The share and moldboard were combined at that time and May was the first man that laid any claim to the improved steel plow. There is no improvement in the May steel plow as made in 1843 up to this time. In the plow afterward made at Palestine, in Lee County, by a person named Doan; afterward at Grand De Tour by W. Denney and Deere and Andrus; afterward in Moline by Deere, Tate and Gould in the fall of 1848; afterward by Buford and Tate in 1856, the working models are all copied strictly after the May plow. I essentially consider May the sole constructor in form of the western steel plow."

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

So far as Knox County was concerned, the Black Hawk War of 1831-3 was more imaginary than real. No one in the county was either killed or hurt by the Indians, with the exception of one man in Orange Township, who, tradition says, was shot. (See Orange.) The fighting, however, was near enough to keep the settlers in a state of uneasiness, and they organized what was known as the Volunteer Rangers, a company of forty-one men, with William McMurtry as Captain, Turner Roundtree as First Lieutenant, and George Latimer as Second Lieutenant. The members wore no uniform and were in service only about sixty days, receiving eighty-six cents a day each for their time and subsequently being given eighty acres of land by the government.

Four forts, or rather stockades called forts by courtesy, were built in the county: Fort Aggie, on Section 27, in Rio; Fort Lewis, on Section 33; an unnamed fort on Section 10, in Henderson; and one a few miles southeast of Knoxville, in Orange. Many of the settlers hurriedly dug holes in which they placed such of their property as could not be loaded in wagons, and with the remainder departed, to stay in other counties until the danger was past.

The chief incident of the war in Knox County

was the terrible fright given the settlers by a young man named Atwood, living in Warren County. One who lived here at the time says, in writing of the affair: "A fellow named Atwood reported a band of Indians in the neighborhood and showed a scratch across his breast which he claimed was made by one of their bullets. The report was not doubted at the moment; but it was soon discovered that no one else had seen any Indians or heard of any, only at a distance, and Atwood's account was so well understood to be a falsehood that he had to make himself scarce to escape the punishment at the hands of an indignant people which he so richly deserved."

In August, 1832, Black Hawk surrendered, and life here, so rudely broken into for a year, continued as before. In 1833, there were rumors of another uprising; but they proved to be without foundation, and since then Knox County has pursued the even tenor of her way, free from Indian scares and other disturbing elements.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Under the Constitution of 1818, the government of each county was committed to three commissioners, all being elected in August of every alternate year on a single ticket. The first chosen in Knox were: Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash, and Charles Hansford, who were elected July 3, 1830, when the county was organized. This Board was to hold office until their successors were chosen, the following month.

They first met at the house of John B. Gum, on July 7, of that year, and after appointing John B. Gum Clerk, adjourned. Two days later they again met and appointed John G. Sanburn Clerk, Gum having declined to serve. That gentleman, however, was made Treasurer, and gave bonds conditioned in five hundred dollars. On July 17, the Commissioners met again, and divided Knox into two precincts for the coming election; one of these was known as "Henderson", and included that portion of the county north of the north line of Township 10 North, Range 1 East; and the other as "Spoon River", which embraced the rest of the county. Knox had been attached to Fulton County for governmental purposes; so the Commissioners addressed a memorial to the Fulton Board requesting the latter to furnish a tax list for the newly organized county and relinquishing to the former the right to collect its own revenues.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

The election was held August 2, 1830, and the first Board of Commissioners for a definite, stated term was chosen; two of those elected the previous month being reelected, and Alexander Frakes taking the place of Charles Hansford. Stephen Osborn was elected Sheriff. This completed Knox County's organization. It now had its regular officers, elected for full terms, and was duly empowered to levy and collect its own taxes.

Four times a year, on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December, the Board held regular terms of Court, as the Commissioners' meetings were called. Special terms were convened on the call of any commissioner. In this Court, the county business was transacted, and its variety was almost infinite. County finances, roads and bridges, suits to determine ownership of estrays, the selection of jurors, filling vacancies in minor offices, the binding out of apprentices—all these things, and many more, called for discussion and consideration.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

One of the first important acts to be performed was the laying out of the county seat. A law, approved January 15, 1831, had set off for this purpose the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 11 North, Range 2 East, now Knox Township. On March 12, 1831, the Board let the contract for laying out this land to Andrew Osborn, for fifteen dollars, and at the same time, awarded that for building the Court House. On March 26, President Jones was authorized to go to Springfield and enter, on behalf of Knox County, the land which the Legislature had designated for the county seat. On April 23 was held the first sale of lots in the new town, then called Henderson. Seventy-nine lots were disposed of at auction for twelve hundred and fifty-six dollars, Riggs Pennington paying the highest price, sixty-one dollars.

Roads and bridges occupied a large share of the Commissioners' attention, forming, next to county finances, the most important question with which they had to deal. (See Roads and Bridges.)

Licenses were granted for nearly every kind of business; and perhaps their issuance ranked third in importance among the matters considered by the Board. In 1837, this licensing came to an end, and business was conducted as at present.

HENRY COUNTY ATTACHED.

By the same law which defined the boundaries of Knox and located its county seat, Henry County was attached to it for governmental purposes, and so remained until 1837. The first act in relation to Henry County seems to have been the licensing of Asa Crooks on June 1, 1835, for two dollars, to operate a ferry across Rock River. Before there were bridges, the demand for ferries was great, and with each one licensed, the Board established special tolls which the ferryman might charge.

At Crook's ferry the rates fixed were:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Wagon with four horses or oxen | \$1.00 |
| Wagon with two horses or oxen | .75 |
| Wagon or carriage, with one horse | .50 |
| Man and horse | .25 |
| Man | 12½ |
| Each head of cattle, led or driven | .05 |
| Sheep and hogs, per head | .03 |

FIRST FERRY.

The first ferry in Knox was about one-half mile below the present Maquon bridge over Spoon River, and was conducted by Simeon Dolph. In September, 1834, he agreed to build a boat for the county for forty-five dollars. It was completed in March, 1835, and the Board, in consideration of the payment of two dollars, licensed Dolph to run this ferry for one year, upon his giving a bond to keep the boat safe.

Cattle and hogs were allowed to run at large, and each owner could identify his own by a private mark, which he might register in a book kept by the County Clerk for that purpose. Under this system, animals often strayed from their owners. To facilitate their recovery, an "estrays pen" was kept by the Sheriff of each county, where estrays were impounded. They were advertised for some time, and then, if no owner appeared to claim them, were sold by the Sheriff at public auction, to defray the expense incurred in keeping them, the balance, if any, being turned into the county treasury. Such a pen was built for seventeen and one-half dollars by Sheriff Osborn in 1832, on the Court House lot.

JUSTICE PRECINCTS.

The foregoing gives an idea of the general character of the business transacted by the Commissioners. Let us now examine their method of doing it. They divided the county into districts, called "Justice Precincts," each



J. L. Buschhalter

of these being a polling district. In the county seat precinct, four Justices and four Constables were elected at the regular August election; and in each of the others half as many. On July 17, 1830, only two precincts were established, as has been already said. In 1839, Galesburg had been started, and the Townships 12 and 13 North, Range 5 East, now the towns of Goshen and West Jersey, had been taken from Knox and made a part of Stark County, so that the Board redistricted the county as follows:

"Pope Creek"—the present Rio and Ontario; "Henderson"—the present Henderson and Sparta; "Galesburg"—the present Galesburg, except Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; "Knoxville"—the present Knoxville, and Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 of Galesburg; "Cherry Grove"—the present Cedar and Indian Point; "Brush Creek"—the present Orange and Chestnut; "Fraker's Grove"—the present Walnut Grove and Lynn; "Victoria"—the present Victoria, Copley and Truro, north of Spoon River; "Haw Creek"—the present Persifer and Haw Creek, west of Spoon; "Spoon River"—the present Elba, Haw Creek, east of Spoon and Truro south of that stream; "Litler's Creek"—the present Maquon and Salem.

So the districts stood until September 5, 1842, when the present Salem was made a district by itself, called "French Creek".

ROAD DISTRICTS.

The county was also divided into road districts, in each of which a road supervisor was appointed by the Board to take charge of the road fund and expend it judiciously. In 1841, there were thirty-four of these districts; in 1849, sixty-three.

In 1838, the law requiring all the Commissioners to be elected every other year was changed. On August 6, 1838, John Jackson, Jonathan Rice and J. H. Wentworth were elected, and drew lots for one, two and three year terms. J. H. Wentworth drew the longest, John Jackson the two year term, and Jonathan Rice the shortest. Thereafter, one Commissioner was elected every year. At elections as then conducted, a citizen might vote in any precinct of the district for which the election was held, and the voting was all viva voce. For county officers a resident of Knoxville might vote in Galesburg, or Victoria, or anywhere else in the county. For State officers he could vote anywhere in the State.

The government by Commissioners was both economical and judicious. The taxes were never higher than fifty cents on the one hundred dollars, and were usually much lower, often not exceeding twenty cents, as in 1841, and falling to ten cents in 1845. Yet by September, 1834, so much money had been accumulated that the Treasurer was directed to loan one thousand dollars of the county money. Meanwhile, many roads had been laid out; expensive bridges freely built; a jail and Court House, costing nearly \$25,000, had been erected, and not a dollar had been borrowed. The bills were met from the regular tax receipts, plus a sum received from the State under the provisions of a law approved February 27, 1837, known as the Internal Improvements Act. It provided for State construction of various railroads and canals, and also that those counties through which no railroad or canal was to be built by the State should receive the sum of \$200,000 to be divided among them, according to population. Just how much Knox received cannot now be determined, but it was somewhere between six and fifteen thousand dollars. October 12, 1849, Merriweather Brown, Alfred Brown, and Amos Ward, then the three Commissioners, met for the last time. When they adjourned it was "until Court in course," but they never reassembled.

COUNTY JUDGES.

By the Constitution of 1848, the offices of County Commissioners and Probate Justice were abolished, and the office of County Judge created. He succeeded to the duties and powers of the Probate Justice, and was to exercise such other judicial functions as the Legislature should prescribe.

The power of county government, previously exercised by the County Commissioners, was now vested in the County Judge and two Associate Judges, provided the Legislature should authorize their appointment, which it did. A plan of township organization was also authorized, to be applied to such counties as might adopt it by a vote of a majority of the electors. During the four years of this description of government, George C. Lanphere, of Galesburg, was County Judge and Alfred Brown, of Henderson, and James M. Hunter, of Salem, were Associate Judges. They were elected November 6, 1849.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Their method of government was substantially that of the Commissioners. Nothing of

more importance than the usual routine business came before them. Their last meeting was held on March 4, 1853. The county, on April 5, 1853, adopted township organization and elected Supervisors. Before that there were two attempts made to change the system of county government in Knox. On November 6, 1849, seven hundred and twenty-eight votes were cast in favor of, and four hundred and twenty votes against, the new measure. The County Court declared the plan adopted, and appointed Joel Lee, M. B. Mason and John Arnold a committee to divide the county into towns. (See Towns and Townships.) They constituted each congressional township one town, and Monday, January 14, 1850, was appointed as the day for the citizens living in each of these new towns to meet and select by ballot a name for their respective towns. The present names were chosen, except in the case of Cedar, Haw Creek, Copley and Elba, which were respectively called Cherry Grove, Ohio, Ritchfield and Liberty. These names the Secretary of State refused to register, on the ground that other towns in Illinois had already legally received the same. Accordingly, on June 6, 1853, the Supervisors gave these four towns their present names.

The first Board of Supervisors was elected in the Spring of 1850, and met on May 6 of that year. It transacted some unimportant business, and adjourned. Yet township organization had not been legally adopted. The vote on November 6, 1849, showed a majority of votes cast on that question to be in favor of the system, but not a majority of all the votes cast at that election. Soon after the first meeting of the Supervisors, the Supreme Court, in a case coming before it from another county, where the conditions were the same, held that a majority vote of all the legal voters in the county was necessary to the adoption of the plan of township organization. In consequence, the Supervisors never met again, and the County Court resumed its legislative and executive powers.

On November 5, 1850, another election was held, when six hundred and seventy-three votes were cast for the project and three hundred and seventeen against it. Under the decision referred to, this meant another defeat for the friends of township organization. But finally, in 1853, the plan was adopted.

Under this system, each town elected a Supervisor (and one Assistant Supervisor if the town contained eight hundred or more votes), two Justices, and two Constables, for a term of

four years each; a Clerk, a Poormaster, an Assessor, a Collector, and three Highway Commissioners. In each town were held annual town meetings, for the transaction of public business, these meetings being, by statute, given some of the powers formerly exercised by the County Commissioners.

The duties and powers of the old County Court, not expressly given to the towns, devolved on the Board of Supervisors.

The first members of this Board, twenty in number, met for the first time on June 5, 1853, and organized by electing Daniel Meek chairman. By a subsequent law, the duties of the Poormaster were transferred to the Supervisor. By Act of 1873, the provision for the election of an Assistant Supervisor was changed, so as to apply only to towns of four thousand inhabitants, with an additional assistant for every two thousand, five hundred of population in excess of that number. In January, 1866, the Board divided the town of Galesburg, as it then existed, into the towns of Galesburg and West Galesburg, the line running through the city. Each of these towns was entitled to two Supervisors, but only once did the voters exercise their right, for the reason that in 1867 these towns were, by law, reunited. The city of Galesburg was taken out of their jurisdiction, and made a town by itself, town powers being vested in the city officers. It was found entitled to five Supervisors, the town of Galesburg to one, and an Assistant Supervisor was assigned to Knox. In 1891, on account of increase in population, another Supervisor was given to the city of Galesburg. In this way, the number throughout the county has grown from twenty, in 1853, to twenty-seven, at the present time.

The duties of the Board of Supervisors have been mainly those of routine, already described as having been performed by the County Commissioners. The care of the paupers and insane, the removal of the county seat, and the building of a new court house have been among the chief problems that have confronted the members. (See Knoxville and Court House.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

During the War of 1861-5, the Board was fully alive to the responsibilities of its position, and met them without flinching. Large bounties were offered, and over \$400,000 was expended in their payment and in aiding soldiers' families.

The affairs of the county have been well managed ever since the creation of the Board.



Mark E. Carr.

The expenditures, while carefully made, have been liberal. The public buildings and bridges have been well constructed and well maintained. No county in the State has more generously or judiciously provided for its poor. The credit of Knox has always been unquestionable. Claims have invariably been promptly, yet carefully, considered and paid without delay, when found to be meritorious. No debts have been incurred, except for short periods, in anticipation of taxes levied to meet unexpected or extraordinary calls. Compared with surrounding counties, the rate of taxation has been light. Notwithstanding the long and sharp controversy growing out of questions connected with the county seat removal, the Board has been in other matters harmonious in its proceedings, free from personal difficulties; a Board of business men, usually chosen with little regard for partisan politics, and possessing the confidence of their constituents.

Generally speaking, the county may be said to have been fortunate in its choice of officers. In particular, the office of Clerk, the most important in many respects, has been held by a succession of honest and able men, especially qualified to discharge its duties.

Following is a list of County officers:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash, Charles Hansford, Alexander Frakes, Thomas Maxwell, Humphrey Finch, John D. Roundtree, Eldert Runkle, Samuel B. Anderson, Amos Ward, James Ferguson, Alfred Brown, Joseph Rowe, Jonathan Rice, John H. Wentworth, John Jackson, Asa Haynes, Daniel Meek, M. B. Mason, Merriweather Brown.

COUNTY JUDGES.—George C. Lanphere, 1850-54; H. G. Reynolds, 1855-58; Leander Douglass, 1859-62; A. M. Craig, 1863-66; Dennis Clark, 1867-86; P. H. Sanford, 1887-98; P. S. Post, 1899.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—William McMurtry, 1832-40; C. K. Harvey, 1840-47; T. J. Hale, 1847-49; William H. Whitton, 1849-53; J. H. Noteware, 1853-55; P. H. Sanford, 1855-61; J. H. Knapp, 1861-65.

In 1865, the office of Commissioner was legally changed to that of Superintendent, and the list below comprises the names of the Superintendents since that date:

J. H. Knapp, 1865-69; Frederick Christianer, 1869-73; M. A. West, 1873-82; W. L. Steele, 1882-85; G. W. Oldfather, 1885-90; S. C. Ransom, 1890-93; M. Andrews, 1893-98; E. S. Wilkinson, 1899.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—John B. Gum, 1830-33; Charles Hansford, 1833-35; George Newman, 1835-37; John Eads, 1837-43; Henry Arms, 1843-46; Zelotes Cooley, 1847; David Edgerton, 1848-49, 1852-53; Charles Rodgers, 1850-51; William H. Whitton, 1854-55; William McGowan, 1856-59; George Davis, 1860-61; T. A. E. Holcomb, 1862-63; John A. West, 1864-65; Thomas Harrison, 1866-67; Homer Gaines, 1868-69; Edwin T. Ellet, 1870-71, 1874-75; Francis M. Sykes, 1872-73; J. L. Burkhalter, 1876-86; Moses O. Williamson, 1887-90; Leon A. Townsend, 1890-94; J. M. McKie, 1895-98; H. M. Reece, 1899.

COUNTY CLERKS.—John B. Gum, 1830; John G. Sanburn, 1830-37; H. J. Runkle, 1837-47; Zelotes Cooley, 1847-56; John S. Winter, 1857-64; James S. Egan, 1865-69; John S. Winter, 1869-82; Albert J. Perry, 1883-90; Moses O. Williamson, 1891 to the present time.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.—John G. Sanburn, 1830-45; Achilles Shannon, 1845-46; Alex Sanders, 1846-47; T. J. Hale, 1847-52; H. T. Morey, 1852-56; Cephas Arms, 1857-60; John H. Lewis, 1861-64; John Aberdein, 1865-68; James W. Temple, 1869-72; George L. Hannaman, 1873-84; Josiah Gale, 1885-89; G. W. Gale, 1889; Charles G. Gibbs, 1889-90; S. V. Stuckey, 1890 to the present time.

Josiah Gale was killed in a railroad accident, August 29, 1899. The Court appointed G. W. Gale, who held the office through September and October, when Charles G. Gibbs was elected. He remained in office till his death, February 6, 1890. S. V. Stuckey was then appointed by the Court and chosen Clerk at the next election, since when he has held the office.

PROBATE JUSTICES.—John G. Sanburn, 1835; H. J. Runkle, 1836; R. L. Hannaman, 1837-39, 1843-49; William King, 1839-43. In 1849 the office was merged in that of County Judge.

SHERIFFS.—Stephen Osborn, 1830-35; Henry D. Bell, 1836-38; Peter Frans, 1839-47; Henry Arms, 1848-51; S. W. Brown, 1852; John Eads, 1853-54; Cornelius Runkle, 1855-56; George M. Enke, 1857-58; Andrew Thompson, 1859-60; Elijah C. Brott, 1861-62; J. C. Cover, 1863-65; James Soles, 1866; D. W. Bradshaw, 1867-68; Wilkins Seacord, 1869-70; S. F. Patton, 1871-72; A. W. Berggren, 1873-78; John A. Stuckey, 1879-86; James Richey, 1887-90; R. G. Matthews, 1891-94; O. J. Aldrich, 1895-98; R. G. Matthews, 1899.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.—Thomas Ford, 1830-35; W. A. Richardson, 1836-37; Henry L.

Bryant, 1838-39; William Elliot, 1840-48; R. S. Blackwell, 1849-52; H. G. Reynolds, 1853-54; William C. Goudy, 1855; James H. Stewart, William C. Goudy, 1855; James H. Stewart, 1856-65; J. A. McKenzie, 1866-72; J. J. Tunncliff, 1873-92; E. W. Welch, 1893 to the present time.

CORONERS.—Joseph Henderson, 1851-52, 1855-56; J. W. Brewer, 1853-54; William Hamilton, 1857-58; A. H. Potter, 1859-60; Reuben Bailey, 1861-62; Giles Cook, 1863-64; Levi Masie, 1865-70; J. W. Kimball, 1871-72; A. S. Slater, 1873-76; D. W. Aldrich, 1877-82, 1885-87; A. S. Slater, 1883-84; G. L. Knowles, 1887-92; G. S. Chalmers, 1893 to the present time.

SURVEYORS.—Parnach Owen, 1830-38; G. A. Charles, 1838-42; David Kendall, 1842-48; A. A. Denny, 1848-51; E. T. Byram, 1852-53, 1856-57, 1860-61, 1874-75; R. Deatherage, 1854-55; Alexander Knapp, 1858-59; R. Voris, 1862-69; David Waits, 1870-71; W. H. Robinson, 1872-73; Henry Vaughn, 1876-79; Ralf Voris, 1880-85; Mills G. Voris, 1885-92; C. S. Richey, 1893 until the present time.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.—Richard M. Young, 1830-36; James H. Ralston, 1836-39; Peter Lott, 1839-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840-43; Jesse B. Thomas, 1843-45; N. H. Purple, 1845-49; William A. Minshall, 1849-50; William Kellogg, 1850-53; H. M. Weed, 1853-55; John S. Thompson, 1855-60; Aaron Tyler, 1860-61; Charles B. Lawrence, 1861-64; John S. Thompson, 1864-66; Joseph Sibley, 1866-67; A. A. Smith, 1867-94; J. J. Glenn, 1877; G. W. Pleasants, 1877-97; H. H. Bigelow, 1894-97; George W. Thompson and John A. Gray, 1897.

One Judge was elected in each circuit down to 1877. Then the Appellate Court was created, and three Judges were chosen. A. A. Smith was Judge of the Knox County circuit and G. W. Pleasants for that of Rock Island County. These two circuits were consolidated, and J. J. Glenn was elected as the third Judge. In 1894, Judge Smith resigned, on account of ill health, and Judge Bigelow was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1897, the circuits were reapportioned by the Legislature, and Knox was thrown into a new circuit.

SUPERVISORS.

| TOWNSHIP. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Indian Point..... | Daniel Meek..... | Daniel Meek..... | Jon. C. Latimer..... | Jon. C. Latimer..... | Jas. W. Butler..... | Daniel Meek..... |
| Oedar..... | E. P. Dunlap..... | H. A. Kelley..... | J. R. Johnston..... | T. B. Marsh..... | T. B. Marsh..... | H. A. Kelley..... |
| Henderson..... | Peter Franz..... | Jas. McMurtry..... | Jas. McMurtry..... | Peter Franz..... | Peter Franz..... | C. H. Nelson..... |
| Rio..... | R. Hedlin..... | R. Hedlin..... | J. T. Jones..... | R. Hedlin..... | Thos. Jones..... | Benj. Tjos..... |
| Chestnut..... | Sam'l Collins..... | Sam'l Collins..... | D. B. Routh..... | Sam'l Collins..... | D. B. Routh..... | D. B. Routh..... |
| Orange..... | Asa Haynes..... | Asa Haynes..... | Thos. Gilbert..... | Thos. Gilbert..... | P. Godfrey..... | A. W. Martin..... |
| Sparta..... | T. H. Taylor..... | T. H. Taylor..... | Peter Davis..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... |
| Ontario..... | Ed. Crane..... | Jas. Hammond..... | Jas. Hammond..... | Jas. Hammond..... | Jas. Hammond..... | W. B. Le Baron..... |
| Maquon..... | J. M. Foster..... | Jno. G. Hamrick..... | J. G. Hamrick..... | J. G. Hamrick..... | W. I. Lane..... | J. G. Hamrick..... |
| Haw Creek..... | W. M. Clark..... | W. M. Clark..... | E. Godfrey..... | E. Godfrey..... | E. Godfrey..... | E. Godfrey..... |
| Persifer..... | G. W. Manley..... | G. W. Manley..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. C. Benson..... |
| Copley..... | J. O. Stanley..... | J. O. Stanley..... | J. O. Stanley..... | Isaac Copley..... | S. McCormack..... | S. McCormack..... |
| Walnut Grove..... | Amos Ward..... | Amos Ward..... | R. H. Stuckey..... | R. H. Stuckey..... | R. H. Stuckey..... | R. H. Stuckey..... |
| Salem..... | S. S. Buffum..... | M. B. Mason..... | M. B. Mason..... | M. B. Encke..... | M. B. Mason..... | J. E. Kumble..... |
| Elba..... | J. H. Nicholson..... | J. H. Nicholson..... | J. W. Hines..... | J. W. Hines..... | J. W. Hines..... | L. D. Shinn..... |
| Truro..... | A. Lapham..... | T. B. Ross..... | T. B. Ross..... | T. B. Ross..... | T. B. Ross..... | Sam. Luckey..... |
| Victoria..... | J. L. Larnagan..... | J. L. Larnagan..... | Wm. H. Lynam..... | J. J. Hedstrom..... | Thos. Whiting..... | J. L. Larnagan..... |
| Lynn..... | J. M. Hodgson..... | Jon. Gibbs..... | Jon. Gibbs..... | Jon. Gibbs..... | Jon. Gibbs..... | Jon. Gibbs..... |
| Knox..... | L. P. West..... | H. G. Reynolds..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... |
| Galesburg..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | S. W. Brown..... |

| TOWNSHIP. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Indian Point..... | Daniel Meek..... | Daniel Meek..... | J. C. Latimer..... | Daniel Meek..... | Daniel Meek..... | Daniel Meek..... |
| Oedar..... | I. W. Stevens..... | I. W. Stevens..... | I. W. Stevens..... | Jas. McKimble..... | Shafloe Lowry..... | Shafloe Lowry..... |
| Henderson..... | Thos. McKee..... | P. J. Mansfield..... | J. P. Parsons..... | M. W. Gay..... | C. H. Nelson..... | C. H. Nelson..... |
| Rio..... | Dan'l Robertson..... | Dan'l Robertson..... | Dan'l Robertson..... | Dan'l Robertson..... | J. W. Deatherage..... | Renben Hedlin..... |
| Chestnut..... | D. B. Routh..... | D. B. Routh..... | D. B. Routh..... | Thos. Newell..... | Thos. Newell..... | Thos. Newell..... |
| Orange..... | A. W. Martin..... | Geo. Newman..... | Wright Woolsey..... | Peter Godfrey..... | Geo. Newman..... | J. W. Hagey..... |
| Sparta..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... |
| Ontario..... | Jas. Hammond..... | W. B. Le Baron..... | W. B. Le Baron..... | W. B. Le Baron..... | W. B. Le Baron..... | W. B. Le Baron..... |
| Maquon..... | A. M. Maple..... | Nelson Selby..... | J. G. Hamrick..... | J. G. Hamrick..... | A. H. Potter..... | A. H. Potter..... |
| Haw Creek..... | Wm. Swigart..... | H. P. Liholt..... | Milton Lotts..... | Milton Lotts..... | Peter Lacey..... | Jas. Pickrel..... |
| Persifer..... | G. W. Manley..... | J. M. Maxey..... | J. M. Maxey..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | J. W. Hagey..... |
| Copley..... | Sam. McCormack..... | Sam. McCormack..... | Sam. McCormack..... | Sam. McCormack..... | J. W. Ealthis..... | Jas. McCormack..... |
| Walnut Grove..... | R. S. Stuckey..... | Wm. A. Jones..... | A. C. Buffum..... | A. C. Buffum..... | John McDowell..... | S. S. Stucker..... |

KNOX COUNTY

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SUPERVISORS—Continued.

| TOWNSHIP. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Salem..... | J. E. Knable..... | J. E. Knable..... | M. B. Mason..... | J. E. Knable..... | Sam'l Phelps..... | J. E. Knable..... |
| Edna..... | L. A. Jones..... | S. S. Barber..... | N. S. Barber..... | H. H. Wood..... | H. H. Wood..... | J. H. Nicholson..... |
| Truro..... | Sam Tucker..... | Sam Tucker..... | Sam Tucker..... | John Wilson..... | B. B. Shaffer..... | B. B. Shaffer..... |
| Victoria..... | J. L. Jernigan..... | J. L. Copley..... | J. H. Copley..... | J. H. Copley..... | J. H. Copley..... | W. H. Lynam..... |
| Lynn..... | Freeman Gross..... | Freeman Gross..... | Freeman Gross..... | Jonathan Gibbs..... | Jonathan Gibbs..... | Jonathan Gibbs..... |
| Knox..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | Cephus Arms..... | Cephus Arms..... | Cephus Arms..... |
| Galesburg..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | C. H. Mathews..... | C. H. Mathews..... |
| "..... | J. L. Clay..... | Caleb Finch..... | J. G. West..... | Caleb Finch..... | J. C. Stewart..... | J. C. Stewart..... |

| TOWNSHIP. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Indian Point..... | P. H. Smith..... | Dan'l Meek..... | Dan'l Meek..... | P. H. Smith..... | P. H. Smith..... | F. L. Frazer..... |
| Cedar..... | E. S. Hardin..... | E. S. Hardin..... | E. S. Hardin..... | E. S. Hardin..... | M. C. Bates..... | E. S. Hardin..... |
| Henderson..... | A. J. Dunlap..... | A. J. Dunlap..... | A. J. Dunlap..... | C. H. Jackson..... | H. M. Sisson..... | John Junk..... |
| Edna..... | R. Heflin..... | R. Heflin..... | John Wyckoff..... | Dan'l Robertson..... | Dan'l Robertson..... | Sam Brown..... |
| Chestnut..... | L. D. Ferris..... | Thos. Newell..... | Thos. Newell..... | Owen Betterton..... | Thos. Newell..... | Geo. Pickrel..... |
| Orange..... | G. W. Hasey..... | G. W. Hasey..... | T. W. Sumner..... | T. W. Sumner..... | T. W. Sumner..... | G. W. Harlan..... |
| Sparta..... | John Gray..... | W. S. Wood..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... |
| Ontario..... | A. S. Curtis..... | O. Beadle..... | O. Beadle..... | O. Beadle..... | O. Beadle..... | O. Beadle..... |
| Maquon..... | M. Maple..... | J. M. Combs..... | J. G. Hamrick..... | A. Humphries..... | B. H. Morgan..... | B. H. Morgan..... |
| Haw Creek..... | Jas. Pickrel..... | W. P. Kothar..... | W. Swigart..... | J. Larc..... | W. Swigart..... | W. McKown..... |
| Perdier..... | B. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | Jas. Housett..... | Jas. Housett..... | J. J. Riggerstaff..... |
| Copley..... | Jas. McCornack..... | Jas. Johnston..... | Jas. Johnston..... | Jas. Johnston..... | Jas. Johnston..... | W. H. Leighton..... |
| Walnut Grove..... | S. S. Stuckey..... | S. S. Stuckey..... | J. S. Chambers..... | J. S. Chambers..... | J. S. Chambers..... | J. S. Chambers..... |
| Salem..... | M. H. Pease..... | E. B. Riden..... | C. M. Hall..... | D. Coxy, Jr..... | John Sloan..... | John Sloan..... |
| Edna..... | J. H. Nicholson..... | J. A. Adams..... | H. H. Wood..... | H. H. Wood..... | S. O. Lawrence..... | H. H. Wood..... |
| Truro..... | P. W. Thompson..... | P. W. Thompson..... | B. B. Shaffer..... | Sam. Tucker..... | John Wilson..... | John Wilson..... |
| Victoria..... | H. I. Vaughn..... | H. I. Vaughn..... | H. I. Vaughn..... | H. I. Vaughn..... | H. I. Vaughn..... | H. I. Vaughn..... |
| Lynn..... | John Lafferty..... | J. D. Gibbs..... | J. D. Gibbs..... | J. D. Gibbs..... | O. M. Gross..... | O. M. Gross..... |
| Knox..... | Cephus Arms..... | Cephus Arms..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | H. N. Keightly..... | P. H. Sanford..... | P. H. Sanford..... | P. H. Sanford..... |
| Galesburg..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | A. C. Clay..... | A. C. Clay..... | A. C. Clay..... | J. C. Cover..... |
| "..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | C. M. Felt..... |
| West Galesburg..... | "..... | L. E. Conger..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... |
| City of Galesburg..... | "..... | A. C. Clay..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | Marcus Beiden..... | W. S. Gale..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | L. E. Conger..... | L. E. Conger..... | L. E. Conger..... | H. W. Beiden..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | L. E. Conger..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | R. H. Whiting..... | R. H. Whiting..... | G. V. Dietrich..... | A. W. Beggren..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | Thos. McKee..... | G. C. Lanphere..... | G. C. Lanphere..... | G. V. Dietrich..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | E. P. Williams..... | Jno. W. Morse..... |

| TOWNSHIP. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Indian Point..... | H. R. Cashman..... | P. H. Smith..... | P. H. Smith..... | W. W. Campbell..... | W. W. Campbell..... | W. W. Campbell..... |
| Cedar..... | M. C. Bates..... | M. C. Bates..... | W. W. Campbell..... | P. M. Shoup..... | M. C. Bates..... | M. C. Bates..... |
| Henderson..... | John Junk..... | John Junk..... | P. M. Shoup..... | John Junk..... | D. Henderson..... | H. M. Sisson..... |
| Edna..... | Dan'l Robertson..... | Heber Gillis..... | John Holson..... | J. W. Deatherage..... | J. W. Deatherage..... | J. W. Deatherage..... |
| Chestnut..... | Thos. Hopkins..... | D. Wainwright..... | D. Wainwright..... | D. Wainwright..... | Sam. McFarland..... | Sam. McFarland..... |
| Orange..... | P. Godfrey..... | P. Godfrey..... | P. Godfrey..... | T. W. Sumner..... | T. W. Sumner..... | G. Barnett..... |
| Sparta..... | G. W. Harlan..... | G. W. Harlan..... | G. W. Harlan..... | G. W. Harlan..... | G. W. Harlan..... | G. W. Harlan..... |
| Ontario..... | H. P. Wood..... | H. P. Wood..... | M. P. DeLong..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... | J. M. Holyoke..... |
| Maquon..... | O. Beadle..... | A. S. Curtis..... | O. Beadle..... | Ed. Crane..... | A. S. Curtis..... | A. S. Curtis..... |
| Haw Creek..... | W. G. Taylor..... | L. W. Benson..... | L. W. Benson..... | Alex. Domson..... | W. M. England..... | W. M. England..... |
| Perdier..... | P. Jacey..... | W. Swigart..... | W. Swigart..... | W. Swigart..... | W. Swigart..... | W. Swigart..... |
| Copley..... | J. J. Biggerstaff..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... | R. W. Miles..... |
| Walnut Grove..... | W. H. Leighton..... | W. H. Leighton..... | J. L. McCornack..... | J. W. Temple..... | J. W. Temple..... | J. W. Temple..... |
| Salem..... | J. S. Chambers..... | J. S. Chambers..... | Jas. Johnston..... | Jas. Johnston..... | S. S. Stuckey..... | S. S. Stuckey..... |
| Edna..... | A. P. Stephens..... | A. P. Stephens..... | Thos. Collins..... | Thos. Collins..... | Thos. Collins..... | Thos. Collins..... |
| Truro..... | J. W. Henley..... | J. W. Henley..... | John Sloan..... | John Sloan..... | John Sloan..... | John Sloan..... |
| Victoria..... | W. G. West..... | W. G. West..... | J. H. Nicholson..... | J. H. Nicholson..... | W. G. West..... | W. G. West..... |
| Lynn..... | John Wilson..... | John Wilson..... | L. D. Shinn..... | L. D. Shinn..... | Sam. Tucker..... | Sam. Tucker..... |
| Knox..... | H. I. Vaughn..... | M. B. Ouden..... | H. I. Vaughn..... | M. B. Ouden..... | Homor Gaines..... | Homor Gaines..... |
| "..... | Jas. Soles..... | Jas. Soles..... | Jas. Soles..... | Jas. Soles..... | Jas. Soles..... | Jas. Soles..... |
| "..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | G. A. Charles..... | D. M. Eiker..... | D. M. Eiker..... | D. M. Eiker..... |
| "..... | J. C. Cover..... | G. G. Stevens..... | C. K. Harvey..... | T. Woodmause..... | T. Woodmause..... | T. Woodmause..... |
| Galesburg..... | A. C. Clay..... | A. C. Clay..... | A. C. Clay..... | A. C. Clay..... | C. M. Felt..... | C. M. Felt..... |
| City of Galesburg..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... | W. S. Gale..... |
| "..... | A. Knowles..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... | H. R. Sanderson..... |
| "..... | "..... | B. S. Stanley..... | B. S. Stanley..... | B. S. Stanley..... | B. S. Stanley..... | J. S. Chambers..... |
| "..... | "..... | G. V. Dietrich..... | G. V. Dietrich..... | G. V. Dietrich..... | G. V. Dietrich..... | G. V. Dietrich..... |
| "..... | "..... | R. Nettleton..... | R. Nettleton..... | Jno. M. Morse..... | Jno. M. Morse..... | Jno. M. Morse..... |
| "..... | "..... | Jno. M. Morse..... | Jno. M. Morse..... | Jno. M. Morse..... | Jno. M. Morse..... | Jno. M. Morse..... |
| "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | "..... | A. M. Brown..... | J. C. Hunt..... |

KNOX COUNTY.

| TOWNSHIP. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Indian Point..... | J. W. Butler. | J. W. Butler. | M. B. Harden. | Jno. J. Boydston. | Jno. J. Boydston. | M. B. Harden. |
| Cedar..... | J. S. Latimer. | J. S. Latimer. | M. S. Latimer. | M. C. Kimball. | J. S. Latimer. | J. S. Latimer. |
| Henderson..... | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | S. M. Rankin. | A. L. Smith. | A. L. Smith. | A. L. Smith. |
| Rio..... | J. W. Deatherage. | J. W. Deatherage. | L. G. Bair. | L. G. Bair. | S. W. May. | S. W. May. |
| Chestnut..... | S. McFarland. | S. McFarland. | S. McFarland. | S. McFarland. | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. |
| Orange..... | J. C. Eiker. | J. P. Sumner. | Wm. H. Reynolds. | S. H. Reynolds. | J. C. Eiker. | J. C. Eiker. |
| Sparta..... | J. M. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. |
| Ontario..... | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. | W. S. Sumner. | J. W. Allen. |
| Maquon..... | C. Morse. | L. W. Benson. | L. W. Benson. | L. W. Benson. | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. |
| Haw Creek..... | W. Swartz. | D. W. Adrich. | D. W. Adrich. | Jas. Robstock. | Jas. Robstock. | Jas. Robstock. |
| Persever..... | R. W. Miles. | E. J. Wyman. | E. J. Wyman. | E. J. Wyman. | E. J. Wyman. | E. J. Wyman. |
| Copley..... | J. W. Temple. | J. W. Temple. | W. H. Leighton. | W. H. Leighton. | W. H. Leighton. | W. H. Leighton. |
| Walnut Grove..... | Nels Muller. | J. W. Andrews. | J. W. Andrews. | J. W. Andrews. | J. A. Fredericks. | J. A. Fredericks. |
| Salem..... | John Sloan. | John Sloan. | J. M. Corey. | J. M. Corey. | L. F. Wertman. | L. F. Wertman. |
| Elba..... | W. G. West. | J. M. Corey. | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. |
| Truro..... | Sam. Tucker. | Sam. Tucker. | Sam. Tucker. | Sam. Tucker. | J. A. Shaffer. | J. A. Shaffer. |
| Victoria..... | Homer Gaines. | Homer Gaines. | C. P. Sausbury. | C. P. Sausbury. | Alex. Inglis. | Alex. Inglis. |
| Lynn..... | Edw. Seilon. | Edw. Seilon. | W. B. Todd. | W. B. Todd. | J. W. McCutcheon. | J. W. McCutcheon. |
| Knox..... | D. M. Eiker. | D. M. Eiker. | D. M. Eiker. | J. S. Simpson. | A. G. Charles. | A. G. Charles. |
| "..... | T. Woodmansee. | Robert Higgins. | Robert Higgins. | T. Woodmansee. | H. Montgomery. | H. Montgomery. |
| Galesburg..... | H. H. Clay. | G. W. Gale. | G. W. Gale. | G. W. Gale. | D. L. Patch. | Jas. Paden. |
| City of Galesburg..... | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | G. L. Stenhouse. | G. L. Stenhouse. |
| "..... | T. J. Hale. | T. J. Hale. | T. J. Hale. | T. J. Hale. | T. J. Hale. | T. J. Hale. |
| "..... | Nels Nelson. | Nels Nelson. | Nels Nelson. | D. M. Morse. | J. S. Chambers. | G. W. Foote. |
| "..... | G. V. Dieterich. | G. V. Dieterich. | G. V. Dieterich. | G. V. Dieterich. | G. V. Dieterich. | G. V. Dieterich. |
| "..... | C. K. Harvey. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. |

| TOWNSHIP. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Indian Point..... | M. B. Harden. | M. B. Harden. | M. B. Harden. | J. W. Hunter. | J. W. Hunter. | J. W. Hunter. |
| Cedar..... | J. S. Latimer. | J. S. Latimer. | J. S. Latimer. | J. Mosser. | J. Mosser. | J. S. Latimer. |
| Henderson..... | S. Rankin. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. |
| Rio..... | S. W. May. | S. W. May. | S. W. May. | L. A. Townsend. | S. W. May. | S. W. May. |
| Chestnut..... | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. |
| Orange..... | J. C. Eiker. | L. Clark. | L. Clark. | L. Clark. | L. Clark. | L. Clark. |
| Sparta..... | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. |
| Ontario..... | J. W. Allen. | J. W. Allen. | J. W. Allen. | F. P. Hard. | F. P. Hard. | E. V. Allen. |
| Maquon..... | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. | Jas. Rebstock. | Jas. Rebstock. | Jas. Rebstock. |
| Haw Creek..... | Jas. Rebstock. | Jas. Rebstock. | Jas. Rebstock. | R. W. Miles. | R. W. Miles. | R. W. Miles. |
| Persever..... | E. J. Wyman. | E. J. Wyman. | R. W. Miles. | W. H. Leighton. | W. H. Leighton. | J. B. Stenhouse. |
| Copley..... | E. J. Wyman. | J. W. Andrews. | J. W. Andrews. | J. W. Andrews. | J. W. Andrews. | J. W. Andrews. |
| Walnut Grove..... | J. A. Fredericks. | J. Sloan. | J. Sloan. | J. Sloan. | C. L. Roberts. | Jackson Mason. |
| Salem..... | J. Sloan. | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. | L. J. Baird. |
| Elba..... | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. | R. G. Mathews. | M. Parker. | M. Parker. | J. S. Simpson. |
| Truro..... | H. G. Wilder. | W. H. Parker. | C. S. Clark. | C. S. Clark. | C. S. Clark. | John McCrea. |
| Victoria..... | C. P. Sausbury. | C. P. Sausbury. | C. P. Sausbury. | C. G. Gibbs. | A. A. Barlow. | A. A. Barlow. |
| Lynn..... | W. B. Todd. | W. B. Todd. | H. P. Grant. | C. G. Gibbs. | A. A. Barlow. | A. A. Barlow. |
| Knox..... | A. G. Charles. | A. G. Charles. | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. |
| "..... | H. Montgomery. | H. Montgomery. | Chas. Glisson. | Chas. Glisson. | G. E. Sipherd. | G. E. Sipherd. |
| Galesburg..... | Jas. Paden. | Jas. Paden. | Jas. Paden. | Jas. Paden. | Jas. Paden. | J. W. George. |
| City of Galesburg..... | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. |
| "..... | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | M. D. Cooke. | M. D. Cooke. | M. D. Cooke. | M. D. Cooke. |
| "..... | Olof Hawkinson. | S. H. Olson. | S. H. Olson. | S. H. Olson. | S. H. Olson. | F. H. Reaick. |
| "..... | W. A. Boydston. | G. W. Foote. | G. W. Foote. | W. A. Boydston. | W. A. Boydston. | W. A. Boydston. |
| "..... | D. Greenleaf. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. | T. McKee. |

| TOWNSHIP. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Indian Point..... | John Yates. | S. McWilliams. | S. McWilliams. | S. McWilliams. | Robt. F. Harn. | Robt. Byram. |
| Cedar..... | T. Austin. | T. Austin. | T. Austin. | T. Austin. | J. P. Latimer. | J. P. Latimer. |
| Henderson..... | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. | H. M. Sisson. |
| Rio..... | Alex. Hedlin. | Alex. Hedlin. | Alex. Hedlin. | Alex. Hedlin. | Alex. Hedlin. | Alex. Hedlin. |
| Chestnut..... | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Beece. | L. A. Beece. | H. M. Reese. | H. M. Reese. |
| Orange..... | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Townsend. | L. A. Beece. | L. A. Beece. | H. M. Reese. | H. M. Reese. |
| Sparta..... | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. | Wm. Robson. |
| Ontario..... | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. | G. L. Stephenson. |
| Maquon..... | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. | J. B. Boynton. |
| Haw Creek..... | Jas. Rebstock. | Jas. Rebstock. | Jas. Rebstock. | R. H. Pickrel. | R. H. Pickrel. | E. H. Pickrel. |
| Persever..... | J. P. Young. | J. R. Young. | J. R. Young. | J. R. Young. | J. R. Young. | J. R. Young. |
| Copley..... | Fred. Becker. | Fred. Becker. | Fred. Becker. | Fred. Becker. | Fred. Becker. | Fred. Becker. |
| Walnut Grove..... | J. W. Andrews. | M. Whiting. | S. M. Whiting. | J. F. Hobbell. | J. F. Hobbell. | J. F. Hobbell. |
| Salem..... | W. G. West. | Jackson Mason. | Jackson Mason. | L. A. Lawrence. | L. A. Lawrence. | R. A. Lower. |
| Elba..... | L. J. Baird. | J. O. Baird. | J. O. Baird. | J. O. Baird. | B. F. Pitman. | B. F. Pitman. |
| Truro..... | A. Seward. | A. Seward. | A. Seward. | A. Seward. | A. Seward. | David Garton. |
| Victoria..... | Jno. McCrea. | Jno. McCrea. | Jno. McCrea. | Jno. McCrea. | Jno. McCrea. | Jno. McCrear. |
| Lynn..... | A. A. Barlow. | J. G. Emery. | J. G. Emery. | J. G. Emery. | J. G. Emery. | J. G. Emery. |
| Knox..... | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. | J. S. Simpson. |
| "..... | Jas. M. Scott. | M. Smith. | M. Smith. | M. Smith. | M. Smith. | M. Smith. |
| Galesburg..... | J. W. George. | John Wilson. | S. C. Wood. | N. Irwin. | Ed. A. Felt. | Ed. A. Felt. |
| City of Galesburg..... | W. S. Gale. | Peter Nelson. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. | W. S. Gale. |
| "..... | Nels Nelson. | Nels Nelson. | Nels Nelson. | Nels Nelson. | Nels Nelson. | Nels Nelson. |
| "..... | F. H. Reaick. | F. H. Reaick. | W. F. Stanton. | W. F. Stanton. | W. F. Stanton. | W. F. Stanton. |
| "..... | W. A. Boydston. | W. A. Boydston. | W. A. Boydston. | W. A. Boydston. | W. A. Boydston. | C. E. Allen. |
| "..... | Jas. O'Connor. | J. L. Burkhalter. | J. L. Burkhalter. | J. L. Burkhalter. | J. L. Burkhalter. | J. L. Burkhalter. |
| "..... | | Peter Nelson. | Peter Nelson. | G. Humphrey. | A. Humphrey. | I. Cullender. |

| TOWNSHIP. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Indian Point..... | K. R. Marks..... | K. R. Marks..... | K. R. Marks..... | K. R. Marks..... | S. McWilliams..... |
| Cedar..... | J. F. Latimer..... | J. F. Latimer..... | J. F. Latimer..... | J. F. Latimer..... | J. F. Latimer..... |
| Henderson..... | E. Davidson..... | Jno. Jank..... | Jno. Jank..... | John Jank..... | John Jank..... |
| Rio..... | Alex. Hedlin..... | Alex. Hedlin..... | Alex. Henderson..... | Alex. Henderson..... | Robert Locklin..... |
| Chestnut..... | H. M. Reece..... | C. E. Routh..... | C. E. Routh..... | C. E. Routh..... | C. E. Routh..... |
| Orange..... | A. J. Ferguson..... | A. J. Ferguson..... | Wm. McCoy..... | Wm. McCoy..... | W. A. Wiley..... |
| Sparta..... | Wm. Robson..... | Wm. Robson..... | Wm. Robson..... | Wm. Robson..... | S. W. Swanson..... |
| Ontario..... | G. L. Stephenson..... | G. L. Stephenson..... | G. L. Stephenson..... | O. L. Fay..... | O. L. Fay..... |
| Maquon..... | J. B. Boynton..... | J. B. Boynton..... | E. V. Allen..... | E. V. Allen..... | B. H. Harper..... |
| Haw Creek..... | R. H. Pickrel..... | Jas. Rebstock..... | Jas. Rebstock..... | Jas. Rebstock..... | Jas. Rebstock..... |
| Persifer..... | J. R. Young..... | J. R. Young..... | J. R. Young..... | John R. Young..... | John R. Young..... |
| Copley..... | Fred. Becker..... | Fred. Becker..... | Fred. Becker..... | Fred. Becker..... | Frederick Becker..... |
| Walnut Grove..... | J. F. Hubbell..... | J. F. Hubbell..... | J. F. Hubbell..... | J. F. Hubbell..... | Chas. C. Sawyer..... |
| Salem..... | H. A. Lower..... | W. T. Royce..... | W. T. Royce..... | Hugh Sloan..... | Hugh Sloan..... |
| Kiba..... | B. F. Pitman..... | B. F. Pitman..... | J. M. Oberholzer..... | J. M. Oberholzer..... | J. M. Oberholzer..... |
| Tripo..... | David Catton..... | D. C. Hurlbut..... | G. E. Morgan..... | A. Seward..... | Anthony Seward..... |
| Victoria..... | Jno. McCrea..... | Jno. McCrea..... | Jno. McCrea..... | Jno. McCrea..... | John McCrea..... |
| Lynn..... | J. G. Emery..... | J. G. Emery..... | J. G. Emery..... | W. B. Todd..... | W. B. Todd..... |
| Knox..... | J. S. Simpson..... | J. S. Simpson..... | J. S. Simpson..... | J. S. Simpson..... | J. S. Simpson..... |
| Galesburg..... | M. Smith..... | M. Smith..... | M. Smith..... | Malcolm Smith..... | Malcolm Smith..... |
| City of Galesburg..... | Ed. A. Felt..... | Ed. A. Felt..... | Ed. A. Felt..... | Ed. A. Felt..... | George W. Gale..... |
| " | F. T. Albert..... | F. T. Albert..... | F. T. Albert..... | F. T. Albert..... | Nels Nelson..... |
| " | Nels Nelson..... | Nels Nelson..... | Nels Nelson..... | Nels Nelson..... | F. S. Bartlett..... |
| " | C. E. Allen..... | C. E. Allen..... | J. L. Burkhalter..... | W. I. Phelps..... | W. I. Phelps..... |
| " | C. A. McLaughlin..... | C. A. McLaughlin..... | C. E. Allen..... | S. S. Bartlett..... | J. L. Burkhalter..... |
| " | H. M. Robbins..... | H. M. Robbins..... | Jno. Johnson..... | Jno. Johnson..... | F. T. Albert..... |
| " | L. Callender..... | H. W. Hunt..... | D. W. Bunker..... | W. I. Phelps..... | J. H. Washington..... |

COURT HOUSES.

At the second meeting of the County Commissioners, held on July 9, 1830, it was ordered: "That the temporary seat of justice for Knox County shall be at the home of John B. Gum, in said county." Mr. Gum's residence was a two room, one story log cabin, on Section 32, in Henderson Township. This continued to be used as the Court House until October 22, 1831.

LOG COURT HOUSE.

March 12, 1831, the county seat having been fixed at Knoxville, the Commissioners contracted with William Lewis to erect a log Court House, for seventy-eight dollars, and with Parnach Owen to finish it in consideration of the payment of the further sum of one hundred dollars. Extra windows, underpinning and furnishing brought the total cost up to \$395.43. The site was the southwest corner of Lot 10, in Block 5, of the village of Henderson, the name of which has been since changed to Knoxville. The building was twenty-eight feet long by twenty feet wide, two stories high, and constructed of hewed logs, placed on stone pillars one foot high. It was finally finished, December 2, 1833, but it had been occupied since the previous October.

SECOND COURT HOUSE.

This log Court House was soon outgrown, and on December 5, 1836, the County Clerk was ordered to advertise in the Peoria Register and Springfield Republican for bids for a new edifice. On March 24, 1838, the contract was let to Zelotes Cooley and Alvah Wheeler, for \$15,450, they agreeing to complete the work by

May 1, 1840. They afterwards added a cupola, at an expense of seven hundred and fifty dollars. This structure was of brick, sixty-two feet five inches long, and forty-two feet five inches wide. It had six rooms on the lower floor, with a broad hall running through the center, from the north end of which a double stairway led to the court room. The court room, the jury room, and the sheriff's office occupied the upper story. A wide portico, with heavy columns, ran across the front, or south side of the building. About thirty years afterwards, the building was remodeled under the supervision of Mr. Cooley, the stairs being placed outside, thereby considerably enlarging the court room. In all the buildings planned by this architect, the construction was thorough and in good taste. At the time of its completion, the Knox County Court House was justly regarded as one of the handsomest buildings in the State.

In 1854, after some agitation, the Board of Supervisors adopted a plan drawn by Mr. Cooley for the construction of a fireproof building on the Court House grounds, to contain two rooms, for the occupancy of the Circuit and the County Clerk. On January 27, 1854, Samuel Fox contracted to erect the building for \$5,375, the Board naming Zelotes Cooley to superintend the work. After the removal of the county seat to Galesburg, the Supervisors relinquished to Knoxville all right to the Court House, Clerk's Offices, and Jail.

COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY.

The original location of the county seat at first appeared a fortunate one. Although two-thirds of the area of the county lay to the east

of it, the western portion contained the bulk of the population, and seemed likely always so to do. The topographical character of the county was such that no point nearer the center could be found equally accessible by highways. The location, a prairie ridge with timber coming close up on each side, was naturally beautiful. It gave every promise of permanency, a promise that would have been fulfilled but for the changes brought about by railroad construction.

Five years later, the near location of Galesburg aroused, in the breasts of the people of Knoxville, a spirit of rivalry, yet its situation, only four miles from the county line, seemed to rule it out as a competitor for the honor of being the county seat.

During the first fifteen years of Galesburg's history, the political and commercial supremacy of Knoxville was unquestioned. But when the young and growing city had overtaken and passed Knoxville in population, and was seen to be rapidly gaining in trade, its growth aroused ambition on one side and apprehension on the other.

There followed a struggle for advantage in railroad location with Galesburg victorious, and becoming the railroad center of the county. Then it became apparent that Knoxville was confronted with a powerful rival, if she would hold her position as the county seat. The influence of this question became more and more potent every year in political conventions, and in the meetings of the County Board. In the Constitutional Convention of 1862, a proposition of W. Selden Gale, delegate from Knox, to give to County Boards the power to call elections for county seat removals was adopted, but left out in final revision, as possibly endangering the popular vote in some localities on the adoption of the proposed new organic law. The hope was that, by taking such action away from the Legislature, the question might be eliminated as a disturbing element in political conventions, relegating it to its proper place as a purely county issue. The "Knox Republican" editorially approved the measure. In the session of 1863, an act was introduced applying the principle to Knox County, but before final passage an amendment limited its operation to two years, thereby destroying its value to the people of Galesburg, since no one contemplated or desired an election at that time.

In the session of 1865, under the influence of

some enthusiastic and sanguine citizens of Galesburg, an act was passed providing for the removal of the seat of government of Knox County, if such change were favored at an election to be held April 4, 1865. An active effort to carry the election was promptly put on foot. A gift to the county of \$75,000, to be used in constructing a court house, was pledged, and secured by a bond, executed by many of the wealthiest men in Galesburg. A building site without cost was promised. Plans for an elegant building, with jail included, to cost not more than \$75,000, were procured and exhibited. Liberal (and even irresistible) as the offer appeared to those proffering it, it met with a cold reception in the county. Every town except Galesburg and one other voted against it, most of them by large majorities.

At the same election, Mr. Gale, who had two years before left the Board after ten years service, was sent back, and Henry R. Sanderson accompanied him. They found only three of their associates who had favored Galesburg on the question of removal. The friends of Knoxville felt themselves in the ascendant, and were disposed to carry out a moderately aggressive policy, and planned to extend and improve the county buildings. The Galesburg members could only make themselves useful in the conduct of the county business, and cultivate the confidence and friendship of their brethren on the Board. At the last meeting of the year, an order was passed dividing the town of Galesburg into two towns, of about equal population, for the ostensible reason that the number of voters was too large for one polling place, and there could be found no authority for the division of a town into precincts by order of the County Board. If the far-reaching effect of the measure had been understood, it might have met with more opposition. As the law then stood, a town with eight hundred voters was entitled to two Supervisors; no town could have more. Care was taken in drawing the dividing line, so that eight hundred voters might be found on either side. Messrs. Gale and Sanderson came back in 1866, reinforced by A. C. Clay and L. E. Conger.

In 1867, an act making the city of Galesburg one town and the remainder of the township another, passed the Legislature—prepared by Mr. Gale, and introduced and energetically pushed by John Gray, of Wataga, a member from Knox County. It was very vigorously opposed by a Knoxville lobby, with John S.



W. J. Chase, M. C.

Winter and P. H. Sanford at its head, aided by John B. Colton, of Galesburg. The provisions of this act secured to Galesburg one Supervisor from the town and five from the city. In the Board of 1867, the former members were further reinforced by R. H. Whiting and Major Thomas McKee. Captain G. A. Charles, of Knoxville, returned after four years' absence, with a claim to additional representation for that town on account of population, his pretension being good-naturedly allowed by the majority on slight evidence, and H. N. Keightly was brought in.

From that time forward, the sectional lines were closely drawn in the Board. By virtue of increased representation and growth of sympathy in the country towns, Galesburg was able to hold its own until, in 1873, it gained a small majority in the Board. For two years that body was tied, thirteen to thirteen, the balloting for Chairman having run one year for three days, being at times suspended for the informal introduction of business to be referred to committees, when appointed. By agreement a committee, consisting of W. S. Gale and G. A. Charles, was appointed to recommend a Chairman. Agreeing to vote together, each faction named its man. A dollar was tossed up for choice, and Galesburg won.

In the Republican County Convention of 1868, the county seat question came up as an issue in the nomination of candidates for the legislature, and W. S. Gale was nominated over R. W. Miles, of Persifer, on this issue. The democrats nominated A. M. Craig, of Knoxville. The election was hotly contested, the local issue taking precedence of every other. Mr. Gale won by a very narrow majority. He introduced a bill for the removal of the county seat, which was unsuccessfully fought by the Knoxville lobby at Springfield, with the utmost vigor and skill.

THE PROPOSITION OF GALESBURG.

The act, as passed, gave power to the Board of Supervisors to appoint commissioners, who should be authorized to contract with the city of Galesburg and with other persons for gifts of property, or money, or service, conditioned upon the removal. The bill passed March 10, 1869. On March 25, the commissioners reported to the County Board an ordinance of the city of Galesburg, and submitted a bond, signed by the Mayor, and authorized by such ordinance, for the performance of the stipulations:—the city to provide for the county, free of expense,

Dunn's Hall (or other suitable rooms) for court and jury rooms for the period of ten years; to convey to the county a site for a clerk's office, and erect thereon a fireproof building, to be larger than the one at Knoxville, the plans for the same to be approved by the county; to pay all expenses of removal; to convey a suitable lot for the erection of a jail and to pay \$20,000 towards the cost of building it; to convey, as a site for a court house, Block 39, conditioned on its being occupied for that purpose; and to grant the right to build a court house on the public square. The Commissioners also reported deeds delivered to them for Block 39 and a lot for a jail, also two certificates of deposit in the First National Bank of Galesburg, each for \$10,000. The report was printed and scattered broadcast throughout the county, and the voters were thoroughly canvassed, within the limited time allowed, by able advocates on both sides.

It was urged that the Galesburg contracts gave the county a full equivalent (and more) for every loss incurred through removal. The clerks' offices were to be far better than the county then had, and would be valuable as property to sell, when the erection of a new court house rendered their use no longer necessary. The sites for the court house and jail, too, were better, it was urged, than those at Knoxville; twenty thousand dollars would go far toward building a new jail, and the old one was no longer fit for use. The accommodations offered for the courts, free for ten years, would be better than those then in use, and in ten years, or soon thereafter, the county would call for a new court house wherever located.

Against these seductive arguments of the men from Galesburg, it was insisted that the pledges were not made in good faith, and, in one way or another, would be evaded. The vested rights of Knoxville; the wrong of inflicting unnecessary disappointment on those who had made permanent settlement there for the purpose of being at the county seat; the danger of making Galesburg too powerful; all these were dwelt upon. Knoxville had one strong, geographical argument in its favor, and one which forcibly appealed to a multiplicity of private interests. To more than half the residents of the county, it was more accessible than Galesburg, owing to the lay of the land and the location of roads in its early settlement. Most of the inhabitants, either necessarily or for convenience, passed through Knoxville on the way to Galesburg. A large proportion never had much intercourse

with the latter city, either Peoria, Canton or some other trading point being as near, or nearer. Throughout the county, habit, as well as old associations, personal acquaintance and political influence all told in Knoxville's favor. In addition, there was that potent force of conservatism which is inherently opposed to every change, and to this was joined the dread of increased taxation as a consequence of removal. On the other hand, the advantage of greater nearness to the county seat was not realized by the many, who had seldom or never called there on business.

On the face of the returns, the majority was against removal, and for the time, Knoxville appeared to have won the fight. But the result did not receive the acquiescence of the seemingly defeated faction, and the question was soon brought before the courts. Sundry facts were made to appear upon the hearing. The vote in Galesburg was about one-third larger than ever before, and about one-fourth of it was made the object of attack, on evidence brought forward. Of purely fictitious voting, little could be shown. There was some proof of personation of absent voters, some votes were received of persons under age, some of persons whose residence in the voting precinct was too short, and a great many votes were cast by persons of foreign birth, not naturalized. In Knoxville, nearly three times as many votes were cast as ever before. There were extraordinary irregularities in the conduct of the election, the same persons casting vote after vote without disguise and giving each time fictitious names. The returns were held back until after the last were known to have been received from the country towns, creating the suspicion that preparations were made to extend the poll books and stuff the ballot boxes as far as might seem necessary to give that town a *prima facie* majority.

The Knoxville managers evidently assumed that a large fraudulent vote would be cast in Galesburg, and that they could only secure a majority on the face of the returns by a vote at Knoxville equal to several times their voting population. With an apparent majority they would retain possession; and if, in contest, their vote should be thrown out, by the same ruling Galesburg's would share the same fate, and they would win on the vote of the other towns.

THE QUESTION LITIGATED.

The hearing was at Macomb, before Judge Higbee. The Court held the Galesburg returns

regular, concluding that, while some illegal votes were cast, the votes could be found and their right determined; that the votes should be received and counted, throwing out those proved to be illegal; but that the election at Knoxville was fraudulent throughout, and the returns of no value as evidence. On appeal, the decision was affirmed in the Supreme Court. In the Circuit Court the Galesburg attorneys were T. G. Frost, E. P. Williams, A. Kitchell and B. F. Arnold. For Knoxville there appeared A. M. Craig, P. H. Sanford, H. M. Weed and Messrs. Beckwith, Ayer, and Kales. When the case was called, the Galesburg cause appeared to be lost, owing to the splendid presentation of evidence prepared by P. H. Sanford and G. L. Hannaman. But an adjournment for a few days was secured, and in that time the Galesburg attorneys, through the valuable suggestions and management of Henry R. Sanderson, had overcome the weight of Knoxville's evidence by an equally clever arrangement and presentation of their own. In the Supreme Court, J. A. McKenzie took the place of Kitchell and Arnold, while Curtis K. Harvey succeeded Sanford and Weed.

The decision was published in January, 1873 (63 Ill. Rep. 405), nearly four years after the election. The records were removed to Galesburg, to rooms in readiness for them. That city, immediately after the election in 1869, purchased and deeded to the Commissioners appointed by the County Board a lot on Cherry street, and erected a building for clerks' offices in compliance with their contract, the building remaining ready for occupancy while the suit was pending. The city also secured to the county the right to hold court for ten years in the then recently erected Opera House, on the south side of the public square, and jury rooms in the same block.

In 1870, while the county seat case was pending in the courts, the Constitutional Convention was held, Hon. A. M. Craig, of Knoxville, being a member. The interests which Knoxville might have, if another election should be thought of after the decision of the then pending case, were well and jealously guarded. It was provided that elections might be held for removal of a county seat not oftener than once in ten years. Removals might be made to a place nearer the geographical center by a majority vote, but to a point further from such center a three-fifths vote was required.

The decision in Galesburg's favor was soon followed by a call for an election for removal



KNOX COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

to Knoxville, which was held in November, 1873. The county was more thoroughly canvassed than before, and many considerations in favor of Knoxville had somewhat lost force. It could not be said that the Galesburg propositions were not made in good faith, its promises having all been handsomely met. Moreover, the force of the arguments in favor of that point had been tested. The aversion to a change in existing relations was no longer a potent factor against her. A wholesome provision of the new law permitted, in every precinct within the towns from which and to which removal was proposed, a challenging board from the rival town. The election was fairly conducted, and resulted in a majority against removal.

As the time limiting the obligation of the city to provide for the county approached, a feeling of jealous distrust appeared. There were apprehensions that the city influence would attempt to secure expensive buildings, involving the county in debt, with a burden of taxation to be borne for years. The Galesburg Supervisors felt that the county was not suffering for accommodations, and were willing to wait the development of a better sentiment. At the expiration of the term of the city's liability, the same rooms were reoccupied, but at the expense of the county. On September 22, 1881, partly with a disposition to make the necessity for a court house appear less, the Board ordered that a contract be let for adding a second story to the building occupied by the clerks' offices, one half of it to be used as a court room.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

In 1883, a majority of the Supervisors favored building a new court house, some of the country members being desirous of proceeding at once. Mr. Sansbury, of Victoria, prepared a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report plans to the Board at its next meeting. Yet many doubted whether they would be sustained by their constituents in favoring such action, and it was the prevailing sentiment that it was not safe to raise the issue, since it might endanger the return of some members. In 1884, the members came back, reporting a more favorable sentiment than they had expected. A committee to investigate was appointed April 15, 1884, authorized to procure plans for a suitable court house, the cost not to exceed \$100,000, if the outlay could be possibly kept within that limit. The committee was selected with care; one member from Galesburg, one from Knoxville,

and one from each of the four quarters of the county. It was constituted as follows: W. S. Gale, of Galesburg; A. G. Charles, of Knoxville; William Robson, of Sparta; John Sloan, of Salem; M. B. Hardin, of Indian Point; and William H. Leighton, of Copley. The next year, Mr. Charles having ceased to be a member of the Board, his place on the committee was filled by R. W. Miles; and a year later L. A. Townsend succeeded M. B. Harden, who was no longer a Supervisor. It was intended to have every interest in the county represented on the committee. Old members, accustomed to take prominent parts in the Board's proceedings, in whom their townsmen had shown their confidence by frequent re-elections, were named; it being supposed that, when they agreed, their conclusions would be sustained by the entire Board and approved by the people.

After taking due time jointly to examine the newest and best court houses in this and other States, and to investigate the questions of new building methods and materials, they procured plans from several prominent architects and submitted their report. On their recommendation the plans of E. E. Myers, of Chicago, were preferred. Bids were called for, and opened October 3, 1884. None of the proposals proving satisfactory as to price, the Supervisors advertised for others, which were opened October 24, 1884. The contract for the construction of the building was finally awarded to Dawson and Anderson, of Toledo, Ohio, for \$114,311.52, the entire work to be completed by September 1, 1886. The corner stone was laid June 24, 1885, under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois. The edifice was partially occupied in November, 1886, but not fully completed until January 26, 1887, when the Board held a public reception in it.

It is a handsome building, of solid masonry, with iron beams, and practically fire proof, no timber entering into its construction. The exterior is of Cleveland sandstone. Its interior arrangement and furnishing are well adapted for the uses for which it is designed. The original plan as to dimensions and arrangement of rooms was devised by the committee, and few departures from their scheme were made. In matters of construction, however, the architect was given virtually full control. The style was a new departure in court house architecture. It was proposed by the committee, with a view to allowing greater irregularity in outline, in order to permit the desired interior

arrangement. The cost, including all furnishings and outlay on grounds, was \$156,261, and it was met from the ordinary tax levies made during the time of construction. The amount thereby added to the taxes of these years was so small a per cent. of the total levies, and so little felt, that there was some incredulity expressed when the people of the county were told that there was nothing more to pay. The building was immensely popular, and nowhere more so than among those who had opposed its erection through fear of debt and taxation. It stands a monument to the judgment and good taste of the people of Knox County.

THE JAIL.

The first jail in Knox County was built at Knoxville by John G. Sanburn. The County Commissioners, at their June meeting in 1832, determined that a jail must be constructed. On September 14, 1832, Mr. Sanburn contracted to build one for \$240. It was soon finished; but, as may be judged from the price, it was not a very pretentious prison. It was a square building, two stories in height, with a door leading into the upper story only. There was a trap door in the floor and through this the prisoners were let down to the lower room, then the trap door was closed, and the prisoner was supposed to be safely incarcerated. This temporary structure sufficed for a time; but in 1840, the Commissioners ordered the Clerk to advertise for bids for a new jail. The successful bid was made by Zelotes Cooley and the contract was closed January 26, 1841, the cost to be \$3,724. But the Commissioners, after due reflection, considered this amount too excessive, so they gave Mr. Cooley \$300 for his plans, and made a new contract with Alvah Wheeler, the price being \$7,724, which, however, proved too small to insure first class work, and the building soon became dilapidated, causing the county large expense for repairs and the hire of men to guard the prisoners.

After the removal of the county seat to Galesburg, the Board of Supervisors appointed a committee to prepare plans for the construction of a jail on a lot on Cherry street, which had been purchased by the city. The committee visited other counties for the purpose of inspecting their jails and procured the plans upon which, with some modifications, the county building has since been constructed. These plans were adopted, and on March 18, 1873, bids were received. On that same day, an injunction, grant-

ed by Hon. Thomas F. Tipton, Circuit Judge of McLean County, at the instance of Knoxville citizens in anticipation of an election to be held to decide on the removal of the county seat back to Knoxville, was served on the Board of Supervisors, prohibiting them from proceeding with the building. The election, however, having been determined adversely to Knoxville, bids were received on January 15, 1874, and the contract awarded to Ira K. Stevens for \$34,900. To extend the grounds the Board, on January 16, 1874, bought of A. Burlingham an adjacent lot fronting on Cherry street and another lot of A. N. Bancroft, adjoining but facing South street, a part of which was afterward sold. The building was well planned and very substantially constructed, and presents a good appearance. It is of red brick, with foundations and trimmings of gray limestone, two stories in height, with a high basement. The sheriff's residence is in front, and the main prison is in the rear. The floors and ceilings of the latter are constructed of large slabs of limestone, and similar slabs line the walls. Corridors the height of the two stories surround the room on three sides, and on each side of the center is a row of cells, back to back, in three tiers, comprising thirty in all. The back, the sides, the floor and ceiling of each cell is a single slab. Besides these cells, there is a dungeon, rarely used, and five cells in the front part of the building used for the insane women and for boys. The structure has proved secure and is well arranged for the supervision and control of prisoners, and is well heated, ventilated, and drained. It was first occupied by Sheriff A. W. Berggren, October 3, 1874.

THE ALMHOUSE.

For twenty-five years after the organization of Knox County, the paupers were farmed out to the lowest bidder; but after township organization was adopted, this system was thought inadequate, and the Board of Supervisors, finding a convenient tract of land for sale cheap, determined to purchase a county poor farm. On March 5, 1856, they purchased of M. G. Smith for the sum of \$3,000, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Knox Township. The farmhouse already on the land was converted into a poorhouse; but it furnished wretched accommodations, and the complaints that ensued were loud and frequent, even the committee of supervisors exclaiming against it.

Finally, in 1866, the Board determined to erect a new almshouse and R. W. Miles, L. E. Con-



By Courtesy of O. L. Campbell, Knoxville.

KNOX COUNTY ALMHOUSE.

ger, and Cephas Arms were appointed a committee on building. The people of Knoxville, being naturally a great deal interested in the matter, prepared plans and submitted them to the Board. But the plans were for a building as large as the present one, which rather dismayed many of the supervisors and temporarily stopped the project. Then the Galesburg members proposed a committee, appointed in April, 1866, to secure a location for the building. At the instance of W. Selden Gale, L. E. Conger bought for this committee the northwest quarter of Section 24, Galesburg Township, for \$8,000. On behalf of Galesburg, W. S. Gale offered the Board \$10,000 to locate the almshouse on this site. But the Knoxville people rallied their friends, asked that only a portion of the proposed building be built and secured the erection of the almshouse on its present site. The Board sold the Galesburg property for \$9,000 and purchased, on June 15, 1866, thirty-six acres adjoining the old poor farm, from William Y. Miller, for \$2,340; and two days later, thirty-three acres from John Eads, for \$3,000.

The contract for the main building and west wing was let to William Armstrong, for \$26,000. The furniture, heating, and the stocking of the farm brought the total cost to \$39,037.21. The east wing was built by Parry and Stevens, of Galesburg, in accordance with the original plans, the contract being let August 21, 1876, for \$17,400. The design was by W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, in Gothic style. The building is constructed of brick and limestone, 166x80, with two stories and a basement.

In 1890, the number of insane in Knox County was larger than the state asylums would take from the county, so the erection of an annex for the insane became necessary. W. S. Gale, J. S. Simpson, William Robson, H. M. Sisson, and James Rebstock were appointed a committee to consider the matter, and they adopted plans of I. A. Coleman (really their own plans approved by Mr. Coleman) for a three-story building, corresponding to the almshouse, to be attached to the west wing by a corridor. March 18, 1890, P. O. Munson, of Galesburg, contracted to build it for \$26,459. In 1898, the building was again found inadequate, and the Board determined on an annex for insane females, to be erected at the east side of the building, according to plans prepared by Gottschalk and Beadle. The contract was awarded to Munson and Tingleaf for the sum of \$20,000, exclusive of heating and lighting, which will probably be \$6,000 more.

The contract was let in the latter part of July, 1898, and the annex was finished in the summer of 1899. A new laundry building also became a necessity, and the contract for this was awarded F. W. Hawk, of Knoxville, on September 27, 1898, for \$16,000, the work to be done as soon as possible. It was finished early in 1899, and, with these improvements, the almshouse was one of the handsomest and most convenient in the state. The poor farm comprises about one hundred and fifty acres.

When the almshouse was built, Dr. L. J. Cleveland and his wife took charge. Soon after Dr. Cleveland died, and Dr. M. A. McClelland was appointed to the place. Mrs. Cleveland (afterwards Mrs. M. A. McClelland) was a most efficient matron and superintendent, and retained her position until March 1, 1886, when M. P. DeLong was appointed superintendent, which position he filled until February, 1892. The Board at that time appointed John Cook, the present superintendent, the change being made on account of Mr. DeLong's ill-health.

RAILROADS.

Six companies own the railroads in Knox County. To the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company belongs a line running from Galesburg towards Chicago, originally built by the Central Military Tract Company, crossing the northern line of the county five miles from its northeastern corner; the line from Galesburg to Quincy, crossing the southern line of the county at St. Augustine, first built by the Northern Cross Railroad Company; the lines built by the Peoria and Okawka Railroad Company, from Galesburg towards Burlington and towards Peoria, crossing the eastern line of the county between Yates City and Elmwood; the line running south from Yates City, built by the company itself under the Jacksonville and Savannah charter; the line built by the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Company in 1870, crossing the northern and western lines of the county in Rio Township; and the line from Galesburg to Rio, which the company built in 1886.

The main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (running into Chicago), built in 1887, crosses the county from east to west, passing through Galesburg and through the central tier of townships.

The Iowa Central, entering the county in Cedar Township, two miles west of Abingdon, and running through the city of that name, as

well as Indian Point and Chestnut Townships, and crossing the southern line of the county at London Mills, was built in 1880 by the Peoria and Farmington Railroad Company.

The Fulton County Narrow Gauge Railroad, from Galesburg to the Illinois River at Havanna, crossing the corner of Cedar Township and running through the townships of Orange and Chestnut, and leaving the county at London Mills, was built in 1882.

The Galesburg and Great Eastern Railroad was built in 1894, from Wataga to the coal mines in the southeastern part of Copley Township; and in 1898, a branch was built, extending the line into the village of Victoria.

The Rock Island and Peoria Railroad enters and leaves the township of Lynn, a mile and a half from the northwestern corner of the county.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company had traversed the country from the Missouri River to the Pacific with its trunk line and branches, its vast system centering and terminating at Kansas City. It became apparent that its great volume of business demanded an outlet of its own to Chicago. For two or three years it was known that the engineers of that company were employed, at intervals of relief from other duty, in unostentatiously making surveys, and it was presumed that its officers might be in possession of knowledge that might materially assist in prompt selection of a route when the time for action came.

In the summer of 1885, it was understood in Galesburg that the construction had been determined upon and that surveys were in progress, looking to a definite location.

A straight line from Kansas City to Chicago would run close to Fort Madison and Galesburg, and avoid the crossing of the Illinois River, passing close to the great Hennepin Bend. It seemed that Galesburg might reasonably expect to be a point on the best and most available line.

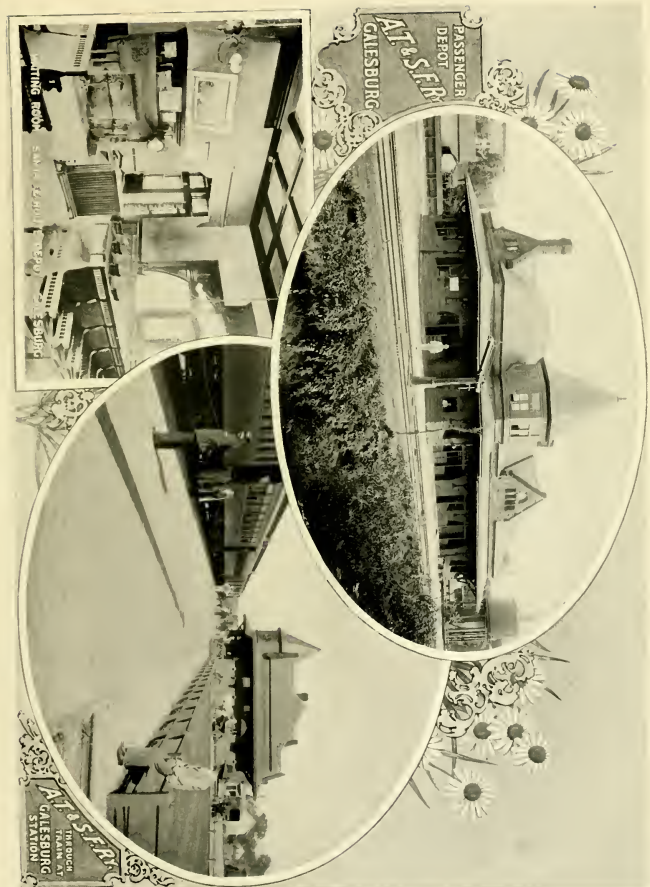
Correspondence was opened and interviews had by Colonel Carr with Mr. Strong, the President of the road. The policy of the company was declared to be to secure the best possible line for through traffic; local traffic to be a minor consideration. The most direct line with low grades to be obtained, without an unwarranted expense, was to be sought and adopted. It was agreed that the situation and the im-

portance of Galesburg was likely to secure it a place in the line. Assurances were asked for and given that the citizens of that place would assist in exerting an influence friendly to the road and in procuring the right of way.

The result of surveys fixed the Mississippi crossing at Fort Madison, but showed the country northeast of Galesburg, on the direct line, impracticable in view of the low grade determined upon.

A route most nearly fulfilling the conditions of distance, grade and cost, ran north of and nearly parallel with the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, which was from sixteen to eighteen miles shorter than the line as it now runs. The purchase of the Hinkley road, covering more than one-third the distance from Fort Madison to Chicago, made a more southern route, crossing the Illinois River, a necessity. At no point can the valley of that stream be directly crossed without great difficulty in reaching the upland, on one side or the other.

After much time given to thorough surveys, Chillicothe was selected as the most available point. This threw Galesburg off the direct line between the rivers, and in September the confident expectations of the people of that place were dashed by information given to Colonel Carr by Mr. Strong that the road could not come there. Mr. Strong said that Mr. Robinson, the chief engineer, had found a route twelve miles south of Galesburg, which was three miles shorter and not more expensive in construction. Expressing his personal sympathies and regrets, he believed Galesburg would be taken care of, would be provided with a branch after the building of the main line, and he hoped the company would still enjoy the good will and assistance of the citizens. It was, apparently, a final blow, but after consulting with Mr. Gale, it was determined to make an effort to bring pressure to bear on Mr. Robinson. Writing to Mr. Strong, Colonel Carr insisted that a road crossing the county which avoided every town in it could have no friends and could expect no local business; that its construction would be a menace to, and earn the hostility of, Galesburg. The road could not afford to lose the business and the friendship of the city, whose population was rapidly increasing and already included one-third of the whole county of which it was the center of influence. In strongest terms he urged that Mr. Robinson should visit Galesburg, and make a personal examination



ATCHAFALAYA, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY DEPOT, GALESBURG.

of the situation, the knowledge of which he possessed only through reports of subordinates and from maps and profile drawings.

He said: "Is it not possible that your splendid engineer has heretofore built through an unsettled country? I fear he does not appreciate the difference between a new country, where centers of business are to be created by the railroad, and one where the centers are already established." Colonel Carr further appealed for assistance to, and received assurance of sympathy from, officers of the road, his personal friends, George R. Peck, General Solicitor; C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager, and J. E. Frost, Land Commissioner. A visit from Mr. Robinson was promised, and on December 4, he came to Galesburg. He was able to appreciate the appearance of its population, business and thrift, and withal the unexpected and extraordinary opportunity afforded by the Cedar Fork Valley for a cheap and direct route through the very heart of the city. He promised to report the situation to the Directors, and held out the encouragement that a decision in favor of Galesburg would be rendered, but only on condition that the necessary depot grounds and right of way through the city should be donated by the municipality or private owners. He added that it would be impossible for the company to form any reliable estimate of their cost, and said that in any case there would be a further addition to the outlay necessary for the construction and future operation of the longer line.

A committee had previously been appointed to look after the interests of the city with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company, at a meeting in the rooms of the Galesburg Club, Mayor Foote presiding. W. S. Gale, Clark E. Carr, E. P. Williams, J. T. McKnight and A. C. Clay composed the committee. At their call, a large audience assembled in the Princess Rink, then the largest hall in the city, on December 9. Mayor Foote presided. The citizens were already aroused, and the object of the meeting well understood. Mr. Gale, for the committee, submitted a full statement of the correspondence with the officers of the road, and explained the terms upon which a station on the line was practically assured to the city. He urged that the citizens of Galesburg should not forfeit the most favorable opportunity ever presented, and probably the last to be offered, to secure that for which they had so long hoped and labored in vain, a good railroad, fairly competing with the one line on which the city then depended.

After addresses from several prominent citizens a series of resolutions were adopted, presented by D. H. Frisbee, calling on the citizens to provide the means required, and on the City Council to render all necessary aid possible by ordinances, or otherwise. A canvassing committee was appointed, by whom subscription papers were prepared and actively circulated, the subscriptions being liberal and promptly made.

In the meantime, the line as located interfered, more than had been expected, with valuable improvements, and was evidently to be more expensive than had been contemplated. It was feared that the load would prove too heavy to be carried, as the money must all be raised by private, voluntary subscriptions, no hope for return being offered the subscribers except through the general improvement of the city.

On December 17, the committee informed Mr. Robinson that they would be able to give the company a written guarantee, executed by responsible men, that upon the building of the road through the city the depot grounds required would be conveyed, with right of way west of Broad street, and one-third the cost of right of way east of Broad street. Three days later, a dispatch was received from Mr. Strong, from Boston, addressed to Messrs. Carr and Gale. It read as follows: "Directors are in session; road will be located through Galesburg if right of way and depot grounds are furnished; otherwise on the line south of Galesburg; till three p. m. next day given for reply." Calling for explanation, a second dispatch told that "nothing but the entire cost of depot and right of way would be accepted."

The situation was serious. The subscriptions were incomplete; there was more or less uncertainty as to the cost of the ground demanded; the most public-spirited citizens might be expected to hesitate about assuming personal obligations to an indefinite amount, relying on voluntary aid of others, prompted by sympathy only, after the object had been secured.

A circular was at once sent to sixty of the most responsible and public-spirited citizens, informing them that the committee had matters of supreme importance to communicate, and calling on them to meet at the court house at ten o'clock next morning, promptly and without fail. The committee spent the evening of December 20 in consultation and preparation for the work of the next day. A draft of an instrument of guarantee, presented by Mr. Gale,

was carefully and critically considered, that it might be seen that every essential point was fully covered and that there was no ambiguity in expression, or room for doubt in construction. The meeting of the twenty-first was fully attended. The situation was thoroughly explained and the proposed guarantee presented. There was little discussion. B. F. Arnold, George W. Brown and E. P. Williams led off with expressions of willingness to sign the guarantee. T. J. Hale, declaring there was no time for debate, but only for immediate action offered resolutions that the meeting approved the giving of the depot grounds and right of way, and would join in the guarantee, and called for a rising vote. The vote was unanimous, the paper was signed by all present and afterwards by others, the Directors in Boston were notified at once, and a reply was received that Mr. Robinson had been directed to proceed with the location accordingly.

It was a grand exhibition of public spirit and mutual confidence, and no one has been known to regret his part in it.

The subscriptions to the funds continued to be made. In the end the number of subscribers reached four hundred and ninety-five, the sums ranging from one dollar to two thousand. The total amount raised was \$64,243.55. Mr. J. T. McKnight and Asa A. Matteson were appointed to collect the subscriptions and purchase the right of way. The selection was fortunate, since between them these gentlemen possessed qualifications eminently useful in the complicated work, and ably and energetically carried it through.

In their final report very few subscriptions appeared uncollected, and after all costs and expenses had been paid, a balance of \$2,451.41 remained. This was ordered distributed among the subscribers pro rata, making a rebate of 4½ per cent on the amount paid by each.

From first to last, no misunderstanding with the company or its officers was had. At the close the company's solicitor expressed the pleasure felt by the railroad officials at the fair and honorable manner in which they had been treated by the city of Galesburg and its people. The Directors showed their appreciation by erecting in the city much the finest depot on their line from Kansas City to Chicago.

In answer to insinuations that the action of the company in requiring contributions from Galesburg was "making a bluff" and not actually made in good faith, Mr. Strong has recently

said, in a letter to a friend: "But for the correspondence between Colonel Carr and the railroad officials the road would never have come to Galesburg, and if the required pledge had not been made on the day set for it, the road would have been located on another line."

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

The act incorporating the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad was passed in 1849. Peoria and Oquawka were at the time connected by a daily line of stage coaches. No intermediate points were named in the charter, but it was expected the chief towns on the stage line—Knoxville, Galesburg and Monmouth—would be served, but that for the stage line between Peoria and Knoxville the older route, by way of Farmington and Maquon, would be taken. In 1849, an organization was made, public meetings held, and some interest excited; in 1850, a more serious effort was made, and James Knox, of Knoxville, was made President of the road. At Galesburg, the interest felt gradually cooled. Notwithstanding the assurances of Mr. Knox, there were fears that the jealousy of the other towns, on which Galesburg was gaining in population and business, would secure a location that would leave that place at one side. It was believed by some, that another line, of greater value to Galesburg, would be called for from the Mississippi, below the lower rapids, to the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, construction of the latter having been resumed; and that such a line would be forced, by the nature of the country, to follow the divide between the rivers, and pass through that place, and it would be well to reserve the strength of the town to aid in its construction. At the close of the year, the people of Galesburg had cut loose from the Peoria and Oquawka project, and were committed to another scheme.

February 10, 1851, the Peoria and Oquawka charter was amended, fixing as points on its line Farmington, Knoxville and Monmouth; authorizing the company to acquire the right of way, and the old grade of the Peoria and Warsaw line, between Peoria and Farmington, belonging to the State, a relic of the collapsed internal improvement system; and empowering it to construct a branch to the Mississippi River near Burlington.

On the first of the same month, the Northern Cross Railroad Company, chartered in 1849 to occupy the old State line from Quincy to Mere-



Geo. Churchill

dosia, was authorized to build a branch to the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the most eligible route through the Military Tract, not east of Knoxville.

On the fifteenth of the same month, the Central Military Tract Railroad Company was chartered to build from Galesburg to connect with the Rock Island and LaSalle line, in either Henry or Bureau Counties.

In 1851, Colonel Richard P. Morgan, Chief Engineer of the Rock Island and LaSalle Company, left that road and was appointed on the Peoria and Oquawka. He condemned the Farmington route, and insisted on the Kickapoo Valley as the only one available westward from Peoria. In 1852, an amendment to the charter authorized construction without reference to Farmington; it also permitted the establishment of a ferry at Burlington, and the extension of the road to the eastern limit of the State. The abandonment of the route over the high, well cultivated prairie, and leaving Farmington (then a thriving, enterprising town), was severely criticised, and the character and motives of the engineer bitterly attacked. Colonel Morgan was an old engineer, of large experience and high standing and a thoroughly honorable gentleman. Nobody who knew his opinions on railroad construction, or had observed his work on the Hudson River, the Galena and Chicago, and the Rock Island railroads, wondered at his selection of a route in locating the Peoria and Oquawka line. He cared little for curves, but he abhorred steep grades. The line was located to run past Galesburg, more than two miles south of the public square. Oquawka having given no sufficient aid, the western end of the main line was not located, the Burlington branch practically superseding it. The people of Burlington became the most active promoters of the road, prominent among them being James W. Grimes, Charles Mason and William F. Coolburgh. In Peoria and Warren counties, municipal bonds were issued in aid, the indifference at Oquawka and the hostility at Galesburg preventing like action in Henderson and Knox counties.

Two divisions were made, Knoxville becoming the separating point, and all aid given was to be expended in the division in which it was obtained. Work was begun at once, and prosecuted from each end of the line. By the fall of 1854, the road was partially built, and the means of the company and the contractors exhausted.

Near the close of 1850, when the claims of the Peoria and Oquawka were being discussed in Galesburg, Mr. Marcus B. Osborne, a director of the Rock Island and LaSalle Company, whose road was not then located but was designed to connect the upper Mississippi with the Illinois River, at the terminus of the Canal, informed W. S. Gale that the Directors of that road had accepted a proposition made by Sheffield and Farnham, the contractors building the Michigan Southern road, then approaching its intended terminus at Chicago. The Directors were to secure a change of charter, giving right to extend the line to Chicago, reorganizing their company, and secure an entrance into that city. The Michigan Southern would connect near Chicago and run in on the same line. Sheffield and Farnham would construct the Rock Island and Chicago road for \$22,000 per mile, taking one-half in bonds of the road, one-third in stock, and would accept municipal bonds, as far as offered, for the remainder. Mr. Osborne expected the road to follow the stage route and make points at Cambridge and Witherfield, coming within a little more than thirty miles of Galesburg and making a short line over the then open prairie. He had no doubt the contractors would be glad to take up so valuable a feeder, as a branch to Galesburg would be on quite as easy terms as were offered for the main line. Mr. Gale was associate editor of the News Letter, and the next issue of that paper contained an account of the situation as reported, urging the feasibility of securing the construction of such a branch, the importance it would give to Galesburg as a point to which would be drawn the lines seeking an outlet to the canal and lake from the south and west. Southwick Davis, editor of the Register, replied in his next issue, opposing the scheme as an interference with the Peoria and Oquawka line, the construction of which could be secured and on which Galesburg would be a point if its assistance were given. The result was a discussion on the streets, followed by a called meeting of the citizens. The question was thoroughly debated. The strongest presentation of the Peoria side was by C. S. Colton and H. H. May. They insisted that the Peoria line could be more certainly secured, and that it had more value than a direct route to Chicago, being so short in comparison, and that from Peoria there was water transportation in every direction. That in the end Peoria would get railroad connection with Chicago, and through it railroad trans-

portation to that city would be but little longer than by way of the Rock Island road. The argument of the friends of the Chicago route prevailed, and at the conclusion, by unanimous agreement, a committee was appointed to prepare and secure the passage of a charter for a branch of that road.

It was feared opposition might be met with in the Legislature, and that Galesburg would be at a disadvantage. The State and the Legislature were overwhelmingly democratic. Galesburg had no good political standing. It was known as an abolition town, and in 1851, abolitionists were, in most sections of Illinois, cordially hated. The Senator and the Representative from Knox County were Whigs and from Knoxville, and individually were greatly interested in the Peoria and Oquawka Company. George C. Lanphere, an active advocate of the new project, was County Judge and a democrat, and was selected to go to Springfield in the interest of the charter. The Lieutenant Governor, William McMurtry, was from Henderson; that town, it was supposed, would share with Galesburg the benefit of the scheme. Colonel McMurtry was very influential in his party, and popular both at home and at Springfield, where he had represented his district both in the House and in the Senate. His aid was counted on. Judge Lanphere met at Springfield Onias C. Skinner, of Quincy, a prominent lawyer and leading democratic politician, afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a native of Whitesboro. His nearest relatives were at Galesburg. He had a bill authorizing the Northern Cross Railroad to build a branch to LaSalle. The first proposition was to adapt his bill to the case and carry out the Galesburg scheme under it, but after protests from that city to the effect that it must have its own bill, and that its work must be under its own control, it was agreed that more might be effected by first securing the Galesburg end of the line, since, with that accomplished, the Quincy end would easily follow. Judge Skinner gave the name Central Military Tract to the Galesburg road, indicating the ultimate design of the scheme. Governor McMurtry was the first President of the road. Committees were appointed to meet the Rock Island Directors and contractors at Rock Island and Chicago. Galesburg's representatives were cordially received. Mr. Farnham gave ample assurance that when the Rock Island road was finally provided for, he would take up the Central Military Tract line on like

terms. Major William P. Whittle was appointed Chief Engineer, with B. B. Wentworth and George Churchill, assistants.

The preliminary surveys were disappointing. The Rock Island line had been located farther to the north, and on low ground, nowhere reaching the high prairie. Points where easy descent from the high ground could be made were few. Unlooked for difficulty was found in crossing Pope and Edwards valleys. The most favorable route found was fifty-four miles in length, and was substantially that on which the road was finally constructed, as far as the Coal Creek valley, between Neponset and Buda. From thence it turned at a right angle and ran down the valley, touching the Rock Island road at its summit, on the farm of Green Reid, at which point, in anticipation of the junction, the town of Sheffield was laid out.

It was expected here to suspend operations, and wait until arrangements could be made to secure the full cost of construction before further expenditure of money, which might prove ill applied. But under the influence of the Chief Engineer, a more progressive policy was attempted. Stock subscriptions were to be canvassed for, in expectation of raising enough money to grade the road and be able to place bonds to provide for superstructure and equipment.

Complete surveys and estimates were made, and bids for construction called for, received and opened. But the cost was not sufficiently provided for. The Rock Island contractors seemed slow in coming forward to take up the road as expected, and other connections were looked for.

The Aurora Branch Railroad had been chartered in 1849, and under the charter a road constructed from Aurora to a point on the Galena and Chicago road, thirty miles west of Chicago. The Central Military Tract Railroad, by lengthening its lines about one-half, might reach Aurora, thus securing a still more direct line to Chicago. Correspondence was begun with the Galena Railroad, but a change in the management of that company was then pending and interfered with definite action. The Burlington Directors of the Peoria and Oquawka road took great interest in the Central Military Tract line from its first inception. They regarded it as of more value to them, if a connection could be made with it, than the Peoria end of their own line. They tried, but without success, to effect an agreement between the two companies to connect at Galesburg, to act in concert, and to



M. M. Clark.

secure municipal aid for both roads from Knox County.

The Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern, originally planned to terminate on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, were in warm competition, each working westward, and each seeking a terminus in Chicago. The Central had secured an entrance by a combination with the Illinois Central, the Southern through the Rock Island. Its Rock Island connection gave that line the advantage as regards securing the south-bound travel on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. The Central had a scheme to meet this competition by obtaining control of the Aurora Branch, with its running rights over the Galena road, and to extend its line forty miles, to the proposed line of the Illinois Central, north of LaSalle, and run trains from their depot in Chicago to the last named point. Governor Grimes, of Burlington, was informed of this plan while in Boston, and saw an opportunity for the Central Military Tract Railroad. Finding Mr. Colton in Boston, they had an interview with the Michigan Central management, showed the advantage to be secured by taking an interest in the Central Military Tract line and extending it to meet the proposed Aurora extension, and secured a promise that Mr. Joy, when going out to examine the Aurora Branch, would visit Galesburg. Word came to that city through William J. Selden, who traveled with Governor Grimes on his way home, that nothing should be done on the road till Mr. Joy arrived. Further explanation was had when Mr. Colton returned. While Mr. Joy was being awaited, Mr. Farnham and Norman B. Judd, the latter the attorney for the Rock Island Company, came to Galesburg to make arrangements for building the road. A month earlier they would have been gladly welcomed, but just then their proposition could be neither accepted nor rejected with safety. They were put off for a few days, on the plea that the Quincy people must be consulted and be committed, in advance, to follow the lead taken by Galesburg, as it would never do to leave them free to make combinations with others, which might result in bringing a competing line into the territory. A committee was sent to Quincy, and secured an agreement that the two companies should stand together. Very soon afterward Mr. Joy arrived. He was delighted with the country and its prospects. He proposed a reorganization of the company, an extension of its line to the line of the Illinois Central, there

to meet the Aurora extension. The men he represented would subscribe to the stock of both these roads the amount necessary for their construction, beyond the local subscriptions and the proceeds of such bonds as could, with profit to the stockholders, be placed on the roads. He urged an increase in the local subscriptions, however, in order that Eastern people might see that the country had sufficient wealth to support the road, and that the people on the line had enough interest in the road to secure its protection. His propositions were approved, and time given to make up the desired increase. No great difficulty was found in securing the stock subscriptions, since it was thought that there was a certain profit to be made, and as Mr. Joy had given assurance that the instalments would be called for only as the work proceeded, that after twenty-five per cent of the amount had been paid the stock would be security for any additional instalments called for, and that the earnings would return the money within a few years. Among the large subscribers were: Silas Willard, and C. S. Colton, \$25,000 each; Silvanus Ferris, Henry Ferris, James Bunce, Patrick Dunn, Enos McEnlear, William J. Selden, and W. Selden Gale, \$10,000 each; George W. Gale, \$6,500.

At the time of his visit Mr. Joy was told of the understanding with the people of Quincy, and was induced to go over that route. He did not hesitate to give assurances that with such local aid as they were able to raise, he could find market for the securities necessary to build the line.

In January, 1852, acts were passed giving a new charter to the Central Military Tract Railroad, with the right to connect with any road running towards Chicago; authorizing the Aurora Branch road to extend its line to a point at least fifteen miles north of LaSalle and connect with any road running north from that point; and changing its name to the Chicago and Aurora Railroad.

In the reorganization of the Central Military Tract Company, John W. Brooks, General Manager of the Michigan Central, was made President; John McPherson Berrien, Chief Engineer; W. W. Duffield, Treasurer. The local Directors were from the large stockholders—Willard, Colton, Bunce, Selden and G. W. and W. S. Gale. The offices were opened at Princeton, work beginning at and progressing from the eastern end. It reached Galesburg in the latter part of December, 1854.

The Chicago and Aurora and the Central Military Tract roads were then put under joint management, which method continued until their consolidation under the name of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, in 1856.

In 1854, negotiations were opened for aid to be extended by the allied roads to the Peoria and Oquawka, to be used in construction of its western division. An agreement was reached and a contract entered into at Monmouth. At that conference there were present James W. Brooks and James F. Joy, of Detroit; James W. Grimes and William F. Coolbaugh, of Burlington; George C. Bestor, of Peoria; Abner C. Harding and Ivory Quimby, of Monmouth, and W. Selden Gale. James Knox had promised to be present but failed to appear. Of these men the only one now living is Mr. Gale, the youngest of the company. The line of the road was to be re-established between Cameron and Knoxville so as to connect with the Central Military Tract road at Galesburg, the people of that city to furnish four acres of ground for a depot. The allied roads would provide money to complete the western division, and were to remain in possession until the obligations were paid, accounting for net profits, and were to have continuous running rights over the road. Under that agreement the western division was completed to Galesburg in 1855.

By 1856, the Peoria and Oquawka Company had completed the line from Galesburg to Peoria. In 1856, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company acquired title to the road from Peoria to Burlington by purchase of securities and process of foreclosure.

The construction of the Northern Cross Railroad, from Quincy to Galesburg, which was begun in 1852, was completed in 1855, having been aided by the Chicago and Aurora and the Central Military Tract companies. Soon after completion it was placed under the management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and was afterwards bought by that corporation at sale under foreclosure.

On November 11, 1870, the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis road was completed from Rock Island to St. Louis, at a cost of about \$11,000,000, and on April 21, 1876, it passed under a foreclosure sale for \$1,600,000 into the possession of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. It runs for a few miles through Rio Township. To make connection with it the new owners, in the summer of 1880, built a branch line from Galesburg to Rio. In this year also

the double track from Chicago to Burlington was finished.

In 1860-61 the line running south of Yates City to the county line was completed under the charter of the Jacksonville and Savannah. (See Salem.)

In 1884, the new passenger station was finished. It is a very large and handsome building, and reflects great credit upon both the railroad and the town.

The following table shows the growth of the line in reference to its importance in Knox County:

TRAINMEN EMPLOYED IN KNOX COUNTY.

| | | Monthly wages. |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1856. | 15 men | \$ 575.00 |
| 1866. | 141 men | 7,252.61 |
| 1893. | 943 men | 61,072.00 |
| 1896. | 700 men | 60,000.00 |
| 1899. | 741 men | 54,476.00 |

Total number of men employed in Knox County:

| Year. | Employed. | Monthly wages. |
|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1893 | 2,030 | \$106,300.00 |
| 1896 | 1,400 | 96,000.00 |
| 1899 | 1,760 | 96,200.00 |

After the successful inception of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, various other roads were projected for this part of Illinois. In 1857, the Galesburg and Rock Island and the Galesburg and Muscatine roads were chartered, but were never built. The Court Creek Railroad was chartered in 1870, and Galesburg voted \$100,000 in aid of the enterprise, but it, too, failed. In 1875, the Keokuk, Galesburg and Chicago Narrow Gauge was incorporated, and citizens of Knox County subscribed \$75,000 towards it. But nothing ever came of any of these projects.

FULTON COUNTY NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

In 1881, the Fulton County Extension Railway Company was incorporated, and work was soon begun, with the intention of building from Lewistown to the Mississippi River through Galesburg and Monmouth. But the line was finally completed (in 1882) only to Galesburg, and south to Havana. It is now known as the Fulton County Narrow Gauge, and is mainly a coal road, carrying the product of the Fulton County mines.

GALESBURG AND GREAT EASTERN.

This road was incorporated April 7, 1894, as the Galesburg, Etherly and Eastern, with a cap-



Ed Cotton

ital stock of \$150,000. The intention was to develop the coal beds of Copley and Victoria townships. The road, which was built in 1894, runs from Wataga, where it connects with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, about twelve miles east, and southeast to the village of Etherly, which was started because of the proposed road, and on to the coal lands of the Galesburg Coal Company. May 7, 1894, the road was mortgaged to the Royal Trust Company. It was operated for a short time only, when the mortgage was foreclosed, and there was simply a deserted road bed, until the summer of 1898. Then the mortgagees re-organized the company, changed its name to the Galesburg and Great Eastern, completed the road to Victoria and Etherly, and put it in good running order, with new equipment. Trains are regularly run and the management contemplates extending the line from Wataga to Galesburg and east from Etherly to Lacon.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

In 1879-80, the Peoria and Farmington Railroad Company completed a line of road through Knox County. Soon afterward it was sold to the Central Iowa Company, and finally, through several transfers, came into the hands of the present company. It runs for about twelve miles through Cedar, Indian Point and Chestnut townships, and has but two stations in Knox County, Abingdon and Hermon.

THE ROCK ISLAND AND PEORIA RAILROAD.

The Rock Island and Peoria road is of but little importance to the county. It has no station in Knox, and runs for only two or three miles through Lynn Township.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The first school in Knox County was taught by Franklin B. Barber, at Henderson Grove, in 1830. The second was in Cherry Grove, taught by Robert Bell in the winter of 1832. These were decidedly primitive as regards both equipment and surrounding, and without much system or order. They were gotten up by the local residents without reference to the rest of the county, and without regard to State law, simply for the rudimentary instruction of their own children. In each township the United States Government set off one section, generally No. 16, to be granted to the State for school purposes, in consideration of the exemption of the government lands from taxation for five years after sale. The law of June 22, 1829, authorized the ap-

pointment by the County Commissioners of each county, of a School Commissioner. He was to sell these school sections for each township and invest the proceeds for the benefit of the public schools. In 1831, the Knox County Commissioners first appointed A. D. Swarts; but he failed to qualify. In 1832, they appointed William McMurtry, who was certified September 14, 1834, by the County Clerk, as duly appointed and qualified. Two school trustees were also appointed about this time for Henderson Township. Theoretically, each township should have had then, as it has now, trustees to take charge of its school management. But for many years, while some townships had their trustees and treasurer, and managed their own affairs, others had only their lands, while their funds were managed by the County Commissioner.

The first school district was organized at Henderson Grove, in 1836, on petition addressed to the Commissioners, as is now done by petition to the township trustees. The second was in the Edgar district, embracing part of the southern end of Knox and Galesburg townships, and was organized in 1837. The third was the Abingdon district, including part of Indian Point and Cedar townships. By 1840, there were eighteen district schools, with a total attendance of four hundred and eighty-nine.

These were regular districts; but often schools were organized without any petition to the county authorities. In a sense, these were private schools, but they received public funds in proportion to the number of attendant pupils, just as those which were regularly organized. A pupil might attend the school of his choice, whether he lived in its special district or not, and the school received a pro rata payment from the fund of each township whence it had pupils. Hence, the ability of a teacher was shown, in a great measure, by the number of pupils in his school. The choice being unrestrained, it usually fell upon the best instructor.

The revenue of the public schools has always been derived from four sources. First, from the grants of Government land, one section in each township. The main duty of the early School Commissioners was to sell these lands and invest the proceeds for the benefit of the township of which the section sold was part. The sales were made at public auction, and in some townships, as in Galesburg, where section 16 was within the city limits, the sums realized were large. In Henderson, one quarter of section 16 was occupied by a squatter. His neighbors

thought he ought to be allowed to buy at the Government price, and so would not bid against him at the sale. Hence the township received only two hundred dollars for as fine a quarter as there was in Knox County. To-day every township receives some income from this source, the total amount for the county being a little less than \$2,100.

The second source of revenue is the State fund, distributed among the counties on the basis of the number of persons of school age in each, as compared with the whole number of such persons in the State. This number has grown smaller as Cook County's comparative growth has increased. In 1895, Knox County received \$8,437.15 from the State. In 1874, the sum was \$15,443.

The third source of income is the fines paid into the treasury by the Justices. This sum is comparatively small and unimportant.

The fourth and main source has always been the special tax levied for school purposes. The total expenditure in the county for all school purposes in 1895-6 was \$173,419.28. The total value of all school property was \$409,960.

The School Commissioner of the early days was an educational officer only to a very limited extent. He examined applicants for teachers' certificates and was present at the institutes and took an active part therein; but his main duties were financial. He did not visit schools, or assist in preparing courses of study; but he did sell the school lands and invest the proceeds. William McMurtry resigned this position in 1840. In March following, C. K. Harvey was appointed to succeed him. The next Legislature made the office elective, and C. K. Harvey was chosen by ballot, August 2, 1841. Thereafter, the Commissioner was elected biennially, until the law of February 16, 1865, which abolished the office and provided for the election of a County Superintendent of Schools, who should hold office for four years. The Superintendent is really an educational officer. He grants the teachers' certificates, visits all the schools regularly, and has supervision of the course of study.

The school lands have long since been sold, and the proceeds are in the hands of the town trustees, so that the sole financial duty imposed upon this officer is the reception of the State fund, and its proportionate distribution among the townships.

Next to the Superintendent come the Township Trustees, of whom there are three in each

town. Their term of office is three years, and one is elected annually. They appoint the Town Treasurer and have supervision of his work. The last named official has charge of all the school finances of his town. He loans the moneys and receives the State fund, and to him the Collector turns over the taxes. He pays out money on the order of the Directors. There are three Directors in each district, who are elected for three years, one being chosen every year. They engage the teachers, determine the necessary tax levy for their district, build the school houses, and in general see to the immediate operation of the school. In place of these Directors, there are Boards of Education in Galesburg, Knoxville, and Oneida, who exercise all supervision and authority over the schools in their respective districts.

The methods of instruction are now uniform throughout the county. The course of study followed is the one recommended by the State Superintendent. It is believed that the Knox County schools equal those of any county in Illinois. The one weak point in the system, as administered, lies in the fact that the selection of teachers rests wholly in the discretion of the Directors, who are often absolutely without knowledge of the fitness of the applicants who seek to teach. They are not infrequently guided in their selection by considerations of economy, and hire teachers simply for their cheapness. It follows that the latter are sometimes very poorly qualified.

To increase the efficiency of the teachers and broaden their ideas by bringing them in contact with each other and with specialists in the various lines of teaching, a County Teachers' Institute is held annually by the County Superintendent. The custom has been followed since 1856, when the first Institute was held at Knoxville, October 21-24. J. H. Knapp was presiding officer, and the meeting is said to have been both profitable and enjoyable. Now the Institutes are held during the summer vacation. Their main function is inspirational. The best men possible are secured to talk on subjects connected with teaching, and the ideas presented are then discussed by the assembled teachers. Local town Institutes are also sometimes held by the County Superintendent, and their good effect is marked.

The report of Matthew Andrews, County Superintendent for the year ending June 30, 1896, contains the following statistics:

There are seven High Schools in Knox County,



Milton L. Comstock

situated in Galesburg, Knoxville, Oneida, North Abingdon, South Abingdon, Yates City, and Wataga. The attendance is five hundred and fifty, and the number of teachers is seventeen. Only schools with a regular course of three or more years are reported as High Schools, and only those with more than one room are called graded. There are one hundred and eighty-six school buildings, of which twenty-one are of brick. There are twenty-four graded, and one hundred and sixty-two ungraded schools, in which are enrolled 9,157 pupils, taught by 327 teachers. The persons of school age in the county number 11,686. When it is remembered that, in addition to the public schools, there are eight private schools with 393 pupils, besides two large Catholic schools in Galesburg, and that the various colleges have well attended preparatory departments, it may be readily understood why there are so few persons in Knox County between the ages of 12 and 21, who are unable to read and write.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

During the Civil War there enlisted from Knox County 3,876 men, eighty-seven of them for one hundred days, and one hundred and seven for one year. Their names can be found in a pamphlet published under direction of the Memorial Hall Committee of the G. A. R. posts of Knox County in 1896. There also will be found a full account of the Memorial Hall given by Knox County, which is located on the third floor of the court house and which is under the immediate charge of Post No. 45, of Galesburg. There is space here only to say that in the hall are many relics of more than passing interest and that both the hall and the war museum are due to the efforts of the G. A. R. posts of this county.

In December, 1895, the members of the Galesburg G. A. R. and W. R. C. determined that a soldiers' monument should be erected in Galesburg, and Colonel Lew Ginger, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, was secured to come here and aid in raising funds. A fair was held in Company C's armory January 29-31, 1896, when nearly \$1,850 was raised and a committee, composed of L. S. Lambert, L. W. Sanborn, Mrs. F. A. Blazer and Mrs. E. R. McCullough, was appointed to contract for a suitable monument. Hope Cemetery authorities gave the site, at the northeast corner of the cemetery, and about \$45 was spent in improving the grounds. April 30, 1896, George Craig contracted to furnish the

monument for \$1,800. The shaft was unveiled October 7, 1896, the exercises being presided over by Mrs. Mary McCaulla and W. G. Cochran, State Commanders respectively of the G. A. R. and W. R. C., and under the auspices of those organizations, of Galesburg. Robert T. Lincoln and Chauncey M. Depew were the speakers of the day. The monument is of gray Vermont granite, twenty-one feet high, including the base, and is admirably situated to bring out its beauty of design—the figure of a private soldier at “parade rest.” It is both beautiful and appropriate and will long bear witness to the veneration of Galesburg for Knox County’s “sons in blue.”

James T. Shields Post No. 45, Galesburg, was instituted August 8, 1869, with thirty charter members. It was first organized as Galesburg Post, but was changed to the present name after the death of General Shields. Its first officers were: Rowley Page, C.; James E. Hall, S. V. C.; D. W. Bradshaw, J. V. C.; S. F. Flint, Adjt.; C. B. Hyde, Q. M.; L. S. Lambert, Sec’y. The present officers are: R. I. Law, C.; H. F. Fritz, S. V. C.; T. G. Cook, J. V. C.; L. C. Way, Adjt.; Miron Rhodes, Q. M. The Post now has one hundred and fifty members.

Post No. 58, Abingdon, was instituted July 16, 1879, with thirty members, the number now being fifty, who meet in Masonic Hall. The first officers were: C. W. Bassett, C.; A. M. Hopper, S. V. C.; G. M. Bowden, J. V. C.; J. H. Miller, A. M.; A. W. Cochran, Adjt. The present officers are: S. D. Letheo, C.; T. H. Roe, S. V. C.; D. M. Wiley, J. V. C.; A. D. Underwood, Q. M.; A. W. Cochran, Adjt.

George W. Trafton Post No. 239, Knoxville, was instituted May 11, 1883, with thirty-six members which has since increased to sixty. Meetings are held in Charles' Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. The first officers consisted of the following: J. C. McClanahan, C.; G. G. Stearns, S. V. C.; H. L. Clapp, J. V. C.; J. B. Tate, Q. M.; Charles Egan, Adjt. The present officers are: J. W. Tate, C.; George W. Witheral, S. V. C.; J. P. Rogers, J. V. C.; H. H. Beamer, Q. M.; H. L. Clapp, Adjt.

Hancock Post No. 552, Maquon, was organized January 26, 1886, with twenty-three members. The present officers are: Albert Smith, C.; John Jones, Adjt.

Morgan L. Smith Post No. 666, Yates City, had for its first officers the following: J. N. Burch, C.; William S. Kleckner, S. V. C.; B. F. Pittman, J. V. C.; J. B. Reed, Q. M.; J. O. Wren,

Chap.; M. W. French, Adj.; R. B. Corbin, Surg.; F. W. Brown, Officer of the Day; R. A. Lower, Officer of the Guard; Wilson Adams, Sergt. Maj.; D. M. Carter, Q. M. S. The present officers are: J. A. Hensley, C.; T. F. Cunningham, S. V. C.; H. C. Soules, J. V. C.; O. P. Fettes, Q. M.; J. O. Wren, Chap.; L. A. Lawrence, Adj. The present membership is fifteen.

T. G. Tait Post No. 698, Victoria, consists of thirty-five members, and the following officers: C. W. Harrison, C.; G. W. Reynolds, S. V. C.; Thomas Woolsey, J. V. C.; C. A. Sayer, Q. M.; S. G. Jarvis, Adj.

G. W. Parker Post No. 700, Williamsfield, was instituted July 22, 1890, with fourteen members, which number has been increased to twenty. They met first in Tucker's Hall, but are now given the use of the I. O. O. F. Hall. The following were the first officers: John Cole, M. D., C.; Samuel Tucker, S. V. C.; William M. Pierce, J. V. C.; John Oberholtzer, Q. M.; E. M. Sweeny, Adj. The present officers are: A. Diefenderfer, C.; A. Hurd, S. V. C.; O. J. Oberholtzer, J. V. C.; John Cole, M. D., Q. M.; E. M. Sweeny, Chap.; Jacob Lafallett, Officer of the Day; Frank Bates, Officer of the Guard; C. A. Zenor, Adj.; James King, Surg.

James T. Shields Corps No. 121, W. R. C., was instituted August 16, 1888, with twenty-three members, the present number being fifty-seven. They meet in G. A. R. Hall. The first officers were: Mrs. E. R. McCullough, Pres.; Mrs. Ella Bradshaw, Sec'y; Mrs. Sarah Green, Treas. The present officers are: Mrs. Miron Rhodes, Pres.; Mrs. Jennie Freer, Sec'y; Mrs. Stella McDougal, Treas.

THE SWEDISH AMERICAN OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF KNOX COUNTY.

By Nels Nelson.

This Association was organized for the purpose of bringing its members into closer acquaintance with each other and gathering such information as could be gained from the experience and observation of those who emigrated from Sweden and settled in this county. These people and their descendants form nearly one-fourth of the population of the county at the present time.

An organization had been proposed and discussed for some time before it was effected, and finally, on June 20, 1894, Messrs. Swan Peterson, of Knoxville; John N. Holm and George Eckstrand, of Galesburg, called a few of the old Swedish settlers together at the school house

of the First Lutheran Church in the last named city. At this meeting Hon. A. W. Berggren, of Galesburg, was chosen chairman; Swan Peterson, of Knoxville, secretary; and committees on constitution and permanent organization were appointed as follows: Lewis L. Gibson, Nels Nelson and Lewis Burgland were named on the former; Captain C. E. Landstrum, John Peterson and George Eckstrand, composed the latter.

At a subsequent meeting, held on July 2 following, the committees reported and the organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers for one year: President, Hon. A. W. Berggren; Vice-President, Swan Peterson; Secretary, M. O. Williamson; Treasurer, S. W. Swanson; and Historian, Nels Nelson.

The constitution provided that all those born of Swedish parents, who had resided in Knox County thirty years, were eligible for membership in the association, and that annual meetings should be held for the discussion of past experiences and for social enjoyment. The first annual meeting was held at Lake George Park, on September 27, 1894, several hundred people being present, and the gathering a source of much enjoyment to those in attendance. Meetings have been held regularly each year since, and have been well attended. The reminiscences given on these occasions have been as instructive as they are interesting.

Although it is not possible, within the limits of this article, to devote much space to the recalling and recital of personal experiences, a brief reference to the first Swedish settlers in the different parts of the county and the present number and condition of these people is essential, and forms a valuable part of the history of the county.

The best information obtainable shows that Jonas J. Hedstrom was the first Swede to settle in Knox County. He arrived in the year 1843, and settled at Victoria. As that village was situated on the boundary line between Victoria and Copley townships, and as new-comers settled at or near the village, the two townships were, virtually, settled simultaneously, and are therefore both included in this account of the settlement in that locality.

Two families, by the name of Olof Olson, arrived there in 1845; and in 1846 Olof Delain and another family, by the name of Olof Olson came. In 1847, there arrived Nels Yelm, Jonas Hedin, Olof Nordlund, Swen Larson, Jonas Johnson,



G Cooley

Olof Beck, Peter Skoglund, Jonas Hellstrom, Lewis Hillberg, Hans Hanson, Carl M. Peterson, Swen and Louis Larson, George Craft, Mr. Seeboldt and Peter Anderson.

Jonas J. Hedstrom, above mentioned, was a blacksmith by trade, but was very zealous in his efforts for the spiritual welfare of his countrymen; and although he had to support himself by his labor at the forge, he conducted religious meetings regularly, at which he acted as leader, preaching to his people; and as early as 1846, with only five members, he organized a Methodist Church. He was an energetic and intelligent man, who was a great help to his countrymen. The church he then organized is still in existence, and has a membership of one hundred and fifty.

The number of Swedish-Americans now in Copley and Victoria townships is six hundred and forty-eight.

The following arrived and settled in Sparta Township in the year 1849: Lars Olson and family, Peter Erickson and family, Olof Olson and wife, Andrew Danielson and family, Olof Paulson and family and Mrs. Martha Nystrom. The next year came William and Lars Williamson, with their families, as well as N. J. Lindbeck and Jonas Peterson and wife. Considerable accessions to this number were made in the years immediately following, so that the Swedish-American population there now is three hundred and seventy-five.

Knoxville seems to have received the first Swede settler in Knox Township, in the person of Christian Johnson, in 1848; and in 1849 there arrived Adolphus Anderson and wife, Mrs. Christina Olson and daughter, John Charlson and Andrew Bergquist. The following year there came a Mr. Lofquist and wife, Nela Jacobson, Mr. Bostrom and Mrs. Rundquist. During the next four years a large number came there from Sweden, and additional arrivals afterwards increased the number, together with their descendants, to four hundred and seventy at the present time.

In the city of Galesburg the first arrivals from Sweden were John Youngberg and family, Anders Thorsell, Nels Hedstrom, Olof Nelson, Christina Muhr and Mr. Modin and family, all of whom came in 1847. The five following years only a very few of the Swedish immigrants settled in Galesburg; but in 1852 Rev. T. N. Hasselquist and family came, with some others, who took up their residence there. A large number arrived annually for many succeeding

years, the result being that the number of Swedish-Americans in the city of Galesburg at present (1899) is 5,494.

Henderson Township was first settled by Swedes in 1849, when Jonas Hanson entered a claim there. He was followed, the next year, by Hans Williamson, and in 1851 by Jonas Peterson.

In 1855, Peter S. Nelson moved to Henderson Grove, and from that time forward a considerable number of families settled there each year; and at the present time there is a Swedish-American population of three hundred and twenty.

George E. Bostrom was the first arrival from Sweden in Ontario Township. He settled there in 1848, and Andrew Settergren came in 1849. E. J. Peterson moved to Oneida in 1850, and many others settled in Ontario Township soon afterward. Their present number is three hundred and thirty-two.

In Walnut Grove Township, the first arrivals from Sweden were evidently Mr. Snygg and family, who settled there in 1849. The following year N. P. Peterson and G. A. Erickson followed. George Chalman, Peter Newberg, L. Carlsson, E. Krans, Peter Olson and George Erickson settled there not long afterward. For several years following 1858 a large number of Swedish settlers came, so that the present number of Swedish-Americans in Walnut Grove Township is five hundred and ninety-two.

The eight townships named contain a larger number of Swedish-Americans than any other in the county; yet the other twelve contain more than nine hundred.

The following church organizations and other societies are composed of Swedish-Americans only:

Swedish M. E. Church, Victoria; organized in 1846; present membership, one hundred and fifty, with a Sunday-school of seventy-five. Swedish Lutheran Church, Knoxville; organized 1853; present membership, one hundred and sixty-five; Sunday-school, ninety-eight. Swedish Lutheran Church, Wataga; organized 1856; present membership, one hundred and forty-six; Sunday-school, one hundred and thirteen; Young People's Society, thirty-five. Swedish M. E. Church, Wataga; membership, fifty; Sunday-school, twenty-five. Swedish Lutheran Church, Altona; organized in 1859; membership, three hundred and twenty-two. Sunday-school, one hundred and thirty-two. Swedish Lutheran Church, Henderson Grove; organized in 1870;

membership, two hundred and three; Sunday-school, sixty-three.

In the city of Galesburg there are the following:

First Swedish Lutheran Church, organized in 1850; membership, 1,145; Sunday-school, 561. Swedish Methodist Church, organized in 1851; present membership, 300; Sunday-school, 250. Mission Church, organized in 1868; membership, 225; Sunday-school numbers 175.

Swedish Baptist Church, organized in 1888; present membership, 60; conducts three Sunday-schools, with an attendance of 100.

St. John's Episcopal Church; membership 150; Sunday-school, 80.

Zion's Lutheran Church, organized 1895; present membership, 85; Sunday-school, 70.

There are also the following societies composed, chiefly, of Swedish-Americans: First Scandinavian Lodge No. 446, I. O. O. F., membership, 54; Svea Lodge, I. O. of G. T., membership, 64; Scandia Lodge, I. O. of G. T., membership, 75; Vasa Lodge, A. O. U. W., membership, 35; Svea Court Independent Order of Foresters, membership, 24; Monitor Union, membership, 140.

It must not be forgotten that a very considerable proportion of these people came to this county early, when it was but very sparsely settled; and that they were forced to undergo not only the usual hardships of the pioneer in any new country, but were "strangers in a strange land," understanding not a word of the language spoken by the people, among whom they found themselves thrown. Moreover, the methods of work were new to them; they were not accustomed to the climate, and the food was altogether different from that to which they were used. In addition to these disadvantages, most of them had used nearly, if not quite, all the small means they possessed in order to come to America. Yet, to their unspeakable credit be it said, one would seldom find any of them discouraged or dissatisfied. They were strong and active, and eager to secure work. The earlier settlers of the county welcomed these sturdy sons of the North with warm hands, and extended to them all kindness and encouragement. The men secured work on the farms, and the young women found places as domestics in families in need of their services. That it required much patience on the part of both employer and employe to learn to understand each other goes without saying; but forbearance and patience, on the one hand,

and eager determination to learn, joined to absolute fidelity on the other, overcame these difficulties in a surprisingly short time.

The Swedes became Americanized very readily, and they love and appreciate the free institutions of their adopted country. A very large percentage of those capable of bearing arms volunteered to aid in the protection of our government during the War of the Rebellion, bearing their full share of the suffering and sacrifice entailed by that memorable struggle.

As has been pointed out, the Swedish people began coming to this county early in its history, and they have contributed no mean portion to the development of its resources. As a rule, they are honest, industrious, law-abiding citizens. In looking over the docket of any term of court it is surprising how few cases there are to which Swedish-Americans are parties. It will be observed that out of a total population of 9,088 of this description in the county, there are 3,000 who are members of churches and 1,742 scholars in Sabbath schools organized by themselves; while there is a large number in addition who are members of other churches. In fact, it may be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that more than one-half of that part of the population of Knox County who trace their lineage to Swedish ancestry are within church organizations of various denominations.

The early settlers from the peninsula in the far north of Europe were at first compelled, like all pioneers, to devote themselves exclusively to securing homes for their families, together with such scanty comforts as hard, honest toil could secure. But coming from a country where illiteracy is practically unknown, they well knew the value of a good education and fully appreciated the worth of the cultivation of the mind. They organized for religious worship, according to the dictates of conscience, as soon as it was possible; and as their children grew up they afforded them every opportunity within their power to secure the best education within their reach. They are now met in every walk of life in this county. In the country they are, as a rule, good farmers, and the majority own the farms they occupy; in the cities they are well represented in every department of activity; in the public schools they are found both as scholars and as teachers; in the colleges and conservatories of music they are met as students; in every branch of mercantile business they are largely represented



Joseph Costa



as both clerks and proprietors; and the same self-evident proposition holds good as to the factories and mechanical trades of all kinds.

A large proportion of the population mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs were born in this county, and are in every sense of the word as much American as any other native-born citizen. There is not now, nor has there ever been, any class distinction among the people of Knox County on account of nationality; but those settlers who came here from the fatherland many years ago, and who underwent many hardships that were not common among the other old settlers of the county, felt that it would be eminently fitting for them to meet together, once each year, to exchange reminiscences and to talk of matters best known to themselves by experience. In this way was formed the Swedish-American Old Settlers' Association of Knox County, Illinois.

KNOXVILLE, KNOX COUNTY, FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE AND LIGHTNING INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized in March, 1875, under the general law of the State in relation to township insurance companies, approved March 21, 1874. Its field embraced the townships of Knox, Persifer, Haw Creek, Orange, Chestnut and Indian Point. It was reorganized in September, 1877, under the general law relative to county insurance companies, approved June 2, 1877. It has a Board of Directors composed of nine members, whose term of office is three years; three being elected each year. From their number they choose a President and Treasurer, annually. They also elect a Secretary, who may or may not be a member of the company. J. C. Eiker, of Orange Township, is President, and J. Hamilton, of Galesburg, Secretary. Both have held their positions since the organization of the company. E. B. Reynolds, of Knox Township, was the first Treasurer, but soon resigned. He was succeeded by Robert Young, of Persifer, who still holds the office. The company's business is done on the mutual plan; and, through the judicious management of its Board of Directors, it has steadily grown from the beginning. At present, the corporation has outstanding, in policies, about \$2,000,000. Its losses are promptly adjusted by a committee of three of its members, appointed by the President and Secretary. The result is a great saving to the farmers of Knox County; the average annual cost being only about four-

teen mills on the dollar. It is strictly a farmers' insurance company and offers to the agricultural communities in which it operates a protection which is at once safe and inexpensive. It insures against loss or damage to buildings and their contents by either fire or lightning.

COVENANT MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

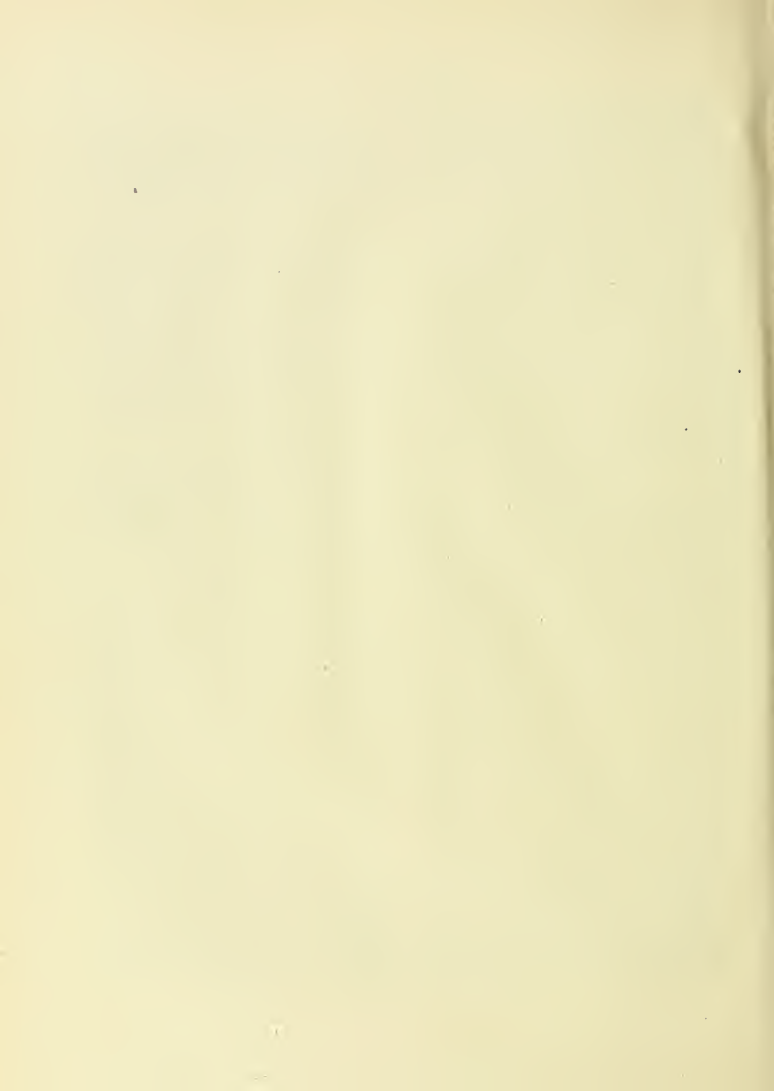
One of the most important of the business organizations in the city of Galesburg, is the Covenant Mutual Life Association, which was incorporated in 1877. It was intended originally exclusively for members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but later the general public were admitted to membership. It was organized under the name of the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association. The word life was substituted for benefit in 1895. It has been exceptionally prosperous, the statement of 1896 showing over \$100,000,000 in insurance in force, and a surplus of \$1,000,000.

The first officers of the Association were: A. W. Berggren, President; Jacob Hoffheimer, Vice President; E. Frisbee Phelps, Secretary; Lake W. Sanborn, Treasurer. The present officers are: W. H. Smollinger, President; Luke W. Sanborn, Vice President; B. F. Reinmund, Secretary; A. W. Berggren, Treasurer.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

This company, with its headquarters at 347 East Main street, Galesburg, was organized in the Fall of the year 1883, by the Swedish-American citizens of that city, for the purpose of securing life insurance at actual cost. The first officers elected were: Rev. S. P. A. Lindahl, President; N. J. Oleen, Vice President; Nels Nelson, Secretary; Jonas A. Johnson, Treasurer; and Dr. J. T. Wilson, Medical Director. With the exception of Dr. Wilson, who died in November, 1896, and was succeeded by Dr. C. G. Johnson, as Medical Director, the official staff chosen the first year has been annually reelected, each member filling his original post.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association, held on the fourth Wednesday of January, 1899, the reports of the officers showed a membership of 12,640 and \$15,330,000 worth of policies in force, the company having paid during the past fifteen years \$1,354,880.52 to beneficiaries of deceased members, and accumulated a fund, to be used only for losses when the rate of mortality is phenomenally high, amounting to \$147,335.54 on January 1, 1899.



Part II.

GALESBURG.

The township of Galesburg, in which the city of that name is situated, occupies the territory designated by the United States survey as Township 11 North, Range 1 East. This was originally a prairie township. It lies on the "divide," between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and its highest elevation is nearest its center, at the present site of the railroad stockyards. From this point the early pioneer could obtain a view extending far beyond the township lines and circumscribed only by the woods skirting the water courses that left the divide in every direction. To the east lay the timber growing along the waters of Court and Haw Creeks, the former barely touching the boundary line, while the latter extended into the township, to a point half way between its eastern line and its center. The woods of Brush Creek reached to a point within a half mile of its southern boundary, and on the west stretched Cherry Grove, as it was afterwards called, distant a mile and a half from the township's extreme sectional line. Half a mile west of the middle of this line also lay the heart of the Cedar Fork timber, connected with which and with each other stood two little groves, covering between fifty and a hundred acres each, one on the line and the other extending to within two miles of the township's center; and stretching from the west to a point near the middle of the northern boundary was what was known as the Henderson timber.

The surface was level or gently undulating, and the rich, virgin, prairie soil was covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowering plants, enchanting to the eye and mutely inviting the settler to occupy and till it. Yet notwithstanding its beauty and fertility only

nineteen quarter-sections—sixteen in the southeast and three in the northeast—were preempted by soldiers on bounty warrants, the remainder being considered undesirable, because not accessible to timber.

In 1835 settlers occupied, or had claimed and were about to occupy, the timber land and adjacent prairie in the southeastern part of the township, as well as the little groves and surrounding land in the west, while the Henderson settlements included a portion of the land in the northern tier of quarter-sections. The unoccupied prairie was supposed to be of little value, except as a free range for the stock, and was believed to be destined forever so to remain.

INCEPTION OF GALESBURG COLONY.

In 1834, Rev. George W. Gale, of Whitesboro, New York, who had been engaged in educational work for many years, conceived the idea of building a college in what was then called the far West. To endow this college he proposed to buy government lands at \$1.25 per acre and sell them to settlers at five dollars, the profit to be given to the institution. This idea Mr. Gale set forth at length in a printed circular, which he sent to his personal friends and to others interested in education.

Early in 1835, thirty-three persons had given their approval of the plan and had subscribed \$21,000 toward carrying it into execution. They were: Revs. G. W. Gale, H. H. Kellogg, John Waters, Timothy B. Jervis, Phineas Camp, John Gray and John Frost, and Messrs. Nehemiah West, John McMullen, John C. Smith, J. S. Fitch, Smith Griffith, Lewis Kinney, Amatus Robbins, Chauncey Pierce, Gordon Grant, Samuel Bond, Silvanus Ferris, N. H. Losey, Sylves-

ter Bliss, Sylvanus Town, H. T. Avery, George Avery, James Barton, J. B. Marsh, Thomas Gilbert, Thomas Simmons, Jeremiah Holt, George Stedman, Benjamin P. Johnson, Walter Webb, Sidney Rice and Miss Araminta P. Rice.

EXPLORING AND PURCHASING COMMITTEES.

On May 6, 1835, they met at Rome, New York, and chose a "Prudential Committee," its members being George W. Gale, H. H. Kellogg, John C. Smith, N. West, Thomas Gilbert and Walter Webb. This committee was directed to select certain of its members to visit those portions of Indiana and Illinois lying between the fortieth and forty-second parallels of latitude. Nehemiah West, Thomas Gilbert, and T. B. Jervis were selected for this task, while Mr. Gale was chosen as General Agent, to secure new members of the colony.

On their return from the West the committee reported that no desirable or suitable land could be secured east of Illinois, and that even in that State they had not found a place where an entire township could be had in a desirable location, with an adequate supply of wood and water. The tide of immigration was at its flood, and the securing a suitable tract of sufficient size for the establishment of a colony was daily becoming more difficult. Any land selected, unless paid for at once, might be occupied in whole or in part by others. If anything was to be done, it must be through a committee with an abundance of money and plenary power to act. The report was far from encouraging. To purchase a smaller tract than had been originally contemplated would be to weaken the enterprise at a vital point. To wait until a sufficient amount could be secured and collected through subscription would mean the loss of valuable time. Moreover, as the chance for securing a desirable location grew less, the difficulties in the way of securing subscriptions would multiply. A crisis was presented, and it seemed imperative to act promptly. From such subscribers as were then prepared to pay, seven thousand dollars were collected, and a loan of ten thousand dollars was obtained from a bank on a note signed by Messrs. Ferris, Sears and Gale. The next step was the appointment of a purchasing committee, composed of Messrs. George W. Gale, Nehemiah West and Sylvanus Ferris, who were fully empowered to take immediate action. Such of the subscribers as might desire to accompany them were made advisory members of the com-

mittee. Western Ferris, a son of Sylvanus, went with them, and they were joined on the route by Rev. John Waters, Thomas Simmons and Samuel Tompkins. At Detroit, Mr. Gale became sick, and the committee went on without him. Mr. Gilbert, of the original exploring committee, had found in the township south of Knoxville a beautiful prairie, in every other way desirable, but not so large as was considered necessary. He had there bought land for himself and advised the committee to look at it.

ENTRY OF COLONY LAND.

Going first to Knoxville, they found accommodations at the house of Dr. Hansford, then and long afterwards a prominent citizen of Knox County. On learning their mission, he assured them that he could and would show them all the land they wanted, an offer which was gladly accepted. No time was lost on the way to the Quincy land office, where they entered all the land available for that purpose in the northern two-thirds of the township. Certain members of the committee had come prepared to make entries on their own individual account after the purchase for the colony had been completed. Mr. Ferris wished to give to each of his six sons and to his daughter an entire section.

On taking a second look at the prairie where their purchase had been made, they discovered that more land might be secured in and near the township than their combined ready cash would enable them to pay for; but on their return to the land office, to make further entries, they learned that Richard Bassett, a land speculator, having been informed of the aims and acts of the colonists, had entered one-half of each quarter-section on the tier of townships directly south of their purchase. He evidently supposed that the alternate eighty acre lots would be regarded as undesirable by settlers unless more land, adjoining, could be obtained, and no doubt his intention was ultimately to take these up also. The committee felt confidence in its ability to checkmate this, wily scheme, and accordingly entered all the remaining land in the township, as well as a little in the one adjoining.

It was decided that the colony lands should be selected from the entire amount purchased, in such locality and form as might be deemed best calculated to promote the final success of the original project, and in the end it was taken in a compact tract toward the north and



A. M. Craig

east, its total area, including the school section, being nearly equal to that of half a township.

In order the better to provide for the shelter and comfort of the colonists as they might arrive, the committee bought three improved farms lying in the western part of Section 33, adjacent to this prairie and extending into Henderson Grove. They also contracted for a tract of timber, that the colonists might the more easily supply their urgent need for wood, for fuel and fencing. The committee reported at Whitesboro, on January 7, 1836, and a plan was formulated and approved for the disposal of the land. Reservations were made of the farms at Henderson Grove, and of a tract two miles in length, from east to west, and one mile and a half in breadth, of which Section 15 was the center. The eastern half of Section 16 (the school section) not being at the disposal of the company, was not taken into consideration. A strip of land on the north, half a mile wide and divided into equal parts by the sectional line, was set apart to be platted as a village and for outlying lots, and the remainder of the territory secured was devoted to sale for the founding and endowment of the college. This was divided into forty and eighty acre lots, and appraised at from three to eight dollars per acre. Each purchaser of an eighty acre tract was to be guaranteed the privilege of buying eight acres of woodland and the right, for twenty-five years, to name one student who should receive gratuitous tuition at the college. Subscribers were accorded the first right to buy, and after them actual settlers.

COLONY ORGANIZATION AND FIRST TITLES.

The first meeting for the sale of lands was held in Whitesboro, in the session room of the Presbyterian church. Great care had been taken that the rules governing the sale should be equitable and prove satisfactory. Should two or more persons select the same tract, it was to be awarded to the one offering the highest premium, and if any purchaser, on seeing the land which he had chosen, should feel dissatisfied, he was to be allowed to exchange it for any other, not taken, at the appraised valuation. Not all the subscribers, however, were prepared or desired to go. Some had subscribed merely to aid in promoting a good cause, while others had found it impossible to complete the arrangements necessary to their emigration to a new country. Those who did not expect to become

colonists were encouraged to withdraw their subscriptions, as it was evident that the sales would fully repay the outlay, and non-resident land ownership was considered undesirable.

Other details were arranged at the same meeting. It was decided that the title to the property should be vested in Messrs. Ferris and West, until such time as a charter could be obtained from the State, when it was to be conveyed to the corporation, from whom the individual purchasers were to derive their titles until legal incorporation should be effected under the law of Illinois. The affairs of the infant colony were to be administered by a provisional Board of Trustees, which was granted full powers. The name Galesburg was chosen for the settlement, and Prairie College for the institution; and all profits accruing from sales of land were to be set apart as an endowment fund for the college.

FIRST CONCEPTION OF GALESBURG.

The general plan for the laying out of the village and the disposition of the adjacent realty, to which reference has been already made, also received attention. It was determined that the village plat should be one-half mile square and should be divided into thirty-six blocks, each of which should be subdivided into from eight to twelve lots. The principal avenue, to be known as Main Street, was to run along a line separating the southeast quarter of Section 10 from the northeast quarter of Section 15. Crossing this thoroughfare at its center, at a right angle, was to run Broad Street, and at their intersection four quarter blocks were to be reserved as a public square. On either side of the land set apart for the college there was an additional reservation of ten acres—one for a Female Seminary and the other for a Boys' Academy. The two institutions were to face each other, the one on Seminary and the other on Academy Street. Midway between them, at the head of Broad Street, was to stand the educational institution, whose conception in the mind of George W. Gale had given birth to the entire enterprise. In the naming of other streets the members of the purchasing committee received the recognition which their services merited, West, Ferris, Waters, Simmons and Tomkins being among the cognomens selected.

Both east and west of the village plat other lands were reserved from immediate sale, a plot being retained to be used as a cemetery, and the

remainder divided into small parcels of two and one-half, five and ten acres each.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF COLONISTS.

The first colonist to take up actual residence was Henry, the fifth son of Silvanus Ferris. He was a theological student, in delicate health, and in the hope of finding a more favorable climate he left his school at Whitesboro and joined the anti-slavery missionary school of Dr. Nelson, in Missouri. Meeting his father at Quincy, he temporarily abandoned his studies and came to the new settlement in November, 1835. The next, Abel Gooddel, from Maine, left his location in Hancock County on hearing of the colony, and built him a cabin on the colony plantation, in which he spent the winter of 1835-36.

In June, 1836, the colonists began to arrive. Those who brought their families and effects usually traversed the entire distance overland, although in some cases coming by canal and lake to the head of Lake Erie. Some came merely to survey the situation and prepare for the removal of their families, whom they expected to bring later in the season or the following year.

The overland route was long and tedious, there being no railroad west of Whitesboro. Mr. John C. Smith, one of the trustees and an active, energetic man, gathered together a company, purchased a canal boat, and undertook the journey by way of the Erie and Ohio canals, and the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers. This party hoped to save time and avoid unnecessary fatigue, but they underestimated the difficulties to be overcome and the danger of exposure to a malarial climate. Long and anxiously expected, they were met by their friends at Copperas Creek, forty miles from Galesburg, and, suffering from fever and ague and bilious fevers, were taken to the colony, where Smith, Colonel Mills and Mr. Lyman, members of the expedition, soon died.

The subscribers to the plan comprised only a fraction of the actual colonists. Friends and neighbors came with them, and others, hearing of the enterprise, followed. Intending emigrants on exploring trips came, and being pleased with the conditions, bought land. Among them was a company from Vermont, under the leadership of Matthew Chambers and Erastus Swift, which became an influential element in the future history of the settlement. C. S. Colton, from Maine, looking for a location, visited his old friend, Mr. Gooddel, and remained.

In December, 1836, about forty families were on the ground. Some had found accommodations for the winter, sharing the cabins or occupying the outbuildings, of the neighboring farmers, a majority of the colonists buying from the company. They occupied the buildings left by the former owners, and built cabins, some of logs and some of split boards, along the very imperfect roads which they built skirting the edge of the timber. Only one, Mr. William Hamlin, with his family, spent the winter on the prairie in a cabin of boards, at a point near the present eastern limits of the city.

SOCIAL LIFE, FIRST MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND SCHOOLS.

The industrial life of the new settlement was active, and pleasant social features were not wanting. The novelty of the life and the community of plans and hopes formed perennial topics of discourse. A mutually helpful spirit permeated the entire colony, which was, for the greater part, composed of men and women of intelligence and culture.

It was not long after the arrival of the early colonists that the first marriage was solemnized, the contracting parties being Henry Ferris and Elizabeth Hudson, the lady a member of a family who arrived during the first summer.

The regular conduct of religious services was soon commenced, Revs. John Waters and George W. Gale preaching alternately. Rev. John Thomas Avery also conducted a series of protracted meetings, shortly after the founding of the church.

The first school was opened by N. H. (afterwards Professor) Losey and Miss Lucy Gay, in a rude house of split boards, and this was the nucleus of Knox College. (See Knox College.)

In the spring and summer of 1837 most of the first comers had left for their new homes on the prairie, some taking their houses with them. The buildings left, together with others subsequently erected, afforded temporary shelter for those who came later, and were similarly used by those who followed them. The little village came to be known as Log City, and very early in its history presented a thriving appearance. The title to the unsold land—with the timber lots allotted to colonists—remained vested in the trustees; but, its mission accomplished, the original settlement gradually fell into decadence and has now entirely disappeared.

The colonists of 1836, whose intention was to settle on farms, had spent their time in prepar-



Levi F. Sanborn



ing for their prairie homes, and in the following year they were to be found occupying their new possessions, with houses hastily built, but which were to be enlarged and improved, or replaced by better ones in the future.

The tough sod of the prairie too severely taxed the strength of horses, and the settlers contracted with the owners of ox teams for its breaking, from four to six yoke being employed and the price paid (in 1837) being \$2.50 per acre. A year was usually required for it to decay sufficiently for cultivation, although corn was sometimes planted in holes cut in the sod with an axe. Markets were too far away and too inaccessible to justify the farmer in raising more than was needed for his own wants, particularly when help had to be hired and ready money was extremely scarce. There was little fencing, and stock were suffered to graze, in common, on the uninclosed lands. This custom obliterated the necessity for meadows, which could not be prepared and improved until the primitive growth had been subdued and one or more crops raised, and hay was made on the open prairie. Prairie fires were not infrequent as late as 1850, and it was not until 1856 that all the farms in the township were enclosed.

Very little of the unreserved colony land remained unsold in 1838, and most of it was occupied. The remainder, no longer offered on the original terms, was gradually disposed of at advancing prices, the last being sold at thirty dollars per acre. The school section was laid off and offered for sale at the average value of ten dollars per acre. The alternate half-quarter sections entered by Barret in 1835 were sold in 1837 to Messrs. Clay, Williams and others from Vermont. By exchange and distribution, quarters were united and a settlement was formed in the southwestern part of the township; and with the adoption of township organization in 1853, Township 11 North, Range 1 East, became the township of Galesburg.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS.

The township as such had no separate political existence. The inhabitants, being joint beneficiaries of the school fund, elected school trustees, but in creating school districts little attention was paid to township boundaries, which were constantly overlapped. The election precinct and justice district of Galesburg consisted of only thirty-two sections; the four in the southeast corner belonged to the Knoxville precinct.

As a social community Galesburg included the original colonists as well as those who afterward had attached themselves to the enterprise, boundary lines being disregarded. Earlier settlers retained their old associations with their neighbors in adjoining townships. A school house, answering for a meeting house, with a cemetery adjacent, on the Joseph Williams farm on the northwest corner of Section 30, was the center of a neighborhood in this and the adjacent townships.

TOWNSHIP DIVIDED AND TOWN RE-PLATTED.

In December, 1865, the town of Galesburg was divided by the County Board, a part being called West Galesburg. A year later an act of the Legislature reunited the two towns, but provided that the city of Galesburg, with its three square miles, should not be under the jurisdiction of the town. The town house was built at the southeastern corner of Section 7.

In 1837 the ground reserved for the village plat and outlying lots, of which mention has been already made, was laid off by Professor Losey. Some modifications were made in the original plan, among the most important being those enumerated below. The ground in the center of the half mile square being found poorly adapted for use as a public square, another tier of blocks was added on the west, and the public square and Broad Street were moved one block in that direction. The original plat showed a long line of lots, extending from Main and Broad streets to the corner of the square, each of which was offered at one hundred dollars to any one who would establish a store upon it. The lots covering the north half of the west side and the south half of the east side had been purchased, the one by C. S. Colton and the other by Matthew Chambers. The remaining lots having a frontage on the square were divided into smaller parcels. A village lot was offered, free of cost, to any one who would build and occupy a house upon it in 1837, and sixteen dwellings were built and occupied that year. From the beginning the character of the Galesburg houses was better than that of those in other towns of the same age and size, no log structures being permitted on the village plat. The predecessors of the Galesburg colony in Henderson Grove substituted planks for sawed boards in building their cabins. These were split from linn logs and the clapboards were of oak, four feet long and rived and shaved, like

shingles. When the colonists arrived there was at Knoxville a steam saw-mill, owned by Eldert Runkle. The first lumber used in the colony was obtainable only by hauling logs from Henderson Grove, ten miles distant, two-thirds of the boards being the price demanded for sawing. A steam saw-mill was built on colony land in Henderson Grove by John Kendall, being completed in 1837. The next year Western, Olmstead and William, sons of Silvanus Ferris, built the second, two miles farther northwest; and the third was constructed very shortly afterward by Nehemiah West, Erastus Swift and George W. Gale, who were associated with Elisha H. King, a practical millwright.

The latter mill was established at Galesburg, being located on the north side of Ferris Street, between West and Academy. Although distant four miles from the nearest timber it met a real want, and its output was needed and used at the point where it was turned out.

For a time the product of all three mills consisted chiefly of hardwood lumber, walnut and linn being used for interior work, until the building of railroads rendered it possible to secure a liberal amount of pine, of which only a small quantity had been at first obtainable.

In the early days of the Galesburg settlement, few villages in Illinois could boast of painted houses, and the white dwellings of the embryo city attracted the pleased attention of eastern travelers. This distinction was rendered possible by the oil mill built and operated by Leonard Chappell, on Kellogg Street, between Main and Ferris. There oil might be had in exchange for the flaxseed raised on the farms.

While a majority of the earlier homes were put up in haste, being intended for temporary occupancy rather than permanent residence, many of them continued to present a respectable appearance for years to come.

EARLY DWELLINGS.

It is of interest to note some of the earlier structures. The first "house raising" occurred in 1836, and the owner of the building, Phlegmon Phelps, completed a substantial (and for those days roomy) house the following year. That was not an era of rapid construction. Mr. Colton prepared the material for his home in Henderson Grove in the winter of 1836—timbers and clapboards of heavy oak, carefully selected and well worked—and had it ready for occupancy early in 1837. It was used for many years as a dwelling and store, but with the erection of

the present brick block upon its former site it was removed to another part of the city. The house built by Silvanus Ferris, in 1839, is yet standing at the corner of Tompkins and Cherry streets, and has undergone but few changes. The early home of George W. Gale was built upon what was then his farm, but is now the corner of Quincy and Grove streets. It was originally a double log cabin, and was afterwards clapboarded without and plastered within. He vacated it after a year, to occupy a house built upon the southwest corner of his farm, now the northeastern corner at the intersection of Cherry and North streets. The latter house is still standing, its main part substantially unchanged, although the wings have been rebuilt. Daniel Williams built at the corner of Tompkins and Prairie streets. Only the best work procurable would satisfy him, and the carpentry was done by George W. Brown and William Beswick. It was only recently removed, to make room for the Catholic Lyceum.

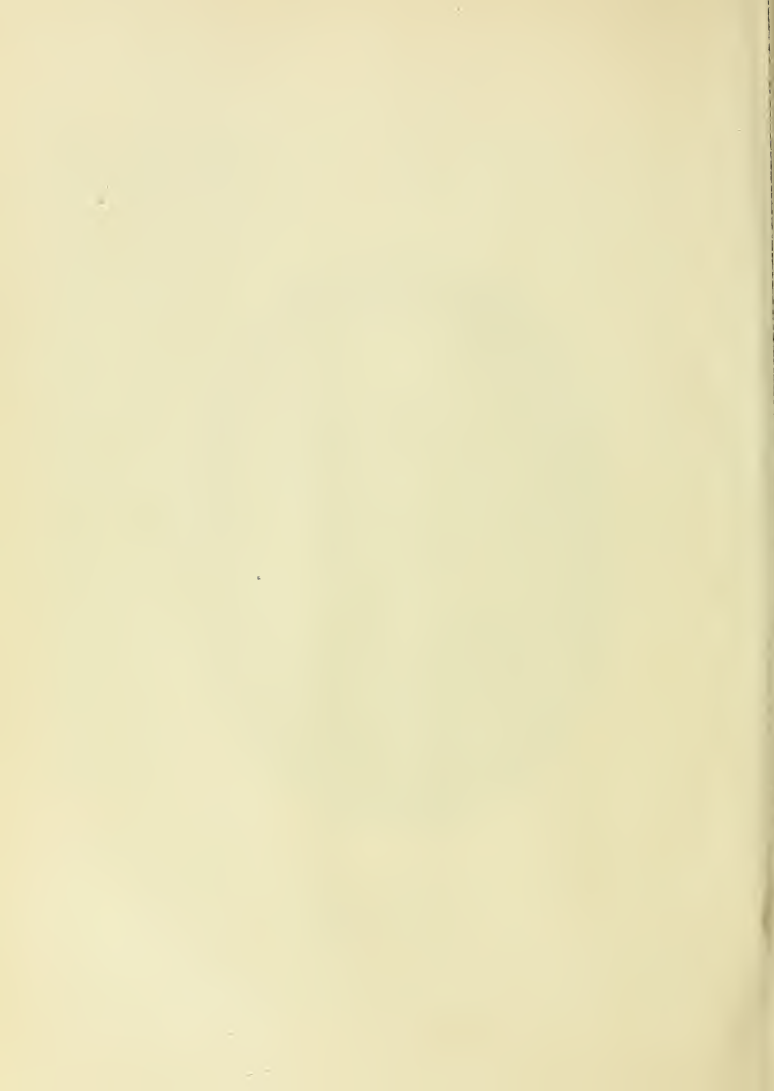
In the collapse that followed the high tide of speculation which culminated in 1837, Galesburg could not fail to share. That by comparison with other towns in the State it sustained itself so well was at the time a surprise, and afforded palpable proof of the soundness of its foundation and the character of its people. With immigration checked, speculation dead and markets paralyzed, money had well-nigh disappeared in Illinois. But want of money did not prevent progress and improvement in Galesburg. If the amount of currency per capita was small, brains, muscle and energy were not lacking.

All building materials, with the exception of glass, hardware and white lead, were the product of the neighborhood and were shaped and placed by local laborers and mechanics. Most of the food and much of the clothing was produced at home. The storekeepers sold goods on credit, taking in payment such produce as would bear transportation to market. The present financial system of trade, resting upon money and checks, was scarcely necessary in view of the exchanges of labor and property and the prevalence of book accounts, notes being given payable—either in terms or by understanding—in farm produce or other merchantable goods.

Throughout its history, the city has been a town of liberal distances. The original lots were large, and few of the first settlers were satisfied with a single one. Most purchases included a corner lot. The early selections of land



S. B. Davis



were scattered over the whole plat, and the buildings fronted toward either street, as the taste or whim of the builder might dictate. Most of the dwellings were surrounded by lawns and gardens, and the holdings, generally, were miniature farms. Little labor on streets was required, paths from house to house running across vacant lots, and planks thrown across the water courses, as necessity or convenience might demand, being considered sufficiently good bridges. In fact, the opening of streets upon any regular, well defined plan was deferred, and buildings were erected almost at random.

The tendency to expansion exists to this day. It is encouraged by the situation, good building ground, requiring little labor of preparation, being obtainable in every direction. The large amount of land always available, together with the comparative absence of active speculation during the greater part of the life of the town, have checked any incipient tendency to excessive valuation. The salient features of the situation have allowed the gratification of the desire for ample lawns and gardens, besides permitting laborers to obtain, at no inconvenient distance from their work, good lots at moderate cost and on easy terms, on which their own labor in spare hours may be utilized, and the pleasures and profits of the garden secured. There are in Galesburg no blocks especially devoted to residences, no crowded quarters, no tenement districts, no squatters' shanties; but it is a city of pleasant homes, the comfortable cottages of the workingmen and the handsome residences of the well-to-do being alike the pride of the people.

TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

It was the work of the early prairie settlers to plant trees and shrubbery. Pending the decay of the long roots of prairie grass which held together and compacted the soil below the reach of the plow, but few of those first transplanted from the forest survived. A substitute, however, was found in the beautiful black locust, with its delicate foliage and fragrant blossoms. Raised from the seed and with its lateral roots near the surface, its first growth was amazingly rapid. The village became in a few years so completely embowered that, at a short distance, it appeared to the "stranger and the pilgrim" almost as charming as the groves of Daphne. Perhaps the most terse statement in all the Old Testament writing is that "God pre-

pared a worm." In the history of Galesburg foliage only two years were required for the "borers" to ruin all this beauty, and in 1850 no shade was left but that afforded by the fruit trees, only a few of the denizens of the original woods remaining. Yet the early agriculturalists were not easily discouraged, and no time was lost in the effort to renew the shade. The soft maple was at first the chief resource. It was discovered that some varieties of forest trees could find a congenial soil, and again the streets began to be shaded, and the parks and lawns to be once more illumined by the checkered, fitful, filtered light of the golden, glowing sunset, as the splendor of the dying day was at once softened and rendered more beautiful by the leafy luxuriance.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

It had not been the hope of the early colonists that Galesburg would be more than a respectable country village—a town for pleasant residence, yet strong enough to sustain church and schools, and to exert a wholesome moral influence, and furnish healthful, attractive surroundings to the college. But the location had been especially well chosen. It stood in the center of a richly fertile agricultural district and was easily accessible, its natural advantages surpassed those of any near-by town, and the effect was soon perceived in the growth of population and wealth. In less than twenty years it ranked third among the towns in the Military Tract, being surpassed only by Peoria and Quincy. Although a majority of the early colonists were of the Presbyterian faith, there was no proscription on account of religious creed, and many of the leading denominations established churches early in the history of the village. In 1848 began the immigration of the Swedes, whose high moral sense, industry and thrift have done so much toward building up the city. The Liberal Institute, or Lombard University, was founded in 1852, thus adding to the educational influence of the young settlement, and rendering it a more desirable home for many having young sons for whose higher education they were solicitous. In 1855-6 progress was marked and accelerated by the building of Brown's Corn Planter Factory, and growth had already become rapid when the struggle for railroad connections began, the successful issue of which brought to the city new life, and marked the opening of a new era of improvement and of active, though legitimate and healthful, speculation. The demand for real

property became more active. Lots were sold and after a short interval resold, and always at a profit. The location of the railroad shops and depots on college ground added materially to the resources of Knox College, as the large reservation of one thousand acres still lay adjacent to the town, substantially unimpaired. Important additions were laid out by the college, and by other land owners, on every side of the original plat. Large lots were subdivided.

DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY.

In August, 1857, when speculation was at its height, there came, like a killing frost, the effect of the bank failures, beginning at Cincinnati and spreading a financial panic over the entire country. Fortunately there was in Galesburg a solid foundation for much of the apparent prosperity. While realty had appreciated, it was yet lower than in other towns of less merit, the increase in the valuation of well situated property having rested only on the anticipation of a few years' growth. But for many years succeeding the panic of that year the town, while increasing in population, suffered from a decadence. Real estate speculation was dead. Well located property was frequently sold, for actual occupancy, at prices about the same as those of former days; rarely at a higher valuation. Yet some, in locations considered especially desirable, was often taken for investment. Not a few outlying lots came to have a mere nominal value, and some additions were vacated, for more advantageous use as farms.

With the outbreak of the civil war, however, the aspect of the situation began materially to improve. There was a marked influx of population, and both building and business began to revive. From 1861 to '86 the number of inhabitants steadily increased, though from year to year in a varying, and on the whole declining, ratio. Important improvements of every kind were made during this period. Large churches, schoolhouses, hotels, public halls and the Burlington depot were built; the county seat was removed to the city, and county buildings erected, the number of stores and dwellings doubled, and the streets and parks were vastly improved. With the location of the Santa Fe railroad, in 1886, came a rapid rise in the value of real property, and a new era of land speculation began, accompanied by a speedy growth of population. Once more property was in demand, not only for improvement but for investment and speculation as well. Again additions and sub-divisions

were made, vacant lots occupied, street pavements—already begun—annually extended, and the street car system developed. New churches, large and stately, took the place of the earlier houses of worship; old schoolhouses were enlarged and remodeled, and new ones, of more modern style, erected, to meet imperative demands. A new theatre and a new postoffice were built; the business streets were extended, and new and finer business blocks replaced the original structures, which proved inadequate to meet the requirements of a constantly growing trade. Old dwellings gave place to new; streets were laid out and handsome residences erected, and older thoroughfares extended. Such improvements as these, with others, have combined to make the city one of the most beautiful in the State. New institutions were added, and the large suburb of East Galesburg was built up and connected by an extension of the street car system.

Since 1895 there has been some apparent falling off in the ratio of increase of population. The speculative inquiry for real property has not been so large nor have so many dwellings been erected; yet there has been little, if any, falling off in business, none in the public improvements, and none in the valuation of the best property.

VILLAGE AND CITY INCORPORATION.

The town (village) of Galesburg was incorporated in 1841. Its territory embraced two square miles, the measurement being two miles from east to west, and one from north to south. It included not only the first plat, but also such addition as was obtained by extending the boundary lines one-fourth mile on the south and the same distance toward the north. At that time its outline was defined by the present Losey, Pine and Knox streets, and (on the west) by a line running one-half mile west of what is now called Henderson street.

In 1857 the city of Galesburg was incorporated. The municipal limits included an area of nine square miles, the boundaries on each side being of equal length. The center line coincided with that of the Government survey which separated the southeastern quarter of Section 15 from the northeastern quarter of Section 16. It ran along Main street, three rods east of Cherry. A considerable acreage in farm lands was added, but a reduction of the limits, in order to secure a square, compact form, would have excluded a part of the land already platted. The number



S. C. Field

of wards was fixed at six, two of which were located in the half-mile square in the center. The first ward lay south, and the second north, of Main street. The others were equal in area and alike in form. The third included the territory north and northeast of the central square; the fourth, that lying east and southeast; the fifth, the section south and southwest; and the sixth, the area on the north and northeast. The population of the several wards was not grossly unequal, although the first and second, notwithstanding their small territory, were the most populous. The increase of population around the railroad yards virtually necessitated the creation of a seventh ward, in 1870. Its limits included the territory embraced within the railroad grounds, covering parts of the original fourth and fifth wards. No further change in the number or boundaries was made until 1894, when the greater growth of the third, then considered as outlying, made the relative distribution of population disproportionate. Thus, the fourth ward had nearly twice the number of inhabitants to be found in the first and second, combined. A new division extended the two central wards, and the boundaries of the other five were re-adjusted, so as measurably to equalize the population, having regard, at the same time, to compactness of territory and community of interest.

By an act approved in 1867, and confirmed by subsequent legislation, the city is granted the same proportionate representation in the Board of Supervisors as is any town in the county; that is to say, an additional Supervisor for every 2,500 inhabitants in excess of 1,500.

ANTAGONISM OF MORAL AND POLITICAL BELIEFS.

The political creed of the early colonists embraced two fundamental tenets:—opposition to slavery and hostility to the use of alcoholic stimulants. They came from a section where these principles were regarded as being, if not essential to salvation, at least requisite for respectability. When they reached Illinois they were brought into close and constant touch with a people of different dress, speech and habits of thought. At first they were regarded as pre-eminently "peculiar." They were Presbyterians, abolitionists and teetotallers; they were, therefore, objects of mild curiosity and viewed with a distrust which amounted almost to suspicion. Their assimilation with their new neighbors was a task calling for time and

mutual concession, and among the points of difference between the two classes of settlers perhaps the most prominent was the divergence in political creeds.

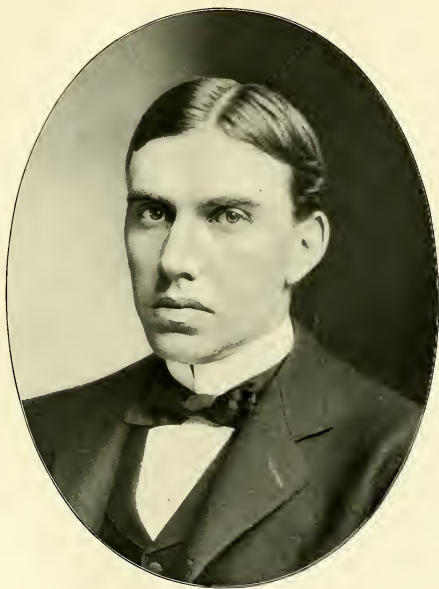
The first election of any real importance was held in 1833. In that year Stephen A. Douglas and John T. Stewart were opposing candidates for Congress in a district which comprised nearly all of the State north of the Illinois River. Neither was known in Galesburg, but the colonists from New York, who were chiefly whigs, voted solidly for Stewart, who won the seat by a very narrow majority. It is said that the first visit of Abraham Lincoln to Knox County was in behalf of his friend Stewart, in anticipation of a possible contest, seeking to verify the unexpected vote. In 1840 candidates of the "Liberty" party secured a portion of the suffrages of the Galesburg abolitionists, and after that date the same political organization captured the greater part of this vote. In one word, Galesburg was politically isolated. It had no party affiliation with any other town in the county, and its influence in elections was only felt when it happened to hold the balance of power. Gradually, with the arrival of newcomers and the maturing of a younger generation, there came a shifting of political conditions. The coalition of the abolitionists with Van Buren's friends drew the allegiance of democrats while repelling many of those who were of whig antecedents, and a respectable vote was given Taylor in 1848. When organized, the republican party absorbed almost the entire voting population of Galesburg. The few democrats who yet made party fealty an article of faith found recruits only among new residents, more especially among the Irish employed in railroad construction; but in politics the city has ever been and still is overwhelmingly republican. The new alignment increased the political influence of Galesburg, and gave it a controlling influence in the counsels of the dominant party in the county. In local elections the lines have been usually drawn very closely parallel to those laid down in national issues, and no candidate running on a ticket supported by a dissident minority has ever succeeded in securing an election. During the sixteen years of village organization the issues were chiefly personal. "Aristocracy" and "workingmen" were terms not infrequently employed as war cries, and shortly before a municipal charter was secured "Young America" was the slogan used against "Old Fogies," those raising this cry claiming

to represent the progressive, as against the conservative, element. The leader of this party, Richard H. Whiting, was the last President of the village.

The temperance question had much to do with the organization of the "Young America" party. At the foundation of the colony an attempt was made forever to prohibit the sale of liquor within the limits of the village to be founded, by the insertion of a provision forfeiting to the college the title to any lot conveyed by the institution itself, on which liquor should be sold. The character of the original population was such as to make whiskey selling as unprofitable as it was likely to be unpopular, and no attempt to introduce the liquor traffic was made until the railroad introduced a new population, of different training and diverse habits. With that the struggle for enforced prohibition began, but the advocates of the movement lacked organization at the outset, and the party in control of the village affairs was too liberal to take any effort toward advancing it.

The original draft of the city's charter vested the right to license and control the liquor traffic in the council. To this strong objection was made, and a separate vote was taken on the adoption of that clause, the majority against license being large. Under the new government, the "Young America" party retained its organization, and, calling itself the Liberal party, appeared in nearly every election down to 1837. It has included the saloon interest, as well as temperance men who do not favor extreme measures. The line between it and the opposing party has been loosely drawn, and at all times affected by other questions and personal and local interests. A liberal Mayor was elected in 1859, and again in 1864, '65 and '66. Having never, prior to the year last named, been in control of the council, the main object actually accomplished by the opposition was to hold in check and counteract the efforts of the party in the majority. The saloons continued to exist, either by sufferance or successful resistance of the intermittent efforts to drive them out. In 1867, Charles P. West being Mayor, a vigorous effort was made for suppression, and a considerable sum expended for this end; but the result was a disheartening disappointment to those who had been most interested in the cause of prohibition. For the next four years temperance men controlled the administration, yet little attempt was made to do more than preserve order. For a portion of the time saloon keepers

were periodically arrested, and subjected to the payment of a light fine. In 1872 it appeared that no fines had been collected, and that there were twenty-two open saloons, besides numerous places in the outskirts of the city where the traffic was carried on in a small way. The temperance people seemed to have given up the fight as hopeless. Mr. Field, then Mayor, proposed the passage of an ordinance legalizing the sale of liquor, but imposing a license fee so high that few would care to pay it. With the aid of these licensees, who would have a peculiar interest in driving out illegitimate dealers, the traffic might be regulated and controlled. While the want of special power in the charter to grant license might tend to invalidate the protection from prosecutions under the State law thus offered to dealers, the guarantee of exemption from attack by the city would, it was thought, induce acceptance of it. An ordinance was passed fixing the license fee at six hundred dollars, a sum at that time considered an extreme rate. The policy was approved by leading citizens, who were strongly opposed to the traffic, as likely to afford the best practicable measure of relief possible from an evil which it was thought impossible wholly to eradicate. Yet very soon there was developed a feeling of hostility to the measure as immoral, and in 1874 the ordinance was repealed. In 1875, on that issue, the Liberals elected the Mayor but failed to secure a majority of the council. In 1876 the temperance party secured control of both the legislative and executive branches of the city government, and, with the whole force of the city at command, a vigorous and unrelenting war was made upon the sale of liquors. A stubborn resistance was encountered and large sums were expended by both sides to the controversy. An intensely bitter feeling was engendered, disturbing social and even domestic relations, and ending in the practical defeat of the temperance party, with heavy costs to be paid by the city and county. In the middle of the year, upon petition of the citizens, an election was called on the proposition to adopt, in place of the old special charter, the general law for the government of cities. The proposition was carried by a decisive majority and the announcement of the result was followed by bonfires and illuminations. In 1877 a Liberal Mayor was elected, and thirteen of the fourteen aldermen were of the same municipal party. A license ordinance was passed, which, with amendments made from time to time in the direction of more



John D. Sully

careful restrictions, is still in force. The rate of license was in 1884 advanced to one thousand dollars. Prohibition districts had been established, saloons being prohibited from the vicinity of churches, schools, depots, public buildings and parks, as well as from principal thoroughfares and residence districts, and confined to localities already occupied and within reach of police supervision. Places for the sale of stimulants in Galesburg are few in number, compared with those in other cities of like population. Their increase has not kept pace with the growth of the city.

GALESBURG IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The civil war aroused great enthusiasm here as elsewhere. From its first settlement Galesburg was an abolition town, and the first anti-slavery society in this part of the country was organized there in the winter of 1836-7. The settlement was a recognized station on the famous "underground railway," and many a fugitive slave was helped to Canada and freedom by Galesburg citizens. Jonathan Blanchard, the President of Knox College from 1845 to 1857, was one of the most noted abolitionists in the entire Northwest, and his views were shared by many. As may be supposed, the place furnished few sympathizers with the Mexican war, but when the Kansas trouble came, sympathy and aid were heartily offered to the Free State Kansans, not only by the city but also by the entire county, the first carload of supplies for the Kansas sufferers being sent from Knox County. So, in 1861, there went from Galesburg 554 volunteers, aside from one hundred day men, to join the Union army. The bounty money given amounted to \$24,000. More than \$25,000 was given to purchase soldiers' supplies, and about \$16,000 to aid soldiers' families. A Soldiers' Aid Society, organized in the county, derived a large share of its support from Galesburg. Meetings were frequently held, where the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Chaplain McCabe held one in the old First Church, and gave his reminiscences of life in Libby Prison. He called for contributions, and the citizens responded with nearly two thousand dollars. Even the children remembered the soldiers. About four dozen little girls organized a "Juvenile Soldiers' Aid Society," and worked many months preparing articles for the sick and the wounded.

STREET PAVING.

In 1876 the question of gravelling the streets was agitated, and finally Main street and a few

others were treated in this way. It proved an unsatisfactory substitute for paving, but much better than the soft prairie mud. In 1884 the first block of brick pavement was laid on Main street, between Kellogg and Seminary. To-day more than twenty miles of streets have been thus paved, and the city has let contracts for many more. Before this paving it was not unusual to see vehicles completely mired on the principal streets, and during an entire winter merchants were compelled to deliver goods in hand carts.

MANUFACTURES.

The city draws its main commercial support from the farmers of the surrounding country. The railroad shops employ a large number of men, but of manufactories there are few. Attempts have been made, by offers of bonus, to induce the location of many concerns of various kinds, but so far none of these have been accepted. The principal factories at present are these:

Brown's Corn-Planter Works. The buildings occupy nearly all of Block 30, and one hundred and thirty-five men are employed. (See biography of George W. Brown.)

Frost Manufacturing Company. The founder of this concern was J. P. Frost, who, in 1838, opened a small shop in the Ferris steam saw-mill, in Henderson Grove. In a few years he moved to Galesburg, and in 1856, in company with Andrew Harrington, put up a building for a machine shop and foundry. Soon W. S. Belkows and L. C. Field came into the business, which increased largely. In 1867 the company was incorporated, and it now employs about seventy-five men. C. A. Webster is the President, and Andrew Harrington the Secretary and Treasurer.

Colton's Foundry, formerly called the Novelty Works, was established by G. D. Colton, in 1838. In 1865 Mr. Cheney became a partner, who, after his death, was succeeded by C. S. Colton. From that time the business has been generally prosperous. The present manager, O. J. Colton, at one time attempted to remove the factory to a site northeast of Galesburg. The new building there erected was once burned and once unroofed by a storm and the plan was abandoned, the works still standing on Block 84.

In 1844 Lucius Nutting came to Knox County and worked his way through school by making brooms. From such a modest beginning has developed the present Boyer's Broom Factory,

which does an extensive business, employing thirty-five men. A. A. Boyer, the proprietor, is blind, but is nevertheless one of the most expert broom makers in the country, and an inventor of much useful broom machinery.

The first steel plow and the first successful wood bender were invented in 1842 and '44 by H. H. May, then a Galesburg citizen. (See Steel Plow.) His sons, S. W. and H. L. May, invented and manufacture new styles of pumps and wind mills. An extensive factory in that line, on Block 52, is now operated by the last named.

The Willis Cornice Works, established in 1891, is now a large plant. Barrett's Machine Shop, Fuller's Sash and Door Factory, and Kimber's Box Factory, which is owned and operated entirely by women, and the College City Soap Works complete the list of Galesburg's more important factories.

TRANSPORTATION, LIGHTING AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Gas and electric light are supplied by a private company. In 1860 R. H. Whiting and other citizens organized the Galesburg Gas Light and Coke Company, with a capital of \$100,000; and in 1865 the making of gas was begun. In 1886 the arrangements for furnishing electric lighting as well as gas were completed, and the name of the company was changed to the Galesburg Gas and Electric Light Company.

The telephone system was established here by the Central Union Telephone Company, about 1882. There are now five hundred and fifty telephones in the exchange.

The Street Car Company was formed in 1885, and horses were used for traction. It was then called the College City Street Railway Company. The first line ran from the Union Hotel to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot, and the first car was started June 22, 1885. In 1890 the Galesburg Street Car Company was formed, to build the North Broad Street line, which was opened in 1891, when the two companies were consolidated. The present corporation, the Galesburg Electric Motor and Power Company, was chartered May 13, 1892, and the necessary city ordinance, empowering it to use the streets, was passed eighteen days later. The motive power was changed to electricity, a power house was built on Main street, just east of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy track, the necessary equipment was obtained, and on December 16, 1892, electric cars began running. The com-

pany now has ten motor cars and twenty-seven trailers and fifteen and one-half miles of track. It employs sixty men. In 1897 the line was extended to Knoxville, and the first car was started August 18, of the same year.

THEATERS AND HALLS.

Prior to 1857 public entertainments were given in some one of various halls or in the churches. In that year Dunn's Hall was erected on the southeast corner of Main and Prairie streets, and the first regular theatre was built, by Inness and Murdoch, in 1864. It was named Caledonia Hall, and has since been remodeled into the present Opera House. Another theatre, now commonly called the Old Opera House, on the south side of the public square, was built in 1872 and burned in 1886. In 1890 the present Auditorium was finished. The situation of the city renders it a convenient stopping place for companies on their way west from Chicago. Owing to this and to the activity of Mr. Berquist, the Auditorium manager, Galesburg hears better companies than does any other town of equal size in the State.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Galesburg's Fire Department is well equipped and efficient. The first effectual step toward its organization was taken in 1856, when the council bought an engine named "The Prairie Bird" and a volunteer company was organized, composed of a majority of the business men of the community, with H. R. Sanderson as chief. In 1862 the "Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company" was formed, which disbanded in 1863. For several years volunteer companies were the only ones, but in 1879 a paid fire department was established, with Gus Peterson as chief. At present the force numbers ten regular and two call men, beside the chief. The equipment consists of a hose carriage, hose wagon, a ladder truck, a steam engine, a double chemical engine, eight horses and 2,200 feet of hose. The first fire attended by the department occurred May 19, 1879. James C. O'Brien is chief, and John E. Cater, assistant.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library had its inception in 1857 or '58, when the Young Men's Literary and Library Association was organized. In the winter of 1858-59 and 1859-60 lectures were given for the benefit of its library fund, and on February 4, 1860, the association had four hundred

volumes and over one hundred dollars' worth of furniture in their hall. In 1866 the number of books had increased to 2,550; and on May 26, 1874, the entire collection, 3,732 volumes, was donated to the city, upon its agreeing to assume future management and become responsible for all expenses incident thereto. Annual appropriations—at first \$2,500, now \$4,000—are made by the council. At present there are 142 periodicals and 2,200 volumes in the library. It is kept open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. every week day. The sum of five thousand dollars has been appropriated by the municipality for the erection of a library building, on the northwest corner of Prairie and Ferris streets. It will be thoroughly modern in plan and construction, and the value of the library to the people will be greatly enhanced. Miss Celia A. Hayward is now Librarian, with Miss Anna F. Hoover as assistant.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL LIFE.

Although the white population of the city is very largely American, there is a considerable admixture of the foreign element. There are also about a thousand negroes. In the early years of its history the white inhabitants were almost wholly Americans and the number of negroes was small. With the building of the railroad came very many Irish, attracted by prospect of work in the construction gangs. A large Swedish immigration soon came, citizens of that nationality now forming by far the most numerous element of the foreign-born population. Large numbers of them may be found in all the wards except the first and fifth. The Irish live mainly in the fifth and seventh. The negroes have two settlements—one in the western part of the fifth ward, and another, about a third larger, in the fourth, extending east and west of the Knoxville road. The following table of population, taken chiefly from the United States Census returns, shows the growth of Galesburg more in detail:

| | Population. | Foreign born. | Negroes. |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| 1840 | 323 | .... | .... |
| 1850 | 882 | .... | .... |
| 1853 (Estimated).... | 1,400 | .... | .... |
| 1856 (Estimated).... | 4,000 | .... | .... |
| 1860 | 4,953 | .... | 81 |
| 1870 | 10,158 | 3,136 | 575 |
| 1880 | 11,437 | 4,124 | .... |
| 1890 | 15,264 | 3,641 | 729 |
| 1899 (Estimated).... | 20,500 | .... | .... |

The number of foreign-born given in the table includes the total for the whole county. In 1890 that total was 4,697. Assuming the ratio to have been the same in 1880, the number of residents of foreign birth in the city in that year was about 3,300.

The social life of Galesburg is very active. The place is in touch with the outside world to a larger extent than is common with small places, owing to its excellent railroad facilities, and therefore does not fall into the rut of provincialism so deeply or easily as is often the case with towns of small size. This social life, however, in a sense radiates from the colleges. It is largely due to their influence that so many clubs exist here. Literary clubs, musical, social and business clubs fill a large part of Galesburg life. Besides these there are numerous fraternal organizations for mutual aid. All these have caused the city to become widely known as most sociable and hospitable. The atmosphere of the higher social life is distinctively literary, a fact doubtless attributable to the influence of the schools as well as to that of the many literary clubs here among the ladies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Through the fraternities have grown up two large life insurance companies, the Covenant Mutual Life Association, originally restricted to Odd Fellows, and the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association. They do a very large amount of business. In fact, it is chiefly due to the immense volume of mail received and sent out by them that the Galesburg postoffice ranks eighth in the State as regards postal business and second in reference to money order receipts. In 1883 the free delivery system was established, the first delivery being made April 1, 1883. In 1894 the office was moved into the new Government building on the southwest corner of Cherry and Simmons streets. The first postmaster was Professor Nehemiah H. Losey.

HISTORICAL EPOCHS.

Galesburg history may be divided into four periods. The first extends from the inception of the town to the coming of the railroad, and includes the years between 1835 and 1854. During this period Knox College was the life of the place. Then, too, Lombard was founded, and new growth was made, aside from Knox.

The second period is from 1854 to 1860. This was a time of great growth and activity, induced by the building of the railroad and the

general spirit of speculation then everywhere prevailing. It was also a time of great depression, following the disastrous bank failures of the country and the consequent collapse of speculation. The city charter was obtained in this period.

The third is from 1860 to 1887. The troubles growing out of the war; the grading of the public schools; the county seat controversy; the incorporation in 1876 under the general law; the erection of new county buildings; the coming of the Narrow Gauge railroad in 1882, and the building of the Rio branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in 1886; the building of waterworks and the introduction of street paving; these are the features of these twenty-seven years. Speculation was dead, and the growth of the city was in small ratio, but preparation was made for the growth that has come in the years that have followed. The culmination of the third period was the \$60,000 subscription which secured the entry of the Santa Fe railroad.

The building of this road in 1887 ushered in the last period, extending from 1887 to the present time. This has been marked by increased activity in every line. New city improvements, waterworks, electric lights, twenty miles of paving, electric street cars, a new postoffice building, new houses and new business blocks have increased land values and improved the city almost beyond recognition. The times of panic have been a severe test of the worth and character of past development. It is therefore proof of the solid basis of Galesburg's growth, that there have not been any serious failures, and it is the unanimous testimony of all observers, that Galesburg has endured the strain of hard times better than any other place of similar size in the West.

CHURCHES.

According to the last census there were in Knox County seventy-eight churches, worth \$432,026, and eighty-three congregations, with 11,388 communicants.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church.—Organized with thirty members, January 15, 1848. Edifice, northwest corner of Broad and Tompkins streets; dedicated in 1851; sold, with lot, for two thousand dollars in 1865, to the Board of Education. Frame building erected on Cherry street and dedicated April 9, 1868;

cost thirty thousand dollars; burned December 19, 1892. Present church dedicated January 21, 1894; cost, \$33,800. In 1857, seceding members formed the Cherry Street Church, Rev. S. Kingsbury being the first pastor. The division sorely tried both churches, and Rev. I. Fargo, pastor of the Cherry Street Church, earnestly sought reunion, which finally was suggested by the First Church in a courteous note sent the Cherry Street congregation on October 9, 1864. The reunion was effected November 9, following, Rev. W. W. Moore being pastor. Rev. W. H. Geistweit is now pastor. It has five hundred and sixty members; one hundred and fifty in the Young People's Union, and three hundred in the Sunday school, which has been made one of the strongest in Galesburg by the efforts of E. R. Drake, Superintendent from 1880 to the present time, with the exception of eighteen months.

Second Baptist Church (African).—Organized in the fall of 1865 by Revs. J. W. Jackson and R. DeBaptiste, with ten members. Edifice, corner South and Cherry streets; purchased in 1867; property worth about five thousand dollars. First pastor, Rev. William Falkner; present pastor, Rev. D. E. Murff; membership, one hundred and eight.

Swedish Baptist Church.—Organized in November, 1858. Meetings first held at 314 East Main street. Sixty-five members, and about the same number of scholars in three Sunday schools, conducted at the hall, near Lincoln street, and in East Galesburg. First pastor, Rev. G. Karlson. In 1893, the congregation erected a fine new edifice on North Chambers street, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. It is a handsome church, though small. Dedicated December 18, 1898. Present pastor, Rev. Axel Webster.

CATHOLIC.

St. Patrick's Church, corner Academy and Third streets. Corpus Christi, corner Prairie and South streets. Rev. J. O'Neil, came to St. Patrick's in 1857, being its first pastor. His successor, Rev. J. Power, completed the erection of the church edifice in 1863. In the Spring of 1864 came Rev. M. Howard, who remained till 1877. Rev. Joseph Costa then came to act as pastor, and to build Catholic schools. St. Patrick's was considered too small and inconveniently located. Therefore, in May, 1884, the corner stone of Corpus Christi was laid, the building being dedicated by Bishop Spauld-



CORPUS CHRISTI CHURCH.



CORPUS CHRISTI LYCEUM AND UNIVERSITY.

ing, of Peoria, October 4, 1885. Cost, including lot, \$35,000. Rectory just north of church. In 1888 the congregation was divided, half going back to St. Patrick's, where Rev. J. Tonello is pastor. About four hundred families in both parishes. Rev. Joseph Costa, still pastor of Corpus Christi, deserves most of the credit for the new church.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Organized April 11, 1872. Building purchased May 26, 1872; abandoned, 1892. New church erected on West street, near Ferris, in that year; cost, twelve thousand dollars. First pastor, Rev. J. B. Allen; present, Rev. S. B. Moore. Membership, three hundred and thirty-two. Sunday-school enrollment, one hundred and forty; W. D. Godfrey, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

At one time the denomination had a church organization here, with John Wheeler as preacher. There is no preacher at present, but meetings are held every Sunday in Carr Hall.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Old First Church.—Its organization was almost coincident with the founding of Galesburg. In February, 1837, several meetings were held by Galesburg colonists, which resulted in the adoption of a Confession of Faith, on the twenty-fifth of that month. First pastor, Rev. George W. Gale; first installed pastor, Rev. H. H. Kellogg, installed by Knox Presbytery February 3, 1846. By the end of 1845, three hundred and forty-two members' names were on the church roll. So many had been Congregationalists that a compromise with the strict Presbyterian form was necessary. In 1854 anti-slavery resolutions were passed, and the attention of the Presbytery called to them. That body would not recede from its position, and on October 6, 1855, the church formally withdrew from connection with the Presbyterian communion, and in 1856, called itself the "First Church of Christ," instead of "Presbyterian Church of Galesburg," its original name. At first it had contained all the Galesburg Christians. Hence, when any denomination grew large enough, its adherents withdrew from the First Church and organized one of their own creed. Thus the First Church came to be known as the "Mother of Churches." Probably to this is due the fact that for several years all good enterprises requiring support from any large part of the community found

their starting point in the "Old First." The building was a great task for the early days. The work required several years, for the colonists had to be their own architects and contractors, masons and carpenters. The first Knox College Commencement exercises were held here in June, 1846, but the edifice was not dedicated until June, 1848. The audience room was for a long time the largest in Galesburg. The principal meetings of all kinds were held there, and the church came to be the most venerable landmark in the city. But it became unsafe, and on January 1, 1895, the congregation reunited with the First Congregational Church, which had gone out in 1855, and the old building was torn down. Its last pastor (the first pastor of the reunited Central Church) was Rev. O. F. Sherrill. There had been a total membership of 1,828, of whom four hundred and seventy-eight were active members when the reunion was effected.

First Congregational Church.—Organized November 9, 1855, by forty-seven members of the "Old First." By February, 1858, eighty-two more had joined from the old church. The first pastor was Rev. Edward Beecher. In 1856 the "Brick Church," on Broad street, between Simmons and Tompkins, was built at an outlay of fifteen thousand dollars. The great storm of May 13, 1853, blew over the tall spire, which was replaced by the short tower now surmounting the edifice. To aid in this repairing, Henry Ward Beecher, brother of the pastor, lectured in Galesburg, donating the proceeds to the church. Mrs. Henry Hitchcock presented the parsonage, on the corner of Broad and North streets. Rev. H. A. Bushnell, the last pastor, resigned in 1894. One thousand and sixty-two had joined the church, of whom three hundred and thirty-one were members when the union with the First Church was agreed upon.

Knox Street Church.—This society grew out of the Old Mission Sunday school, and was formed to meet the demand for a church in the southeastern part of the city. Organized in August, 1894, by Rev. W. H. Wannamaker, with twenty-two members. Edifice, corner of Day and Knox streets; dedicated June 24, 1895; cost, \$3,700. Ground is owned for a parsonage. First pastor, Rev. E. E. Day; present pastor, Rev. J. R. Stead. Thirty-six members; one hundred and ninety-three Sunday school scholars, and sixty-five members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

East Main Street Church.—Organized August 8, 1894, as the Union Congregational Church of Galesburg. Present name adopted in September, 1895. The congregation uses the chapel of "Old First." Cost of lot, where is room also for parsonage, and of moving chapel was \$4,100. Present membership, seventy-one, with one hundred and twenty in the Sunday school, which was organized August 15, 1894. E. R. Gesler is Superintendent. Rev. B. F. Cokely, first pastor; Rev. Leroy Royce, present pastor.

Central Church.—Organized January 1, 1895, by the reunion of the First and First Congregational Churches. The congregation met in the "Brick Church" until December 4, 1898, when it moved into its new edifice, on the southwest corner of the public square, where the "Old First" had formerly stood. This is the handsomest church building in the county. It is of raindrop sandstone, and cost \$74,000. It seats nearly two thousand, has ample Sunday school room and a large choir loft. It is the pride of all Galesburg, and a lasting monument to local skill and industry, for architects and contractors are Galesburg men; Gottschalk and Beadle being the architects, and O. C. Housel the contractor. Rev. W. A. Vincent is pastor, and W. H. Spinner Sunday school superintendent. There are eight hundred and fifty communicants, and six hundred in the Sunday school; while the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has a membership of one hundred and sixty.

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Church.—Organized by Rev. C. A. Nybladh, with about two hundred and fifty members of the First Lutheran Church of Galesburg, some of whom afterward returned to the Lutheran faith. A fine edifice has been started on the corner of Kellogg and Ferris streets, but it has not yet been completed, owing to lack of funds.

Grace Church.—Organized in the Spring of 1858. Church built in 1859, on southwest corner of Prairie and Tompkins streets. Property now worth seven thousand dollars. Rev. William T. Smithette, first rector; at present Rev. E. F. Gee is in charge of the parish. Present membership, one hundred and ninety-five, with sixty scholars in Sunday school.

LUTHERAN.

First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Organized August 24, 1851, by Rev. L. P. Esp-

jom. The congregation bought the old Methodist Episcopal Church building. Present church, corner Seminary and Waters streets, built 1869. Parsonage two doors south of church. Property worth \$27,000. First pastor, Rev. F. N. Hasselquist; at present, Dr. Peter Peterson. Membership, twelve hundred. Sunday school enrollment, five hundred and fifty-six.

Zion Lutheran.—In 1889, two hundred families left the first Lutheran Church, under the guidance of Rev. C. A. Nybladh, to form an Episcopal church, now St. John's. Some wished to return to the Lutheran faith, and accordingly formed a church of their own. They meet in McKnight's Hall, but have no pastor at present.

German Lutheran Church.—Organized, 1864. Bought the old Universalist Church building, and held services there until 1882, when the present edifice was built on Tompkins, near Seminary street. Parsonage just east of church. Rev. A. E. Reinke, of Kewanee, preaches here every third Sunday. First pastor, Rev. G. Gruber. Church has twenty-five members and a Sunday school with twenty scholars.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first church organization was formed in 1847, by Rev. J. J. Hedstrom. A small edifice was erected in 1851, on the corner of Kellogg and Tompkins streets, where the present church stands. Peter Cartwright preached the dedicatory sermon. It was merely an appointment in the Knoxville circuit until 1855, when Rev. M. S. Haney was assigned as a regular pastor. In 1872, the old parsonage was torn down and its site, which adjoined that of the church, was thrown into the church lot, and the adjacent property on the west was purchased. On the site thus obtained the present church building was begun. Dedicated February 27, 1876. Its cost was \$32,000. In 1895, extensive repairs and improvements were made, involving an outlay of \$20,000. The church has eight hundred and twenty members and six hundred and twenty-five in the Sunday school. The Epworth League is flourishing. Rev. T. W. McVety is the present pastor.

African Methodist Episcopal.—Edifice on Tompkins street, between Cherry and Prairie; erected in 1876; value about four thousand dollars. Membership about two hundred and fifty; and an enrollment of one hundred in the Sunday school. Rev. J. W. Malone is pastor.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal.—Organized in 1851, by Rev. J. J. Hedstrom. First pastor, Rev.



CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, GALESBURG, ILL.—BUILT IN 1898-9.

A. J. Anderson, who came in 1857, just after the first church was built. The present edifice, which stands on the corner of Waters and Kellogg streets, was erected in 1872, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. Parsonage completed in 1886, on lot just east of church. Membership, three hundred and ten; Sunday school attendance, two hundred and sixty-five. Present pastor, Rev. Olof Johnson.

Swedish Mission.—Organized in August, 1868, by forty members of the Lutheran Church, who had belonged to the Free Church of Sweden. Church built on Simmons street, near Kellogg, in 1869. Parsonage on East Grove street. Property worth ten thousand dollars. First pastor, Rev. Mr. Bergenskold. Rev. John Selstrom is pastor at present. The church has two hundred members and a Sunday school enrollment of one hundred and sixty.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church. (See "Old First" Church, under Congregational.)

Second Presbyterian Church.—Organized May 29, 1851, by a committee composed of G. W. Gale, D. D., Chairman, with thirty-seven members from the First Church. Merged in "Presbyterian Church" in 1870. Rev. Dr. Gale was the first and Rev. S. Pratt the last pastor. Edifice built on South street, just east of Cherry, and used till 1856. Then was built a new church, at the corner of Main and Kellogg streets, at a cost of \$2,500. On June 12, 1864, the corner stone of a new building on Cherry street, south of Tompkins, was laid. This was completed in 1865, and involved an outlay of \$25,000.

Presbyterian Church.—Organized December 30, 1894, by Revs. R. C. Matthews and T. S. Vaill, with eighteen members. Merged in a union church in 1870. Revs. T. S. Vaill, I. N. Candee, D. D., G. Norcross, D. D., and S. T. Wilson, D. D., have been its pastors. Edifice built in 1857, at the southwest corner of Cedar and North streets; removed in 1865 to a lot on Simmons street, at the head of Boone's avenue.

Presbyterian Church of Galesburg.—Formed by union of the two churches last mentioned on March 1, 1870. Rev. L. Pratt was the first pastor. At that time there were about three hundred members. Rev. W. H. Spence is the present pastor. The church has about five hundred communicants, and the Sunday school enrollment exceeds three hundred. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has a

membership of one hundred and fifty. The congregation occupied the edifice of the Second Church on Cherry street, until it burned, November 30, 1891. The present building, on the corner of Ferris and Prairie streets, was dedicated December 3, 1893. It is a handsome structure, of gray sandstone, and cost \$62,000. It was the first of the new stone churches here, and is the finest, with the exception of Central Church. It seats nine hundred in the auditorium proper, and two thousand when the Sunday school rooms are thrown open.

SALVATION ARMY.

Only one branch in Knox County. Located at Galesburg, with headquarters in its hall on south side of the public square.

UNIVERSALIST.

The society organization was completed in January, 1855. The church was organized under Dr. O. A. Skinner in the Fall of 1857. In the Autumn of 1855, the building of the Second Presbyterian Church was purchased. A new edifice was dedicated in January, 1864, its cost, including lot on the corner of Tompkins and Prairie streets, where the present church stands, being more than eleven thousand dollars. It was torn down May 6, 1894. The present edifice, a stone building costing \$27,000, was dedicated May 5, 1895. Membership, one hundred and sixty, with a flourishing Sunday school. First pastor, Rev. William S. Ballou; present pastor, Rev. G. B. Stocking.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized in the early part of 1896, at the time of the great split in the Salvation Army.

GALESBURG MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Founded in 1858, by members of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. Later other denominations joined in the work, but ultimately withdrew. At first a railroad car was used as a meeting-place, being furnished through the kindness of Superintendent H. Hitchcock. In 1861 a chapel was built on ground belonging to the Burlington road, and this was moved, in 1866, to its present location, on South Seminary street, near the Peoria track. At first a city missionary was appointed, Deacon Leonard serving until his death, February 11, 1865. But for some years no such appointment has been made. Much good has been accomplished through this medium, and one church (Knox Street Congregational) has grown out of it.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper in Knox County was the "Knox Intelligencer," edited and printed by Rev. C. R. Fisk, and first published in the early part of 1849. It lived about two years, during a part of which time the office was on the southwest corner of the public square. The second paper, the "Northwestern Gazetteer," was first issued September 23, 1849, Southwick Davis being editor and manager. It also suspended publication after about two years. These papers were religious journals, the first being a Presbyterian and the second a Congregationalist publication.

The "News-Letter" was started in the latter part of 1850 by W. S. Gale, G. C. Lanphere and Dr. James Bunce, taking the place of the "Intelligencer." It was the especial champion of the railroad project, and published some very good articles on the subject. Its office was on the west side of the public square. About 1852, it was purchased by S. G. Cowan, who changed its name to the "News-Letter and Henry County News." At first neutral in politics, it inclined to Free Soil doctrines toward the end of its existence. In the Fall of 1853, J. W. Lane purchased the paper, and it became the "Western Freeman." Mr. Lane injected an intense anti-slavery spirit into its columns, and it lived but two months. The plant was purchased by Southwick Davis and William H. Holcomb, who issued the first number of the "Galesburg Free Democrat" January 5, 1854, which was also anti-slavery in politics. November 30, 1854, William J. Woods purchased the paper, and B. F. Haskins became the editor, and was succeeded by C. J. Sellon March 8, 1855. On July 26, 1855, it was bought by R. H. Whiting, S. W. Brown and D. H. Frisbie. November 1, 1855, S. D. McDonald took charge of it, and December 11, 1855, W. J. Woods again bought it, Mr. Sellon once more becoming editor. In August, 1856, Mr. Woods sold out to J. H. Sherman, who, March 17, 1857, changed the name to "Daily Free Democrat." In 1865, Messrs. Bailey and McClelland purchased the plant and from it published the "Free Press." On November 20, 1872, they disposed of the journal to General M. S. Barnes, who for some time published both a daily and weekly edition. He changed the name to the "Leader" and later, in June, 1882, to "Press and People." In February, 1883, Gershon Martin bought the paper and published it as a democratic weekly until his death, early in 1894. In March of that year it passed into the

hands of the proprietors of the "Spectator," and was consolidated with that paper, which was at that time the only democratic paper in Galesburg.

The "Spectator" had been founded about May 1, 1890, by M. F. Cunningham and A. G. Husted. They published it as partners, until August, 1894, when Mr. Cunningham bought out Mr. Husted. March 20, 1895, he sold a half interest to J. A. Andrews. They conducted the paper until October 30, 1895, when Mr. Cunningham disposed of his interest to George Gallarno. Up to March 15, 1896, the journal was run under the firm name of Gallarno and Andrews. Then Mr. Gallarno sold to his partner and Mr. Andrews published and edited the paper alone up to September 15, 1898, when E. F. Sooy purchased a half interest. It is now a six column quarto weekly, and has a circulation of about eleven hundred.

The "Knox County Observer" was published in 1865, by Louis V. Taft, but lived only a short time.

The "Liberal" was started in 1867, by Stephen R. Smith as a weekly. He discontinued it in 1870 and sold the material.

The "Galesburg Republic" was founded January 1, 1873, by Judson Graves. It was an eight column folio, and for three months was issued as a semi-weekly; after that as a weekly. In December, 1879, Messrs. Henry Emrich and Iram B. Biggs, the present proprietors, purchased the office. The paper is an eight column quarto, published weekly. It is staunchly republican, and has taken an active part in politics, in which field it has had considerable influence. It has always viewed practical questions from high, moral ground, opposing questionable means and methods. It has enjoyed the confidence of party leaders, of whom its editor, Mr. Emrich, is one, and it has a fair patronage.

"The Republican Register," the old leading journal of the county, is a seven-column quarto, having both daily and weekly editions. It is the result of the consolidation of the "Register" and the "Republican," both Galesburg papers. The former was established in 1866, by Stephen R. Smith, William J. Mourer and H. D. Babcock, and, after several changes, was bought by E. F. Phelps, in 1872. The latter first appeared in 1870, its proprietors and publishers being C. E. Carr and J. M. Prior, who sold to S. W. Grubb in 1872. In December of that year, the union was consummated. A company had been formed, styled the Galesburg Printing Company, for the especial purpose of becoming the owner



Francis A. Freer

of these two papers. J. B. Boggs is President; L. F. Wertman, Vice-President; and S. W. Grubb, Secretary and Treasurer. The management of the journal is under the control of S. W. Grubb, a practical printer of over half a century's experience. The paper is uncompromisingly republican in politics. It receives the Associated Press dispatches, and the local columns are usually full and well arranged, and embrace all the happenings of the city, and, indeed, of the entire county, its list of regular correspondents in various parts of the county contributing well prepared articles on the news of their district each week. It has the largest circulation in the county. Fred R. Jelliff is editor, with Eugene M. Weeks and George M. Strain for assistants. Four years ago the Galesburg Printing Company erected a new, modern building on Simmons street, between Prairie and Cherry, equipped with new machinery.

The Evening Gazette was published at Galesburg for a short time after the great strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The officials of that road were very much dissatisfied with the course pursued by the "Republican-Register" during the labor troubles, and so transplanted the "Monmouth Gazette" to this city. But the paper could not live here and after a brief struggle suspended publication.

The "Galesburg Evening Mail" was started May 13, 1891. It was the outcome of a factional fight in the republican party of Knox County, which had spread throughout the tenth Congressional district. The leaders of the two factions were General Philip Sidney Post and Colonel Clark E. Carr. Both men were ambitious to represent the district in Congress. Colonel Carr's candidacy was vigorously supported by the one daily paper in Knox County at that time, the "Republican-Register." The need of having an active organ in the field to compete with this influence gave impetus to the project already under consideration to found in Galesburg another daily paper. The original promoters were W. Bennett Barnes, son of General Barnes, who was for years prominent in Illinois journalism, in Galesburg and elsewhere, and the proprietors of the Colville job printing office, George W. and William R. Colville. A stock company was formed, in which a majority of the stock was held by Colville Brothers and Mr. Barnes. General Post and his friends were well represented. The company organized with S. H. Bateman President, and G. W. Colville Secretary. The first Board of

Directors included, in addition to these gentlemen, F. A. Freer, H. L. May, W. B. Barnes and W. R. Colville. Mr. Bateman was succeeded later by W. O. Lovejoy, and the company as then organized remained intact until further transfer was made, in 1895. The paper as first published was a seven column folio. It obtained the United Press franchise, and began to be felt as an important factor in the community from the first. In keeping with the original idea of promoting the interests of the Post faction in republican politics, the "Mail" was for years partially, and at times wholly, edited by F. A. Freer and Philip S. Post, a son of General Post, and others alive to the General's interests. The success of the latter in securing the nomination and election to Congress eventually removed from the paper a certain part of its political responsibility, but it remained in the newspaper field in active competition. The paper was subsequently edited by G. W. Colville, while W. R. Colville was business manager. On March 18, 1895, the interest held in the company by the Colville Brothers and W. B. Barnes was transferred to D. H. and Benjamin B. Hampton, formerly publishers of the "Macomb By-Stander." Benjamin B. Hampton succeeded G. W. Colville as secretary of the company and became the active manager. D. H. Hampton was made editor. Within a short time the office was moved from the old Colville job office into a new building erected for it at 50-52 North Cherry street, and in August, 1899, to more spacious quarters in the Marquette Building on South Cherry street. Its form has been changed to a six column quarto, although frequently publishing ten, twelve and even sixteen pages. The growth of the paper in the past few years, in spite of hard times, has been rapid. Many additions have been made to its equipments, among others being a Linotype machine. Under the present management the name of the paper was changed from "The Galesburg Daily Mail" to "The Galesburg Evening Mail," which it now bears. A weekly edition is also issued, and has reached a position of influence throughout Knox County. The paper holds the Associated Press franchise and features its important news items in metropolitan style. Its excellent news service, both telegraphic and local, has gained for the paper a clientele of readers which has made it a valuable advertising medium. It remains thoroughly republican in politics.

The "Galesburg Labor News" is published every Saturday from the Plaindealer Printing

Company's office by H. C. Smalley, who started the paper September 14, 1895, in connection with J. A. Smith, whom Mr. Smalley bought out in 1898. It is a six column folio, devoted to the interests of organized labor and wage workers generally, and is endorsed by the Trades and Labor Assembly of Galesburg, of which it is the official organ.

"Liberty" was established in 1892. It was a six column quarto, published every Saturday by W. C. Holden. It was strictly independent in politics, but opposed to Catholicism. After a somewhat checkered career it ceased publication in 1897.

BANKS.

As a rule, banking in Knox County has been conducted on safe, conservative principles. The failures have been few, and the business has steadily grown, in extent and volume, as population and wealth increased. At present, the number of banks in the county is nineteen, located at nine different points, five being established at Galesburg. Their aggregate paid up capital exceeds \$1,100,000, while their surplus and undivided profits amount to more than \$260,000. Their total annual deposits average about \$1,750,000 and their loans reach \$2,250,000 each year.

The history of the institutions throughout the country at large may be found under the caption of the city or town in which located. A brief account of the inception, growth and present condition of banking in the city of Galesburg is given below:

"Reed's Banking House" was the earliest, having first opened its doors in July, 1855, as a private bank. Its founders and sponsors were A. D. and Horatio Reed and E. L. Chapman. In 1857, a charter was obtained under State law and it became a bank of issue. It was successful, notwithstanding the financial panic of that year, its notes never falling below par. In 1860, Mr. Reed erected a new building at the northwest corner of Main and Cherry streets and the bank was moved into more spacious quarters. A few years later, Mr. Reed removed to Chicago, and its affairs were wound up.

In the same year in which Reed's Banking House was founded, T. L. McCoy, who had shortly before opened a packing house at Galesburg, established a "wild cat" bank in connection with his business. It was called the Nemaha, and was nominally located at Brownsville, Nebraska. It issued a large volume of

currency, which found ready circulation, but in the early days of the war it fell together with scores of similar ventures.

The Knox County Savings Bank was the outgrowth of and successor to the business of Sidney Meyers and Company, a banking firm organized in 1861. Mr. Meyers soon removed to Chicago, and Josias Grant conducted the business under the new name until lack of funds compelled the closing of the doors. The shareholders lost heavily, but the depositors were paid in full.

The First National Bank was organized in January, 1864, with C. H. Matthews, President; Frans Colton, Vice-President; and E. L. Chapman, Cashier. Its capital stock was originally \$100,000, but was increased to \$150,000. In 1866, the present bank building on the northeast corner of Main and Cherry streets was erected. This bank, largely through the efforts of Timothy Moshier and Francis Fuller, its President for many years, has built up a very large business. L. F. Wertman is now President, Fred Seacord Vice-President, and Lorin Stevens Cashier. Its surplus and undivided profits are \$74,852; its deposits \$350,000, and its loans \$375,688.

In May, 1864, the Second National Bank was organized, with a capital of \$60,000, which was afterwards increased to \$100,000. David Sanborn was the first President; Edwin Post, Vice-President; and Albert Reed, Cashier. In a sense this bank may be said to be a continuation of the old Reed bank, taking much of that concern's business and occupying the same quarters, at the northwest corner of Main and Cherry streets. The present President is A. J. Perry, while Andrew Harrington and J. G. Vivion are Vice-President and Cashier. Its surplus and undivided profits amount to \$50,000, while its average deposits are \$225,000 and its loans \$230,000.

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank was established in 1870, with \$100,000 capital, which has since been increased to \$200,000. First officers: C. S. Colton, President; C. E. Grant, Vice-President; W. Little, Cashier. Until 1880 this bank also conducted a savings department. It has been a very prosperous and popular institution. The present officers are: J. L. Burkhalter, President; G. D. Crocker, Vice-President; Leon A. Townsend, Cashier. Its surplus is \$30,000; deposits, \$350,000; loans, \$400,000.

The Galesburg National Bank was founded in 1884, with \$100,000 capital. W. W. Washburn



J. G. Fosh

was the first President; A. A. Smith, Vice-President; and James H. Losey, Cashier. It was first located on the northeast corner of Main and Prairie streets, but in 1897 was moved into a fine, new building of its own, on the diagonal corner. P. F. Brown is now President, William Robson Vice-President, and James H. Losey Cashier. Surplus, \$25,000; undivided profits, \$100,000; deposits, \$235,000; loans, \$385,000.

The Bank of Galesburg, a State bank, was established in 1889, and incorporated in 1891, with \$100,000 capital. It is located in the Fraternity Block at the corner of Main and Kellogg streets. The officers are: A. M. Craig, President; N. O. G. Johnson, Vice-President; P. N. Granville, Cashier. It has a surplus of \$50,000; deposits of \$435,000, and loans amounting to \$457,000.

HOTELS.

Considering its size Galesburg has not had many hotels, and of the few it has had, which now are gone, but little is known, probably because their history was too uneventful to awaken a lively interest in its preservation.

The "Galesburg House" was the first hotel here. It stood on the southwest corner of Main and Cherry streets—a large frame building. Messrs. Brown and Beswick built it as early as 1841 for Sebastian Adams, the first owner and proprietor, who sold out to Rev. H. H. Kellogg. While he owned it Levi Sanderson was the proprietor. Other proprietors were Abraham Neely, Clarendon R. Palmer, who was one of the early postmasters, and T. G. Hadley, who was the last proprietor. The building was not used as a hotel after 1860, and finally it burned down.

The second hotel was the "Haskell House," built by George Haskell and his father a little before the coming of the railroad, on the north side of Main street, about midway between Cherry and Prairie streets. It was a three-story frame building, quite pretentious for the times. It was sold to a man named Bonney and called "Bonney House" till it burned in 1859 or '60. It was noted as the first place in Galesburg where liquor was sold.

Next came the "Willard Hotel" on the southwest corner of Main and Chambers streets. It was cut up into dwelling houses about 1860.

Fourth was a frame building near the "Five Points." It burned soon after erection.

Fifth was the "Bancroft House," the first

brick hotel in Galesburg. It was built on the corner of Prairie and Warehouse streets in 1857 by A. N. and G. C. Baneroff, who were the proprietors for ten years. St. Hall and a Mr. Cowan were later proprietors. For some time this was the best hotel in Galesburg, but it gradually deteriorated until it became almost worthless. Under the names "Lindell" and "College City" it was kept as a hotel until about 1890.

The "Transient House" was the sixth hotel here. It was built in 1855 by George Hinckley on the west side of West street between Simmons and Tompkins. J. Milton Smith, a great horseman, came here about that time, bought the place of Hinckley and became the first proprietor. In 1856 he sold out to Daniel Henshaw, who ran the place for fourteen years as the "Henshaw House." In 1871 it was cut up into dwelling houses.

The "Clifton Hotel," the seventh Galesburg hotel, was built in 1858 on the southeast corner of Main and Kellogg streets, and was at first known as the "Kellogg House" and later as the "Commercial Hotel." When the Fraternity Block was erected the Clifton was moved to its present location on Seminary street, and enlarged and improved. It is a frame building, and was for some years the leading hotel of Galesburg. Among the proprietors have been, first, Jerry Roberts, then Messrs. Barton, Owens, Blossom, Captain Lipe, James Boyd, J. J. Johns, Joe Sayles, and Matt Gibson.

The "Union Hotel," the eighth here, was opened in January, 1870. It was built by a stock company, of which Captain Grant was President and C. S. Colton the chief stockholder. Finally it passed into the hands of the Colton family. It was burned early in 1871 and was rebuilt the same year. For a number of years it has been one of the best hotels in Illinois. The proprietors have been: H. Belden, a Mr. Redy, from Joplin, Missouri; Redy and Hamilton, Maj. C. E. Hamilton, a Mr. Wormley, Gorham and Mundy, Mundy and Brownell, Brownell, Dixon and Stansbury, Maj. Stansbury, Henry Gardt and Company, and George J. Mills. It is now owned by Henry Gardt and Company, who lease it to Mr. Mills. It occupies the block at the northwest corner of the Square and Broad street.

The ninth hotel in Galesburg was "Brown's Hotel," which, ever since its opening on November 1, 1872, has been one of the two leading hosteleries in the place. It was built by a

stock company of which Geo. W. Brown and Charles H. Matthews were the principal stockholders. It is a large brick edifice on the southwest corner of Main and Kellogg streets, and has been altered and improved two or three times since its first building. In 1891 Norman Anthony purchased it and still owns it. For the first two years of his ownership it was run by McMurtry Brothers and Kirsh. Since then Mr. Anthony has run it himself. The other proprietors in order were Frank Poindexter, Messrs. Mead, Benjamin Lombard, Sr., and Captain H. C. Case.

The next hotel here was the "European Hotel" on Seminary street at the head of Tompkins street. It was built about 1890 by Ben Buckley, who has owned it ever since. It is a frame building, not very large but a very pleasant place.

The "Arlington Hotel" was built by Crocker and Robbins on Seminary street opposite the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad depot and opened for business April 20, 1896. It occupies part of the first and all of the second and third stories of a large brick building. No meals are served here, but owing to its location and the tact and skill of its proprietor it has secured a very large share of the transient business of Galesburg. Charles D. Hall has been the proprietor ever since the opening of the house.

WATER SUPPLY.

The city is situated on a prairie, with no large stream within its borders or in its vicinity.

Wells sunk in a retentive sub-soil afforded a satisfactory water supply until within a few years. In the early days the average well sunk to the level of the hard blue clay, an ordinary depth of from sixteen to twenty feet, seldom failed to supply the domestic wants of a family. A shaft sunk to greater depth, in the underlying strata, was likely to pierce into a sand vein, with which the clay was penetrated, and might liberate a strong underground current, which sometimes rose to nearly the surface of the ground.

A mammoth well on the grounds of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for many years supplied all the wants of the company at this, a division point, even after the establishment of the Stock Yards. Gradually, however, there came to be felt a necessity for fire protection. Cisterns were placed at points of convenience, to be filled from wells and kept in readiness for emergencies. The well at

Brown's Corn Planter works not only supplied this extensive manufacturing plant, but was also utilized for filling the public cisterns.

The first agitation for the establishment of a system of public water works had its origin in the appreciation of the necessity of better protection of the city against conflagration.

Court Creek, a part of the head waters of which rise within the city limits, enters Galesburg about two miles from the heart of the city through a deep valley extending twelve miles eastward to Spoon River. The elevated lands upon either side are cut by rapidly falling valleys, becoming narrow and deep, and affording a natural sluice-way for the drainage of the country for many miles on both sides. George W. Brown had, upon his own land, formed a small artificial lake in one of the valleys for his own pleasure. Afterwards, he excavated another, much larger, now known as Lake George, a charming and favorite resort, a more particular description of which is given on another page. There was also a public well upon his premises, and another on the grounds of the Frost Manufacturing Company.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, needing a more abundant supply of water, had excavated a lake in Court Creek Valley, with pipes running thence to the depot grounds. At this time the entire municipal supply consisted of a reservoir on Seminary street, holding eleven hundred barrels, and one on West street with a capacity of fifteen hundred barrels. Two steam pumps and twelve hydrants constituted the distributing force.

During Mayor Foote's administration, in 1883-84, it was proposed to follow the example of the railroad company, and to create a lake in one of the valleys connected with Court Creek Valley, from which a supply of water might be obtained for general municipal purposes. It was pointed out that no limit could be placed upon the city's needs for years to come, as its wants were likely to increase beyond any provisions first made; and that an additional chain of lakes was a feasible project, which might furnish a water-shed of one hundred square miles.

The proposition was followed by an offer on the part of Nathan Shelton to construct a system of water works, requiring of the city only a franchise and an agreement to pay a given price per annum for a fixed number of hydrants for fire supply.

Under an agreement, such a system was constructed, with several miles of pipe and a water



Geo. W. Gale

tower, the supply being obtained from a single well some eighty feet in depth and sunk through a fifteen foot gravel seam. Worthington duplex pumps were to be installed, with a capacity of 4,500 cubic feet per day. A stand-pipe, fifteen feet in diameter and one hundred and thirty-three feet high, was also included. Nine miles of water main were laid and eighty hydrants put in. The annual cost to the city was to be eight thousand dollars.

Mr. Shelton was the promoter of the company, whose plant was located near the Burlington tracks, on North street. The supply proved inadequate, and citizens who had, in the anticipation of its success, provided for taking water, found themselves without return. Yet the project proved sufficiently successful to float a mortgage, with bonds enough to reimburse the promoter.

The city refusing longer to pay for the service, a protracted litigation followed, resulting in the release of the municipality from the company's claim. In the meantime (July, 1890), Galesburg had commenced the construction of a system of its own, and subsequently purchased the Shelton works.

The Cedar Fork Valley, near the west line of the corporate limits, was chosen for the site. The supply is obtained from wells sunk into an extensive, water-bearing stratum beneath the valley of Cedar Creek. These were subsequently re-enforced by artesian wells, penetrating the Trenton and St. Peter's limestone. The wants of the public are so fully met that there is no reason to doubt that the supply from the same sources can be indefinitely increased, and, should necessity arise, there is still Court Creek Valley, with its unlimited subterranean and surface springs. Seventy-six tubular wells are now in operation, connected by twenty-seven hundred feet of sixteen inch suction mains. A pump-house has been erected with two Gaskell-Holley, non-compound condensing engines, and three one hundred horse power boilers. A storage reservoir, with a capacity of four million gallons, has been constructed near the pump-house. In 1896, two artesian wells were drilled, which are operated by the Hewlitt air-lift system. There are twenty-seven miles of distributing mains, from four to sixteen inches in diameter, and two hundred and ninety-four hydrants. This system has cost the city about \$230,000. At present 1,500,000 gallons of water can be furnished daily, 1,000,000 of which are obtainable from the drift tubular wells.

PARKS.

By J. V. N. Standish.

Parks and boulevards are the pride and joy of every city. They are sources of pleasure and health to everyone. Emerson says: "No labor, pains, temperance, property, nor exercise, that can gain health, must be begrudged; for sickness is a cannibal which eats up all the life and youth it can lay hold of, and absorbs its own sons and daughters." No city should neglect to provide parks and pleasure grounds for its people. If she does, she becomes a laggard in the onward march of civilization. Civilization has its foundation in beauty and refinement. Take away these, and a nation of people would soon relapse into barbarism. The man that opposes public parks is not a benefactor, but an enemy, of his race.

The parks of Galesburg are small, covering but a few acres. They are ornamental and attractive, and are kept in the neatest manner. A large variety of shrubs and trees decorate the green lawn, and an abundance of flowering plants give life and beauty to the scene. They are under the supervision of a Park Commission of six members, created by the City Council.

April 13, 1876, the Horticultural Society of Galesburg presented a memorial to the Council, asking that a Park Commission be created of three or more members, who should have the control and supervision of the parks, and who should serve without compensation. On June 5, an ordinance was passed, defining the duties and powers of the commission, and by the mayor, George W. Brown, the following were appointed commissioners: J. V. N. Standish, O. T. Johnson, B. F. Arnold, T. J. Hale, John McFarland, and George Churchill. By the terms of the ordinance, those appointed were required to draw lots for length of service. O. T. Johnson and B. F. Arnold drew for one year; J. V. N. Standish and John McFarland, for two years; and T. J. Hale and George Churchill, for three years. The board was organized by electing T. J. Hale, president, and George Churchill, secretary. Mr. Hale served four years as president, and Dr. Standish, the present incumbent, has served nineteen years.

May 12, 1880, an ordinance was passed to connect the City Park with the Central Park by a boulevard, which was planned by Dr. Standish. This driveway is regarded as the most beautiful in the city.

In the Spring of 1887, the president of the Park Commission, with the approval of his associates, presented to the Council a plan for improving and beautifying Central Park, which was adopted. This park, in one year, was made so beautiful as to be a rival of the most artistic park. It has won praises from all who have seen it. The parks of Galesburg are neat and attractive. Their influence is felt in every nook and corner of the city, and even in the county.

The present board is composed of the following: J. V. N. Standish, president; Loren Stevens, secretary; Hiram Mars, C. A. Webster, N. W. Boon, P. M. Stromberg. At different times the following have been members of this commission: O. T. Johnson, B. F. Arnold, T. J. Hale, John McFarland, George Churchill, Francis Fuller, George C. Lanphere, M. L. Comstock, Isaac Perkins, O. F. Price, E. P. Williams, W. Selden Gale, Henry Gardt.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

The first military companies in Galesburg were organized before the Civil War, probably in 1857, certainly not before 1856. There were three of them, all formed about the same time. At that period there was no State militia, although the State furnished equipment for volunteer companies. Probably the first of those enlisted here was the Galesburg Light Guards. This was an infantry company, and numbered, perhaps, fifty men. Prominent in organizing it were L. D. Rowell, Charles Sheeley, James Andrews, Daniel Farrell and a Mr. Huntoon. The company drilled on the second floor of a building near the northwest corner of Main and Prairie streets. At the time of the Lincoln-Douglas debate they acted as a bodyguard for the great contestants, escorting them to and from the college campus, where the speaking was heard. The first officers of this company were: L. D. Rowell, captain; Charles Sheeley, first lieutenant; James Andrews, second lieutenant; and Daniel Farrell, orderly sergeant. The organization disbanded before 1861.

The Scandinavian Rifles was the second Galesburg company. It was organized in 1857, and disbanded a year or so before the war. Nearly all the members enlisted in the Union army. With the exception of one "section," of about twelve men, who were from Victoria, it was composed of Swedes living in Galesburg. There were from fifty to seventy members. They drilled on the ground east of Chambers

and south of North street, and at first used a room in Dr. McCall's water cure establishment for their armory, but subsequently had their headquarters in a building on the north side of Main street, just west of the public square. They also acted as an escort of honor to Lincoln and Douglas. Their officers, in order of service, were: Captains, Leonard Holmberg, A. Stenbeck and Olof Staul, who was afterward known as Captain Olof S. Edvall, of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry. First lieutenants, Olof Staul and a Swede by the name of Shanstrom. Second lieutenants, O. P. Pearson, C. E. Lanstrum and Nels P. McCool. A few of the original members still live in Galesburg, among them being Swan Anderson, John Erickson, C. E. Lanstrum, William O. Nelson and Nels Olson.

There was also in those days an artillery company in the city, which had but few members and whose battery consisted of one gun. It was organized in 1857 or 1858, and after a year or two disbanded.

The three companies which have been mentioned, together with a Knoxville cavalry company, united to form what they styled the "Knox County Battalion," which drilled on the prairie, half way between Knoxville and Galesburg. The officers were, Colonel T. J. Hale, Lieutenant Colonel L. D. Rowell, Major Leonard Holmberg and Sergeant Major Cal. Cover.

There were no other military organizations here until after the enactment of the law creating a State militia. The first company recruited here under that law was Company B, of the Fourth Infantry, which was mustered into the State service about September 27, 1878, the Hon. Frank Murdoch acting as mustering officer. There had been more or less talk of forming such a company for a year or two before, and E. R. Drake had circulated a paper calling for its organization, which had received several signatures. William Whiting was colonel of the regiment, and O. L. Higgins lieutenant colonel.

Early in the eighties, the Illinois militia was reorganized, and this company became Company C, of the Sixth Infantry, I. N. G. The officers, in order of service, have been as follows: Captains, E. F. Phelps, J. M. Martin, Howard Reed, G. P. Hoover, W. S. Weeks, H. A. Norton, A. W. Stickney, C. E. Fitch, E. C. Elder and T. L. McGlirr; first lieutenants, Charles Wells, E. R. Drake, Guy B. Dickson,

W. S. Weeks, H. A. Norton, H. M. Tompkins, A. W. Stickney, C. E. Fitch, Frank L. Andrews, V. N. Ridgeley, Fred W. Porter and C. A. Byloff; second Lieutenants, Fred Brooks, C. F. Hamblin, Charles Waste, Frank Thulin, C. E. Fitch, Robert Hillier, E. C. Elder, C. Hoffman, F. S. Montgomery, V. N. Ridgeley, W. L. Arkels, E. A. Johnson and Daniel K. Smyth.

Company C's first active service was in 1886, during the labor troubles at East St. Louis. On April 21, 1886, Captain Weeks received the following order: "Report with your company at East St. Louis via Q. Road. J. W. Vauce, Adjutant General."

The company left at once, and rendered excellent service, being on duty for about three weeks.

In 1894, it was twice called upon to preserve order on occasion of disturbances by striking miners. On June 10, the men were ordered to Pekin, where for four days they guarded the city, and especially the jail, where thirty-seven prisoners were confined. Again, on July 8, they were ordered to Spring Valley, to protect the town from riot and the lawlessness attendant upon the great coal miners' strike, then in progress, remaining there one week.

In September, 1898, the company was once more called into service. It was ordered to report at Fulton, where there was some apprehension of trouble over the removal of the headquarters of the Modern Woodmen. The train was made up, but just as the men were about to board it, the orders were countermanded.

The great opportunity in its history, however, came to Company C when war was declared against Spain. It left Galesburg for Springfield, April 26, was mustered into the Federal service May 11, and reached Camp Alger nine days later. The men arrived at Charleston, S. C., July 7, Siboney, Cuba, July 15, and Guanica, Porto Rico, July 25. From Guanica they marched to Yauca, Ponce, Adjuntas and Utuado, and thence back to Ponce, where they embarked for home on September 7, reaching New York on the thirteenth, Springfield on the seventeenth, and Galesburg on the twenty-first. Until November 20 they were on furlough, and on the twenty-fifth of that month were mustered out. Every member of the company returned home, a fact which reflects great credit upon its officers. The company underwent its share of the hardships of camp life and campaigning. It spent about

seven weeks in the island of Porto Rico, cheerfully undergoing hardships and privations which greatly taxed their strength, and winning respect and admiration for the manly and soldierly qualities which the men displayed.

On their return to Galesburg the men were received with honor, and welcomed as heroes of a war toward the successful issue of which they had materially contributed. Their captain, T. L. McGirr, has recently received a captain's commission in the United States provisional army, and has left the company after the longest term of service ever rendered by any of its officers. He was elected Captain on March 14, 1891, and served continuously from that date until September, 1899.

Battery B, of Galesburg, enjoys a reputation second to that of no other artillery company in the State. It was organized in March, 1897, as an independent company, under the name of the Galesburg Light Artillery. No one was admitted to membership who had not had experience in military affairs and who could not show special qualification as a horseman, sharpshooter, or in some kindred department of athletic sport. The members were uninformed and equipped at their own expense, and bought their horses and part of their ordnance. The battery was allowed the use of two field pieces of the latest pattern, loaned by the government to Knox College, and was materially assisted at the beginning by Dr. J. H. Finley, president of that institution, and by Lieutenant (now Captain) W. A. Phillips, of the regular army, military instructor at the college. The battery took part in several competitive drills and military tournaments, and, on request of the State authorities, joined the National Guard, being mustered into service as Battery B of the Artillery Battalion, I. N. G., on July 7, 1897. Captain C. C. Craig, its former commander, was elected captain, and F. C. Henry, first lieutenant. F. W. Wolf was chosen second lieutenant. Lieutenant Wolf soon afterward resigned, and J. F. Hamilton and W. W. Smith succeeded him. Just prior to the Spanish war the company received from the State its full equipment as a machine gun battery, and recruited and drilled until its complement was filled and it had reached a high degree of efficiency. The members, to a man, volunteered for the war, and were called out, but failed to see active service.

In September, 1898, the battery was ordered by telegram to proceed to Panama, to preserve

order and protect lives and property, which were endangered by riots resulting in conflicts between the striking miners of that vicinity and the civil authorities. In two hours after being notified, the company was on the way. At Springfield rifles were issued, and only two of the Gatling guns were retained. On arriving at Pana, though numbering but seventy men, the battery soon had the situation under control, and all disorder came to an end. While in camp there, the command improved every opportunity for instruction and drill, and became very proficient, particularly in the use of the Gatling arm.

On Oct. 13, telegraphic orders were received to proceed to Virden, where a serious conflict had started between some two thousand striking miners and their sympathizers and about two hundred Pinkerton guards and a force of deputy sheriffs, employed to protect the mines there. In forty minutes the command had broken camp, packed its equipment and stores, and was at the railway station, where an engine and freight cars were in waiting, and the men started for Virden. In the meantime, fifteen men had been killed and thirty or more wounded at that town. The strikers had driven the deputies and guards inside a fortified stockade surrounding the mines, which they were preparing to blow up with dynamite. The artillerymen landed from the train outside the town shortly after dark, and, supported by the Gatlings, made a charge, separated the warring factions, and occupied the points of vantage. Before morning every non-combatant had been disarmed, the ringleaders arrested, and all disorder quelled. Only one man was killed on either side after the arrival of the battery. For prompt and effective work at Pana and Virden, Captain Craig and his men were honored by a letter of thanks from the Governor.

The company has always maintained the high standard of its personnel, and has been especially well known for the character of its members and the excellent discipline observed.

KNOX COLLEGE.

Knox College and Galesburg were the outgrowth of one plan—the unique conception of a college growing up in the midst of, and supported by, a village, which was to exist solely for the purpose of giving to the young people of the West a college, where near at hand, with but little expense, they could acquire a higher

education. [See "City of Galesburg" for a more detailed account of its founding and early history.]

In January, 1837, Nehemiah H. Losey, afterward Professor of Mathematics at Knox College, assisted by Miss Lucy Gay, opened a school at Log City for the especial benefit of the families of the colony, who settled here in 1836. This school continued until the academy was opened in 1838, when Professor Losey became its Principal. With this small school, Knox College, as a working institution, may be said to have had a beginning.

In Whitesboro, New York, on January 7, 1836, the subscribers to Rev. George W. Gale's plan had voted to name their embryo institution "Prairie College," but in the act of incorporation the name "Knox Manual Labor College" was substituted. The title at first selected, it was thought, would seem less appropriate when placed in a thriving town, surrounded by a highly cultivated country. Knox, as a name, might define the location, or it might call to mind the founder of the British and American Presbyterian churches. It will be borne in mind that manual labor was to be a feature of the institution. The fact that land, such as cost the Oneida Institute in New York State one hundred dollars per acre, could be had in Illinois practically without cost, was a leading consideration in the undertaking. But it soon appeared that, while the town population around the Oneida Institute furnished a market for what could be produced by the manual labor of men working a small part of each day with inexpensive outfit, farming in Illinois, requiring continuous work with team and implements, was impracticable under college management. Students were encouraged to take advantage of opportunities for work in the shops, houses, and grounds of citizens, and such as chose generally found situations. Labor was always honored in Knox College; it was the prevailing sentiment with the founders that indolence was disgraceful and idleness a crime.

Only about one hundred acres of the college farm reservation was put under cultivation before the coming of the railroad, with depots, shops and yards, located on the premises, made its sale a source of wealth to the institution. The name "Manual Labor," becoming inappropriate and misleading, was, on petition of the trustees, stricken out by act of the Legislature.

As incorporators, were selected five of the original colonists already on the ground, George



ALUMNI HALL—KNOX COLLEGE.

W. Gale, John Waters, Nehemiah West, Thomas Simmons, and Nehemiah H. Losey. To them were added Matthew Chambers and Erastus Swift, of the Vermont accession to the colony, Parnach Owen and John G. Sanburn, prominent citizens of Knoxville, George H. Wright, a Monmouth physician, and Ralph H. Hurlburt, a leading merchant, packer, produce dealer, and land holder living at Mount Sterling—Hurlburt and Wright being from Oneida County, New York.

The charter made the Board self-perpetuating, with power to increase their number to twenty-four, in addition to the College President, who was to be a member ex-officio. All vacancies were to be filled by vote of the Board itself. The thirteen places not filled in the charter were intended for colonists not yet arrived, new-comers, or influential men in the surrounding country from which patronage was expected.

On August 9, 1837, the Board of Trustees held its first meeting at Knoxville, in the house of Matthew Chambers, when it was voted to erect an academy building as soon as possible. John Waters was chosen President; N. H. Losey, Clerk; and John G. Sanburn, Treasurer; the term of office to be one year. William Holyoke, Peter Butler, and Silvanus Ferris were at the same time added to the Board. The building was finished in the Fall of 1838, and opened for students, with Professor N. H. Losey as Principal and Hiram Marsh as assistant.

In 1841, the college was fully organized, with Rev. H. H. Kellogg as President (he was chosen in 1838); Rev. George W. Gale, Professor of Belles-Lettres and acting Professor of Ancient Languages; and N. H. Losey, Professor of Mathematics. The next year Innes Grant was made Professor of Languages. In 1843, the first catalogue was issued, showing an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-five students.

In 1845, President Kellogg, who had been pastor of the church and college agent as well as president, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, who filled these offices until 1857. In 1846, the first class, nine in number, was graduated. In 1851, three young ladies graduated from the seminary, Knox's first alumnae. In all, one hundred and fifty-nine students graduated in the thirteen classes which left the institution under the Rev. Jonathan Blanchard's presidency.

In this period, occurred that bitter controversy, which threatened at one time to disrupt

the college, sometimes called the "Blanchard War." It was a struggle to place the government of Knox College in the hands of the Congregational Church. It was practically terminated (though the existing bitterness remained long after) April 30, 1858, when Rev. Dr. Harvey Curtis was chosen President. Since then the college, while non-sectarian in government and instruction, has had a Presbyterian President, except during the four years of Dr. Gulliver's incumbency, and a larger number of the trustees have belonged to that church than to any other.

In May, 1859, the General Association of the Congregational Church in Illinois adopted a report reflecting severely on Knox College and the opponents of Dr. Blanchard. But for many years past Knox College has found its warmest supporters in that as well as in the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Harvey Curtis remained through June, 1863. It was a hard time for the infant college. The war cut down the attendance so far that in the five years of his presidency only seventy-nine were graduated from both college and seminary.

In 1863, Dr. William Stanton Curtis was chosen President and remained in office five years, during which period the college had only sixty graduates.

At the close of his administration, the condition of the institution's finances had become alarming. At the beginning of its history, the net proceeds from the sale of lands, after meeting expenses attending establishment of the colony, fell below expectations, and failed to provide an endowment sufficient for the support of the college, even in those times of low salaries, when the requirements were so much less than now. An unfortunate liberality, allowing more than one student to receive free tuition on a single scholarship at the same time, caused the attendance to be almost entirely on scholarships, thus cutting off revenue from tuition. But the gradual sale of town lots, on which little calculation seems to have been made, supplied sufficient income to meet expenses, until the location of the railroad on college land brought its reserve property into market and largely advanced the value of all its unsold holdings.

The sudden and great increase in the wealth of the institution was followed by liberal expenditures, extensive building, an enlarged faculty, increased salaries, and the organization

of the Female Seminary on a more expensive scale. The panic of 1857 dissipated much of this apparent wealth, but the sales had been large, and the full effect of the revulsion was not felt for some years.

While in 1868, the college still had a large property, the difference between current expenses and income made the necessity of aid from the public soon apparent. Dr. John P. Gulliver, at that time a trustee, the pastor of a large Congregational church in Chicago, and well known as an effective speaker in pulpit and on platform, was proposed for President. It was urged that his talents and reputation would attract and hold students, and, with the public, secure recognition and pecuniary aid. The Presbyterian trustees waived objection on denominational grounds, and he was unanimously elected. His administration was brilliant; he brought strong additions to the faculty; the number of students increased; and through his four years, from 1868 to 1872, there were seventy-two graduates. But expenses increased, little tuition was collected, the scholarships were still alive, and there was no considerable addition to the endowment by donation. At the end of four years, so great was the reduction in the income-bearing property that the trustees deemed large reductions in expenses imperative. The President insisted on an increase both in teaching force and equipment, and resigned, several members of the faculty going at the same time. For three years the presidency remained unfilled, most of the duties of that position being filled by Dr. Albert Hurd. In 1875, Dr. Newton Bateman, who had then just retired from the State superintendency of Public Instruction, where his marvelous record had made him famous, was induced to accept the vacant place. During Dr. Bateman's administration the college grew largely. His character admirably fitted him for just this work. He gradually smoothed over the difficulties still surviving from the Blanchard controversy. His first graduating class numbered sixteen; his last, forty-nine. It was while he was President that Knox, in 1887, celebrated its semi-centennial. The gymnasium, the Alumni Hall, and the additions to Whiting Hall were built, and the standard of the curriculum was very materially raised. In 1884, the cadet corps was started, a law being enacted authorizing the Government to detail a special officer here for the work. In 1883, under Miss Lepha A. Kelsey, the Conservatory of Music was started. Under her suc-

cessor, W. F. Bentley, the school has grown till over two hundred and fifty pupils are now enrolled. An Art School has also been established.

In 1892, Dr. John H. Finley, a Knox graduate of 1887, was elected President, Dr. Bateman continuing to act, however, for one year, and remaining with the institution which he had so greatly benefited and on which he had shed such honor, as President Emeritus, until his death, in 1897. In 1892-3, the college extension courses were organized, and are now conducted by the Professors, to the great good of the places visited by them and the consequent favorable advertising of the college. Extension lecturers from other schools are also brought here. In 1894, the Summer School was established. Many more elective courses than formerly are now offered; the library has been greatly enlarged; the scientific equipment is much improved; and the education here obtainable is much more thorough than ever before.

Including the class of 1899, the total number of Knox graduates is twelve hundred and fifty-nine.

In June, 1899, President Finley resigned, to engage in magazine work in New York, and the college is as yet without a President. In the interim, the trustees elected Professor T. R. Millard Dean of the Faculty, and the present outlook for the institution is very bright.

In what has been already said, no special reference has been made to the gradual multiplication and improvement of the college buildings. The original structure was long known as the "old academy." It stood on the northeast corner of Main and Cherry streets, and is now a dwelling house. Next came a Female Seminary, built in 1841 at a cost of five thousand dollars, and burned in 1843. In 1844, the "East Bricks," which is still standing, and the "West Bricks," torn down to make room for Alumni Hall, were built. In 1846, the "new academy" was erected, and used as an academy for about twelve years, after which it was utilized for a High School, until it was finally demolished, to give place to the Union Hall. In 1855, the trustees found Knox College so much enriched by the rise of its real property, induced by the opening of the railroad, that they erected the main building and the principal portion of the Whiting Hall at a cost of nearly \$100,000.

The first Gymnasium, a wooden building still standing on the east side of the campus, was erected by the students.

In 1885, the east wing of Whiting Hall was



George Candee Gale

built, and in 1892, the west wing, each costing about ten thousand dollars. In 1888, the Observatory was erected.

On October 8, 1890, President Harrison laid the corner stone of Alumni Hall, a handsome building, erected by the gifts of old students. It contains a chapel, seating nearly one thousand, with Adelphi and Gnothautii Halls in either wing. Its cost approximated fifty thousand dollars.

Among the student organizations, the literary societies are the oldest and best known. Their work has been a distinguishing feature of the college for many years. The training there given in the facile use of language and in oratory has put the college at the head of all in the West in prize winning. Her orators have won the inter-state oratorical contest six times, taking five first prizes and once being awarded second place. The drill in debate, in impromptu speaking and in parliamentary law, obtained in these societies, has also proved of incalculable value to their members in after life, as many graduates can testify.

In the order of their founding, these societies are:

The Adelphi, which was organized in the Spring of 1846 and chartered in May, 1847. About one thousand members have been connected with it since its organization. It owns the west wing of Alumni Hall. Until that was built, its meeting place was in the second story of the old "West Bricks." The society awards a prize of thirty-five dollars every year to the member who wins the Adelphi Debate, which takes place in the Spring term, between four contestants chosen by the society.

The Gnothautii, which was organized November 1, 1849, by Adelphians, who felt aggrieved at the position taken by the parent society in the "Blanchard War." It also has a prize debating contest, known as the Colton Debate, because General D. D. Colton gave the fund, the income from which has been used since 1877 for this prize. The society used to meet in the "East Bricks," but now owns the east wing of Alumni Hall, leasing the first story to the college.

Both these societies are open to all male students of the academic department. Recently Mr. George A. Lawrence established two prizes for extempore debate, to be competed for by two members from each society. The first contest was held in 1896. Mr. E. A. Bancroft has also offered two prizes for oratory, the contest-

ants to be members of these societies, the first competitive exhibition being given in 1897.

The L. M. I., which was organized November 20, 1861. It seeks to afford the female students the same advantages that the two societies mentioned above give the men. The meetings are held every Wednesday afternoon in the large, nicely furnished hall on the third floor of Whiting Hall, owned by the society and fitted with a stage, where most enjoyable entertainments are frequently given.

The Zeteticii (Seek to know) and E. O. D. (To be, not seem) are the young men's societies of the preparatory department. Zeteticii was organized in the Fall of 1865 and E. O. D. in December, 1873.

The Oneota, the young ladies' society of the academy, was organized in October, 1889. The name is an Indian word, meaning "the pursuit of fine arts." Meetings are held every Friday afternoon.

The Greek letter fraternities supply most of the social life for the college at the present time. As in other schools, in late years, their growth has been marvelous, and in numbers and influence, they are now far stronger than ever before. At present there are five chapters in the school.

Those to which men only are admitted are:

The Phi Delta Theta, Illinois Delta chapter, which was organized March 16, 1871; reorganized in 1880. The fraternity hall is on the third floor of the new Tunnickliff Building.

The Beta Theta Pi, Xi chapter, which was organized in 1855; reorganized as Alpha Xi chapter in 1888. A chapter house is rented on the corner of Cedar and South streets.

The Phi Gamma Delta, Gamma Deuteron chapter, which was organized in 1867; reorganized in December, 1885. Their hall is on the third floor of the building on the southeast corner of Main and Cherry streets.

The societies for ladies are:

The Phi Beta Phi, Illinois Delta chapter, which was organized March 7, 1884.

The only secret society for women students is the Delta Delta Delta, Epsilon chapter, which was established during the Fall term of 1888.

Besides the literary societies and the fraternities, there are several organizations of a more or less miscellaneous character.

The Inter-State Oratorical Association dates from February 27, 1874, when, in response to an invitation from the students of the college, orators from six colleges in Illinois, Iowa, and

Wisconsin contested at Galesburg. From this small beginning, grew the present association, consisting of ten Intercollegiate Societies in as many different States, and representing nearly one hundred colleges. Out of twenty-six contests, Knox College has won five first and one second prize.

The Contest Association is made up of the members of the Adelphi and the Gnothautii. It elects an orator and delegates to the Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Society.

The Athletic Association has for its aim the promotion and perfection of physical culture.

The Memorabilia Society, which was formed in the Spring of 1890, seeks to preserve interesting data in connection with the college.

The chief societies of a religious character are as follows:

The Y. M. C. A., which was organized in 1884. It meets every Friday evening in Whiting Hall chapel. The Knox Volunteer Band, which is composed of those who have agreed to go as foreign missionaries.

The first college publication was "The Knoxiana." Its first issue appeared in August, 1850. It soon suspended, but was revived in May, 1851, by the "Knoxiana Publication Company," and was prosperous for five years. In the Fall of 1856, the Gnothautii started a rival paper, "The Oak Leaf." But two papers could not be supported, and after one year's rivalry, they were discontinued. In 1860-61, Adelphi published a quarterly, the last effort at journalism in the college until 1873. In the Spring of that year the students, in mass meeting, decided to have a paper, and that same Autumn "The Knox Student" was started. It ran through 1880-81, when the "Knox Student Joint Stock Company" was organized. It held a meeting, September 15, 1881, in which such a storm arose that the "Coup d'Etat" was started, and immediately supplanted the old paper. It remained till June, 1898, the literary magazine of the college, and was published monthly by the "Coup d'Etat Joint Stock Company." The college newspaper during that time was "The Knox Student," published weekly by the "Knox Student Joint Stock Company," founded in June, 1894, in order to supply fresher news than could appear in a monthly. But two papers were more than the college could support, so in June, 1898, the "Student" and "Coup d'Etat" were consolidated under the name of the former. "The Knox Student" now appears weekly and combines the literary and news features.

The college annuals have been "The Pantheon," for 1869-70; the "Mischmasch," for 1870-71; and "The Gale," published first for 1887-88. For four years the fraternities published it. In 1891-92, a Knox Souvenir was prepared by two students. In 1893, no annual was published. In 1894, the Juniors, class of 1895, revived "The Gale," and in 1895, two Juniors published it. It now seems established as a Junior publication, after the fashion of most other colleges.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

By C. Ellwood Nash, D. D.

The motives which inspired the founding of Lombard University may be learned from the preamble and resolutions adopted, upon motion of the Rev. C. P. West, by the Spoon River Association of Universalists in session at Greenbush, Illinois, May 19, 1850:

"WHEREAS, The intellectual and moral improvement of our youth is a subject of vital importance not only to our denomination but to the community at large; and

"WHEREAS, Most, if not all, of the literary institutions of the State, higher than common schools, established by law, have ever been and still are in the hands and under the control of our religious opponents; and

"WHEREAS, The sectarian influence of these is detrimental to the cause of free inquiry after religious truth, injurious to the spread of Universalism, and sometimes ruinous to the peace and happiness of the students themselves; therefore

"RESOLVED, That the Universalists of this State ought immediately to adopt measures for the establishment of a seminary of learning which shall be free from the above named objections.

"RESOLVED, That said institution should be located in Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois."

A genuine love of learning, combined with tenacious loyalty to religious conviction, breathes in these resolutions; for they resulted in the opening of the Illinois Liberal Institute in September, 1852, Rev. P. R. Kendall being the first Principal.

That there were room and demand for the new school was evidenced by the attendance which, starting with sixty pupils, rapidly increased, in 1856-7, to two hundred and forty-five. With this growth in number, the ambitions of the management grew also, and, in 1855, a new charter was obtained which created the Lom-



THE GYMNASIUM—LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.
Erected 1897.



MAIN BUILDING—LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.
Erected 1855.



LADIES' HALL—LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.
Erected 1896.

bard University. The energy, the planning, the sacrifices that made this enterprise successful were great. In April, 1885, the original institute building was burned. The school, without a home and scattered about in various rooms, continued to thrive and increase. The canvass for a permanent endowment, which was begun early in 1854 under the leadership of President Kendall, who was ably seconded by Rev. G. S. Weaver, was pushed on with greater zeal. The largest single contribution was made by Benjamin Lombard, who, prompted by a "mingling of civic and denominational pride, with an interest in educational matters directly inherited from his Mayflower ancestry," gave to this cause property the estimated value of which was \$20,000. In his honor the university was named.

With a portion of the funds thus secured the brick structure, which has since been the domicile of the university, was erected. Mr. Kendall remained President nominally until June, 1857, although Professor J. V. N. Standish was Acting President from October, 1854, to June, 1857. He was succeeded in that office by Dr. Otis A. Skinner. On his resignation in 1859, Dr. J. P. Weston was elected to the Presidency. Dr. Weston's administration, which continued for thirteen years, was signalized by the raising of a permanent fund of nearly \$100,000, and by wise and scholarly plans which gave the institution a solid educational basis. After him, Professor William Livingston served as Provisional President for three years; and in 1875, Dr. N. White was installed in the presidential office, which he filled with Christian dignity and a wealth of erudition for seventeen years. Upon his resignation in 1892, he was put in charge of the Ryder Divinity School (which was established in 1881, as a department of the university, and named for Dr. William H. Ryder, of Chicago, whose will bequeathed about \$46,000 to the institution, of which he had long been a leading trustee), and Dr. J. V. N. Standish was made President. He retired in 1895, and the present incumbent, Dr. C. Ellwood Nash, an alumnus of Lombard, was called to the chair. It should be said of Dr. Standish that, beginning his connection with the school in 1854, he served it with distinguished credit for a period of forty-one years, in almost every capacity. Not less earnest has been the attachment to Lombard University of Dr. Isaac A. Parker, who entered the professorial staff in 1858, and still continues to discharge his duties as head of the department of the classics, with unabated zeal and extraordi-

nary ability. The important services of Professor William Livingston, who, from 1855 to 1879, was one of the guiding spirits of the institution, filling several different positions with efficiency, must not pass unmentioned. It may well be believed that the fortunes of the institution have been nobly supported during the forty-seven years of its history, by a host of devoted friends, whom it would be most fitting to honor here by name. But they have their monument and memorial in the things actually achieved, and "their works do follow them."

As President Kendall's administration was chiefly distinguished by the strong impulse he gave the University; Dr. Watson's, by the raising of nearly \$100,000 for an endowment; and Dr. White's, by the founding of the Ryder Divinity School; so Dr. Standish began the raising of funds for a Woman's Building, and thus may be said to have opened the way for further improvements. The amount secured by his canvass was nominally about \$40,000, which has since been increased to about \$51,000. With a portion of this fund has been erected a substantial and commodious Ladies' Hall, which was opened in September, 1896. The Association of Graduates undertook, in 1896, to build a Gymnasium, which was completed in September, 1897. From its beginning, the University has maintained a steady growth, if not a rapid one. Its property is now valued at about \$250,000, of which \$100,000 is the estimate for the campus and buildings, and the remainder is the Invested Fund. It was one of the first colleges in the country to open its doors to women on equal terms with men, and continues with unflinching confidence its co-educational plan. It is a school of progressive ideas and methods, and aims to be thoroughly up-to-date in its dealing with the educational problem. Though the religious conditions, which seemed to make its establishment a necessity, have since been considerably modified, the need of sound scholarship has suffered no abatement, and Lombard University, true to its own ideals, is abler than ever and equally resolute to do its part in the common work of laying a foundation for the future by the generous enlightenment of the rising generation.

GALESBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By F. D. Thomson.

For many years, the only public schools in Galesburg were those maintained by the districts. Elementary instruction was, for the most part, obtained at private institutions and

at Knox Academy. The school taught by Professor Losey and Miss Gay, at Log City, was the first of any kind. In November or December, 1838, the Academy was opened. It was a one-story building, and stood on the northeast corner of Main and Cherry streets. A second story was soon added, and William Van Meter was employed by a few citizens, at their own expense, to teach here. In 1839, C. S. Colton built a small school house on the northeast corner of the public square, with inclined aisles, after the fashion of modern audience rooms. It was soon moved to the north side of Ferris street, between Broad and Cherry streets. Eli Farnham was the first teacher. There were two terms, of six months each, in the school year. This was the first public school building, properly so called, and later a building owned by Matthew Chambers, at No. 1 Main street, on the northeast corner of Henderson, was devoted to the same purpose. The third building of this class was constructed of brick, and stood on Pine street, just south of Main. The fourth was situated on Brooks street, near the Monmouth road. The fifth was just north of the present Seventh Ward school site. This was soon replaced by a second building, erected on the same lot. The sixth was on the north side of Simmons street, a half block east of Hope Cemetery. The seventh stood on the corner of Kellogg and Losey streets. These were all the school houses, but there were eight districts, each with its separate Board of Directors. There was no co-operation, and the teaching was poor; so poor, in fact, that the best people sent their children to the Academy or to private schools, the best patronized among the latter being that of Miss Kitty Watson. It stood in the middle of Block 12, and the building which it occupied may still be seen.

In 1855, George Churchill returned from Europe, where he had studied the Prussian school system, which he greatly admired. Through the columns of the "Galesburg Democrat" he urged the importance of "graded union schools" for the eight hundred school children then in Galesburg. Two years later, W. S. Baker, who enjoyed a wide reputation as a successful school organizer, was induced, in consideration of the payment of one hundred dollars, to aid in organizing the public schools. Mr. Baker made his home with Dr. Churchill, who, in addition to this contribution to the cause, donated one-half of the hundred dollars paid him. But the plan was new and excited much opposition, even

among the trustees, some of whom feared that better public schools would ruin the Academy. But the champions of reform won, by force of argument, aided by persistence.

Late in 1858, the eight old districts were consolidated into one, and George Churchill, A. B. Campbell and J. H. Knapp were elected directors, and given power to grade the schools. For some time, they encountered no little opposition in their efforts to introduce a uniform system of instruction. They rented from C. S. Colton a building on the west side of the public square, just north of Main street, and also secured the old postoffice building on Broad street and the square. Here was the first Grammar school; where instruction was given in the two highest grades of the five which were at first established. Pupils in the three lower grades attended the outlying schools. Mrs. G. A. Tryon, who had taught in graded schools in Ohio, was made the first Principal. She gave up one of the best private schools in the city in order to aid the Directors in their work. In January, 1860, Mrs. Tryon was forced, by illness, to resign, and was succeeded by J. H. Knapp during the remainder of the year. He was followed by R. B. Guild, who was Superintendent for two years. J. B. Roberts, appointed in September, 1862, remained till M. Andrews was appointed in September, 1875. He held the office ten years, W. L. Steele, the present incumbent, being appointed in September, 1885.

In 1858, at a citizens' meeting held in the First Congregational Church, a committee of fifteen, of which George Churchill was chairman, was appointed to take some action looking toward the establishment of a free graded school system. They engaged Judge Lanphere and O. S. Pitcher to draft an act for the accomplishment of this end. It was passed by the Legislature, February 18, 1859, but not accepted by the city until 1861, when a Board of Education, composed of one member from each ward, was elected. Previous to that time, the three Directors had had executive control.

It was during the superintendency of Mr. Guild that the present general system of management was inaugurated, but the schools were slow in reaching their present state of development. The first Superintendent's report was made for the year ending June, 1865. There were then seven grades and a two-year High School course. (At present there are eight grades and a three-year High School course.) In this report is a strong plea for a Teachers'



Henry Garcelt

Training School, which followed just twenty-three years later, Miss Lillian Taylor being the instructor. Much good has been done, and more is hoped for, from this systematic training. At present, nearly all the teachers have received a collegiate training; and the exercise of the utmost care in their selection has, more than anything else, improved the schools.

The greatest advance in educational methods has been made in the last ten years. In 1887, manual training was introduced into the curriculum, the shops being located in the basement of the Churchill School, and the director of instruction being Earl Stilson. At present, Mr. G. H. Bridge is the director and the instruction is given in the basement of the High School building. Many of the pupils become skilled mechanics. The study of music was introduced in 1888; of drawing, in 1891; and of vertical writing in 1896. Text-books have grown better from year to year; kindergarten methods have been adopted in all lines of work; and the teacher has become not the terror, but the friend of the pupil.

Prior to 1893, pupils in the five lower grades received instruction in the ward schools, while those in the three higher grades attended a central "Grammar School." At first this was necessary, in order to bind the separated district schools in one homogeneous system. There has been some disposition, however, to build small school houses in the outlying wards; and this has been fostered by owners of real estate in those sections of the city, who see in their erection the enhancement of the value of their property. In these small schools, there are not a sufficient number of pupils to permit each teacher to instruct in one grade only; two, or even three, being taught in a single room, to the manifest disadvantage of the pupils. On the other hand, the schools in the center of the city have become congested. The present plan is to build large ward schools, and in them prepare the pupils for the High School. Only the Hitchcock, the Weston, and the Bateman schools are large enough for this, the first having been enlarged in 1893, the second in 1895, and the third in 1899. From other wards, the pupils come to the Churchill school—the ward school for the First and Second wards—for the three highest grammar grades. The system of instruction in the High School, since the completion of the new building, has been departmental, each teacher devoting himself or herself to a single branch. The result has been

more competent teaching and better progress by the pupils.

The earlier school houses have been described. The High School was first opened in 1861, in the "New Academy," where now is the Union Hotel. In 1865, all the buildings on the public square had to be vacated. Both the High and Grammar schools were then removed to the old Baptist Church, at the corner of Broad and Tompkins streets, for which (both site and building) the price paid was two thousand dollars.

In 1865, the Churchill School was begun, and finished in 1866, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. It was called "Grammar School" until 1896, when the Board of Education changed the name in honor of the man who made graded schools in Galesburg an accomplished fact. It was also used as a High School until 1888, when the new High School building was completed at an outlay of twenty-eight thousand dollars. In 1896, an addition was made costing twenty thousand dollars. Here each teacher has a recitation room, and there is a large study hall for the pupils. The Fourth Ward School, at the corner of Mulberry street and Allen avenue, was erected in 1869. About 1882 it was partially burned, and in its rebuilding, was greatly improved, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1895, it was entirely remodeled with a view to permitting pupils to be prepared there for the High School. The Third Ward School was built in 1875, at the corner of Cherry and Selden streets; and in 1893, at an expenditure of some ten thousand dollars, an addition was made with the same end in view. The Sixth Ward School, at the corner of Clark and Losey streets, was erected in 1877, and in 1899, fifteen thousand dollars was spent in its enlargement, the object being the same. The Seventh Ward School, at the corner of Third and Seminary streets, was built in 1876, and the Fifth Ward School, which stands at the corner of Second and Academy streets, at about the same time. Owing to the growth of the Third and Fourth wards, Lincoln School was built, on the corner of North and Pearl streets, in 1890. All these buildings were two story and basement structures, of red brick with light stone trimmings. They had four rooms on each floor, with ample hallways, and cost from thirteen to sixteen thousand dollars each. In 1891, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Ward schools were named, respectively: Hitchcock, for the gentleman of that name, who was Superintendent of the Chicago

Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and who was always much interested in public affairs; Weston, for one of the early Lombard Presidents; Cooke, for M. D. Cooke, who for thirteen years was a member of the Board of Education; Bateman, for Dr. Newton Bateman; and Douglas, in honor of the "Little Giant." There is a primary school for the children of the First and the Second Ward—a small frame building between the Churchill and High schools. All these school houses are heated by steam and have modern improvements in ventilating devices; while those recently erected have the best possible system of lighting.

In the early sixties, there was a separate school for negroes established, at their own request. They preferred their children not to attend with those of the whites, who were much younger and smaller than theirs in the same grades.

Funds for the support of the schools are derived from the State (from the proceeds of school lands) and from taxation. A comparison of the year just past (1897-8) and the year for which the first report was made (1864-5) follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | 1865. | 1898. |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| State fund | \$ 1,498.98 | \$ 3,337.09 |
| Tuition | 68.95 | 270.00 |
| Tax, interest, etc. | 5,898.66 | 75,519.01 |
| Total | \$ 7,466.59 | \$79,126.10 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | 1865. | 1898. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$ 6,965.50 | \$38,894.50 |
| School grounds | 2,000.00 | 600.00 |
| Janitor, repairs, etc. | 2,696.89 | 29,110.28 |
| Total | \$11,662.39 | \$68,604.78 |
| Deficit | \$ 4,195.80 | ..... |
| Surplus ..... | ..... | \$10,521.32 |

ATTENDANCE.

| | 1865. | 1896. | 1898. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Enrollment | 878 | 2,896 | 3,396 |
| Average attendance | 790 | 2,417 | 2,730 |
| Colored | 117 | 154 | 149 |
| High School | 47 | 293 | 423 |
| Teachers | 22 | 72 | 77 |

The school property is now worth about two hundred thousand dollars.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

There are in Galesburg three Catholic schools, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Mary's Primary and Corpus Christi Lyceum and University.

St. Joseph's Academy and Convent, at the cor-

ner of Knox and Academy streets, was erected in 1878-9 at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. In September, 1879, it was opened, with a staff of ten teachers, and about four hundred pupils of both sexes. It has been conducted from the beginning by the Sisters of Providence, from St. Mary's of the Woods, Indiana. The Sisters have hitherto been very successful in their work, as is evidenced by the large number of accomplished young ladies who have graduated from the academy. The location of the building is healthy and the surroundings pleasant. The course of study embraces four years.

St. Mary's Primary School stands on the corner of Fourth and Seminary streets, in the Seventh Ward. It is an elementary school for boys and girls from six to twelve years of age, and serves as a preparatory department for St. Joseph's Academy. The school, with its accompanying playground, was purchased with the view of obviating the danger of accidents occurring to such small children as might be obliged to cross the railroad tracks in going to and from the academy. Besides, the walk would be rather long, and the weather often too inclement for the little ones. Two Sisters from the academy attend St. Mary's daily and the school has proved a great benefit.

The Corpus Christi Lyceum and University was opened in September, 1895, for the education of young men in the higher branches of learning, including a classical and commercial course, as well as a course in music. The building is an ornate and solid structure, and well supplied with all that is necessary to constitute a modern outfit. Since its first opening, in 1895, a notable feature has been added to its status. This occurred in 1897, when the Lyceum was raised to the rank of a university. At present, therefore, this institution comprises two departments, Lyceum and University. The curriculum of the Lyceum department embraces the subjects usually covered by the average High School course. The University course requires four years for its completion, and on graduation the degree of B. A. is conferred.

The Corpus Christi Lyceum and University is conducted by the Fathers of the Order of Charity, who never weary in their endeavors to inculcate sound moral and religious principles. It owes its institution, as also do the other two schools above mentioned, to the unwearied efforts of the Rev. Joseph Costa, the present Rec-



M. E. Gattermy

tor of Corpus Christi Church, and president of Corpus Christi Lyceum and University. Father Costa has general supervision of all the Catholic schools of the city.

THE KINDERGARTEN NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Kindergarten Normal, beautifully situated on Tompkins street, opposite the City Park, is one of the educational institutions of which Galesburg is justly proud. It embodies the motive, spirit and life of its founder and present principal, Miss M. Evelyn Strong. Before undertaking this work Miss Strong completed a thorough course in kindergarten methods.

In 1879, she opened a private kindergarten in her own home, five pupils having been secured. The growth of the school was slow, the enrollment not exceeding twelve at any time during the first six years.

As the nature and character of the work became understood, it became appreciated and its patronage steadily increased. Teachers soon began to apply for instruction in Froebel's methods. From this sprang the regular Normal Department, which was formally organized in September, 1886, and from which a large class graduates annually. The present enrollment in the various departments, including the weekly classes, exceeds two hundred.

The distinguishing and successful feature of the Normal Department is that teachers are not only trained to be kindergartners, but are also thoroughly prepared to adapt Froebel's principles to public school work.

The Free Kindergarten of the city is a branch of this school, and in it each student is required to do a part of her practice work.

In 1895, the school was partially destroyed by fire, and in rebuilding was much enlarged and well equipped with all modern improvements.

This institution has a marked influence upon the educational thought of the community. It stands for Christian education, Bible study and that obedience to law which makes the true citizen.

GALESBURG FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Upon invitation of Miss M. Evelyn Strong a number of ladies met, in September, 1890, at the Kindergarten Normal to discuss a plan for benefiting the poor children of Galesburg by affording them, gratuitously, a similar course of instruction. Mrs. Mary Claycomb Grubb was chosen temporary chairman, and a committee on permanent organization was appointed. At

a later meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. M. C. Grubb; Secretary, Mrs. Helena Crummett Lee; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Fahnstock. The organization was named the Galesburg Free Kindergarten Association, its object, as stated in the preamble to its constitution, being "to maintain one or more free kindergartens in Galesburg."

The kindergarten was opened October 6, 1890, in two rooms in the city office building, with twenty-four scholars and two teachers, Miss Mary Hazzard and Miss Mary Owen. In September, 1896, Miss Owen was succeeded by Miss Emma Chase, of Binghamton, New York.

Increased city business causing a demand for the rooms occupied by the school, in July, 1893, the Association bought the Central Hotel from G. N. Hamilton, and the council granted a lease of an adjacent lot owned by the municipality, the hotel being removed thither. The site thus obtained has been the permanent home of the school.

From this small beginning, the result of determination and well directed effort, the work has grown until the Free Kindergarten has become one of the established institutions of Galesburg. Since December, 1893, the sessions have been held during the entire day. Since February, 1894, the rooms have been opened one evening each week to the parents and friends of the children. Homeless little ones find a shelter here until homes can be found for them. Yet this branch of the work is as yet in its incipency, owing to a lack of room and means.

In April, 1896, the Association was incorporated, the incorporators being Mrs. M. C. Grubb, Mrs. J. E. Chase, and Miss Bell Beatty. Since then the scope of the work has been gradually enlarged, until the original nucleus has become a sort of center for all associated charities, and is the fountain head of rescue and relief work of all kinds in Galesburg.

The daily attendance at the school averages about thirty-five. In 1896 four hundred calls were made by visitors, and about two hundred and fifty families were given substantial aid.

BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution was originally known as the Western Business College, and was founded in 1860 by H. E. Hayes, who disposed of it in 1865, to J. B. Harsh, of Creston, Iowa. In 1867, W. B. Richards was made writing teacher, and about the same time the school began to grow

in attendance and influence. Mr. Richards resigned in 1869, and the following year Professor Poole became proprietor. In 1871, he sold the institution to J. H. Snelling, whose interest passed, in July, 1873, to J. M. Martin and Brother, of Monmouth, through whose agency and good management the school at once began to prosper. Ill health compelled the retirement of Mr. J. M. Martin in 1883, and M. H. Barringer became the owner of the college. He established it in large, better quarters, in the Nelson Block, and it continued to flourish. Mr. Barringer, however, concluded to embark in other business, and in July, 1890, the institution was purchased by Brown's Business College Company, when it was rechristened under its present name.

The following year an additional room was leased, to accommodate the increased attendance. The present principal, W. F. Caldwell, has been in charge since July, 1892. The college now occupies nine large rooms in the Commercial Block, one of the largest and handsomest business buildings in the city. Few, if any, commercial schools in the State have better facilities for the accommodation of students. Six competent instructors are employed, and the attendance is steadily increasing. Nearly two hundred students were enrolled last year. The methods of instruction and the text books used are the very latest employed in the best commercial schools. The graduates are unusually successful. They are employed by the leading business firms of Galesburg and surrounding towns, while not a few find positions of responsibility and profit in Chicago and other large cities, and many are conducting successful business enterprises of their own. G. W. Brown, the manager of this school and the President of Brown's Business College Company, probably enjoys as wide and as favorable a reputation as a commercial teacher as any man in the country.

SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

By George M. Strain.

One of the important phases of the life of a modern city is to be found in the organizations which flourish therein. In Galesburg, this phase has been strongly developed within recent years. The older fraternal societies have long existed there, but the past decade has brought about a large growth of smaller and newer orders, whose purpose is either wholly fraternal or benevolent, or an admixture of the two aims. The clubs for study and im-

provement hold an important place, also, in the city life. In this sketch, it will be the aim to enumerate every society or organization of a fraternal, beneficiary, or social character, except those connected exclusively with institutions of learning. Many difficulties in securing the desired data have been encountered, and in some cases the loss of society records has prevented the recording of interesting facts. So far as ascertainable, there is given below the principal historical facts of each society. In the labor unions, the present membership is not given altogether in accord with the reports received from the organizations themselves for the reason that it was feared that the plain statement of such facts might be used to their disadvantage.

A list of places of meeting of the prominent organizations precedes the list of societies, and may be found in the next succeeding paragraphs. American Hall, 347 East Main street.

Ancient Order of United Workmen's Hall, 14 East Main street.

Castle Hall, Ezel, K. of P., 10 East Main street.

Catholic Total Abstinence Society Rooms, 330 East Main street.

Masonic Hall, third floor Matthew's Block, 221 East Main street.

Pythian Temple, College City, K. of P., Dean's Block, 55 North Cherry street.

Odd Fellows Hall, Young Men's Christian Association Building, North Prairie street.

Skandia, I. O. G. T., or Vittum's Hall, 216 East Main street.

Svea, I. O. G. T., or Swanson's Hall, 237 East Main street.

Trades Assembly Hall, 118 B East Main street.

A list of the various organizations, classified according to their character and aim, follows next.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT.

ANCIENT ORDER OF PYRAMIDS.—Galesburg Council No. 136. Organized January 20, 1898, with twenty-five members. Present membership, seventy-three. Meets first and third Thursdays, in American Hall. First officers: N. P., Charles M. Hunt; Priest, Roy Page; Priestess, Mrs. M. Young; M., M. C. Case; H. F. H. Wells; S., G. R. Dimmitt; Treasurer, H. H. Griffith, Jr.; Medical Examiner, Dr. G. A. Longbrake. Present officers: N. P., Charles M. Hunt; Priest, M. N. Longbrake; Priestess, Mrs. C. W. Milikan; M., Mrs. Hattie M.



Jon W. Grubb.

Sweeney; H., P. H. Mattimore; S., Mrs. M. Young; Treasurer, W. A. Peterson; Medical Examiner, Dr. G. A. Longbrake.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

—All lodges meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 14 East Main street. College City Lodge No. 214. Organized April 29, 1882, with eighty charter members. Present membership, two hundred. Meets Tuesday evenings. First officers: P. M. W., Mike Mount; M. W., R. Page; F. W. O. Lovejoy; O., E. S. Kimball; Recording Secretary, A. H. Blick; Financial Secretary, H. W. Carpenter; Receiver, J. F. Boydstrom. Present officers: P. M. W., George E. Luster; M. W., T. C. Bowes; F., John Doran; O., T. E. Huston; Recorder, E. B. Rhodes; Financial Secretary, F. S. Bartlett; Receiver, J. Blanding; Medical Examiner, George E. Luster, M. D. Vasa Lodge, No. 210. Organized March 10, 1882, with twenty-five charter members. Present membership, thirty-five. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in A. O. U. W. Hall. First officers: P. M. W., J. A. Engstrum; M. W., S. J. Johnson; O., J. A. Chalstrand; Recorder, J. A. Johnston; Financial Secretary, J. A. Johnson. Present officers: P. M. W., S. J. Johnson; M. W., Frank Sandberg; F., Swan Nelson; O., S. J. Stromstedt; Recorder, N. M. Borg; Receiver, P. J. Friedlund; Financial Secretary, A. F. Starr.

DEGREE OF HONOR, AUXILIARY TO A. O. U. W.—McLean Lodge No. 12. Organized April 27, 1887, with twenty charter members. Present membership, sixty-eight. Meets first and second Wednesdays in A. O. U. W. Hall. First officers: P. C. of H., Mrs. J. H. Saddler; C. of H., Mrs. J. Hopkins; S. of H., Mrs. W. O. Salisbury; C. of C., Mrs. J. C. Brownson; Recorder, Miss Allie Bone; Receiver, Mrs. Carrie E. Wood. Present officers: P. C. of H., Mrs. Isam Biggs; C. of H., Mrs. Lela Smith; L. of H., Mrs. E. Wilds; C. of C., Mrs. A. B. Willets; Recorder, Mrs. Ella C. Fee; Financier, Mrs. Elizabeth Doran; Receiver, Mrs. S. J. Carroll.

SUPREME COURT OF HONOR.—District Court of Honor No. 171. Organized September 24, 1896, with thirty-five charter members. Present membership, one hundred and fifty-two. Meets fourth Fridays in A. O. U. W. Hall. First officers: W. C., I. L. Pullsberry; W. V. C., Eva C. McIntosh; W. T., W. D. McConnell; W. R., George A. Brooks; Medical Directors, C. W. McIntosh, E. G. Morey. Present officers: W. C., L. M. Bisbee; W. V. C., Minnie Blythe; W. P. C., I. L. Pullsberry; W. T., C. T. Larson; W.

R., J. E. McKamey; Medical Directors, P. E. Torey, R. C. Matheny.

FRATERNAL TRIBUNES.—College City Home Tribunal No. 12. Organized September 27, 1897, with forty charter members. Present membership, ninety. Meets first and third Mondays in A. O. U. W. Hall. First officers: P. C. T., C. R. Bottsford; C. T., M. J. Blanding; V. C. T., Mrs. O. N. Marshall; Secretary, A. H. Blick; Treasurer, P. T. Olson. Present officers: P. C. T., M. P. Blanding; C. T., W. A. Marshall; V. C. T., Mrs. L. M. Arnold; Secretary, A. H. Blick; Treasurer, Seth H. Felt.

HOME FORUM BENEFIT ORDER.—Opportunity Forum No. 22. Organized January 2, 1893, with thirty-eight charter members. Present membership, two hundred and thirty-eight. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Pythian Temple on North Cherry street. First officers: President, Paul Willett; Vice President, Belle Quinlan; Secretary, Frances A. Gebhart; Treasurer, M. L. Gebhart. Present officers: President, T. L. McGirr; First Vice President, Jennie Searle; Second Vice President, Alma Tomlinson; Secretary, Winnie Flynn; Treasurer, M. L. Gebhart.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORRESTERS.—Court Knox No. 1482. Organized February 22, 1894, with sixteen charter members. Present membership, forty-six. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings in Svea Hall. First officers: C. R., J. B. Harvey; C. R., J. M. Fletcher; P. C. R., B. E. Jones; V. C. R., William G. Nicholson; Court Physician, John B. Harvey; R. S., W. E. Doyle; F. S., E. L. Vivion; Treasurer, Julius Schultz. Present officers: C. R., E. L. Vivion; P. C. R., E. Woods; C. R., E. H. Blalch; V. C. R., E. Hertrum; Court Physician, William Maley; R. S., William F. Olson; F. S., A. D. Swanson; Treasurer, F. E. Johnson.

Court Svea No. 3124; merged into Court Knox No. 1482.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—Third floor of Young Men's Christian Association Building, where all meetings are held. The various lodges are named below:

Colfax Encampment No. 28. Instituted at Knoxville, January 9, 1855, as Rounsvelt Encampment No. 28, with seven charter members. Moved to Galesburg in 1862, and that year ceased working. Resuscitated November 19, 1867. Name changed to Colfax Encampment in July, 1868. Present membership, forty-eight. Meets second and fourth Fridays. First local

officers: C. P., Newton Briggs; H. P., Thomas L. Clark; S. W., George H. Smith; Scribe, Thomas M. Bell; Treasurer, P. P. Hempstreet; J. W., M. J. Clark. Present officers: C. P., J. O. Frost; H. P., Claus Hagrellus; S. W., S. P. Swanson; Scribe, N. T. Allen; Treasurer, J. F. Anderson; J. W., E. A. Woods.

Galesburg Lodge No. 140. Organized March 16, 1854, with five charter members. Present membership, fifty. Meets Monday evenings. Charter members, E. F. Wicker, W. D. Holcomb, S. G. Cowan, Robert McCormick, B. H. Harrington. The early records were destroyed by fire. Present officers: N. G., E. W. Welch; V. G., G. D. Tuttle; Secretary, J. A. Mallick; Treasurer, W. L. Boutelle.

First Scandinavian Lodge No. 446. Organized January 26, 1871, with fourteen charter members. Present membership, fifty-six. Meets Tuesday evenings. Its early records were destroyed by fire. Present officers: N. G., S. P. Swanson; V. G., John J. Dahlberg; Recording Secretary, F. O. Swanson; Financial Secretary, C. A. Swanson; Treasurer, P. N. Granville.

Veritas Lodge No. 478. Organized February 14, 1872, with sixteen charter members. Present membership, one hundred and thirty. Meets every Thursday evening. First officers: N. G., Newton Briggs; V. S., A. J. Shaw; Secretary, Adam Dick; Treasurer, D. C. Raymond. Present officers: N. G., A. J. Cline; V. S., J. F. Bannon; Secretary, E. T. Maury; Treasurer, Hiram Mars.

DEGREE OF REBEKAH (AUXILIARY TO ODD FELLOWS).—Vesta Lodge No. 29. Organized January 28, 1891, with eleven charter members. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-seven. Meets first and third Friday evenings. First officers: N. G., A. J. Ostrander; V. G., Mrs. Sarah Green; Secretary, Mrs. Emma Hayden; Treasurer, Mrs. T. B. Walsh. Present officers: N. G., Mrs. Nellie Hill; V. G., Mrs. Geneva Tuttle; Secretary, Miss Nellie Roadstrum; Recording Secretary, Miss Inez Risley; Treasurer, Mrs. Mamie Fuller. Loyal Lodge No. 386. Organized April 6, 1895, with thirty-three charter members. Present membership, ninety-two. Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings. First officers: N. G., Sarah Green; V. G., Margaret Pease; Secretary, Luella Rusk; Financial Secretary, Dessie Allen; Treasurer, Clara Walsh. Present officers: N. G., Abbie Fay; V. G., Daisy Tapp; Secretary, Luella Rusk; Financial Secretary, Gertie Cortright; Treasurer, Nellie Boutelle.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS (Colored).—Little Bee Lodge No. 2511. Organized May 8, 1884, with thirty-two members. Present membership, twenty-seven. Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Present officers: P. N. G., J. W. Britten; N. G., J. Simms; E. S., W. D. Smith; T., C. McGruder; N. F., F. Shoots; P. N. F., J. H. Washington; Adv., H. Wells.

KNIGHTS OF THE GLOBE.—Mizpah Garrison No. 159. Organized February 22, 1898, with sixty charter members. Present membership, sixty-three. Meets first and third Tuesdays in Pythian Temple, North Cherry street. First officers: S. J., James O'Brien; J. W., A. Bartlett; President, A. J. Cline; Vice President, F. W. Calkins; Commander, Fred Peterson; Lieutenant Commander, William Wagoner; Ensign, W. H. Olson; P. M., A. Sutphen; Adjutant, J. F. Greta. Present officers: S. J., F. W. Calkins; J., J. F. Greta; President, James F. Derry; Vice President, Fred Peterson; Commander, C. G. Wollet; Lieutenant Commander, J. M. Edwards; Ensign, R. B. Parker; P. M., F. W. West; Adjutant, E. A. Tate.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—Galesburg Tent No. 150. Organized December 26, 1894, with forty charter members. Present membership, forty-four. Meets first and third Wednesdays in American Hall. First officers: P. C., G. S. Chalmers; C., C. T. Salisbury; Sergeant, T. A. Orr; Record-keeper, R. N. Shaw; F. K., George N. Hamilton; Chap., W. W. Smith. Present officers: P. C., T. C. Bowes; C. W., W. Smith; L. C., C. C. Sandberg; Rec. and Fin. K., G. S. Chalmers; Sergeant, Elmer Warfel; Physician, Dr. G. S. Chalmers.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES (AUXILIARY TO KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES).—Galesburg Hive No. 118. Organized January 22, 1897, with twenty-four charter members. Present membership, forty-three. Meets first and third Wednesdays in American Hall. First officers: P. L. C., E. W. Schaffer; L. C., E. E. Goettler; L. L. C., M. G. Hinman; L. R. K., H. L. Doll; L. F. K., A. A. Gray; L. Physician, E. Hertig. Present officers: P. L. C., M. G. Hinman; L. C., F. D. Warnock; L. L. C., I. A. Welch; L. R. K., H. L. Doll; L. F. K., H. E. Bates; L. Physician, A. A. Gray.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Myrtle Lodge No. 100. Organized April 12, 1882, with thirty-three charter members. Present membership, one hundred and sixteen. Meets Wednesday evenings in Pythian Temple, North Cherry street.

First officers: P. C., B. Lindburg; C. C., J. O. Frost; V. C., H. McHann; P., C. M. C. Burns; K. of R. & S., N. E. Johnson; M. of Ex., E. L. Thorsen; M. of F., C. L. Hedell. Present officers: C. C., David Dyke; V. C., Emil Dyke; P., J. A. White; M. of Ex., J. O. Frost; M. of F., N. P. Swenson; K. of R. & S., C. O. Peterson. Ezel Lodge No. 127. Organized August 8, 1884, with twenty-seven charter members. Present membership, fifty. Meets Thursdays, in Ezel Castle Hall, No. 12 Main street. First officers: P. C., S. D. Cole; C. C., C. L. Hubbell; V. C., B. J. Huff; P., E. O. Clark; M. of Ex., A. G. Humphrey; K. of R. & S., D. S. Hecker. Present officers: C. C., Henry Swanson; V. C., E. J. Ebby; P., E. C. Dewein; M. of Ex., E. E. Chambers; M. of F., W. I. Phelps; K. of R. & S., D. S. Markley. College City Lodge No. 433. Organized April 26, 1888, with sixty-seven charter members. Present membership, two hundred and four. Meets Monday nights in Pythian Temple, North Cherry street. First officers: C. C., P. M. Booth; V. C., W. G. Edens; P., S. A. Wagener; M. of Ex., Henry Gensert; M. of F., J. W. White; K. of R. & S., F. A. Dean. Present officers: C. C., H. A. Norton; V. C., J. A. McKinney; P., W. H. Foster; M. of Ex., N. Mallick; M. of F., H. S. McCabe; K. of R. & S., R. W. Sweeney.

DRAMATIC ORDER KNIGHTS OF KHORASAN (SUPPLEMENTARY TO KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS).—Nabathæan Temple No. 5. Organized February 19, 1896, with sixty-one charter members. Present membership, one hundred and seventy-five. Meets second Monday evenings, in Pythian Temple, North Cherry street. First officers: V. S., Charles J. Kelley; R. V., H. E. Parker, Jr.; G. E., L. R. Maddox; Mahedi, W. A. Anderson; Menial, James C. O'Brien; Secretary, F. A. Dean; Treasurer, F. R. Gadd. Present officers: V. S., W. P. Brown; R. V., M. J. Dougherty; G. E., James A. McKinney; Mahedi, H. A. Norton; Menial, H. L. Ingersol; Secretary and Treasurer, N. Mallick.

RATHBONE SISTERS (AUXILIARY TO KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS).—Marguerite Temple No. 7. Organized April 15, 1892, with thirty-three Knights and twenty-three Sisters. Present membership, twenty-seven Knights and thirty-six Sisters. Meets first and third Thursdays in Pythian Temple, North Cherry street. First officers: P. C., Lulu Longbrake; M. E. C., Belle Quinlan; E. S., Irene Mathews; E. J., Mattie Boyd; M. of T., Roma Snowball; M. of

R. & C., Francis Gebhart; M. of F., Minnie Steluritz. Present officers: P. C., Laura Whitam; M. E. C., Phoebe Campbell; E. S., Eva Messplay; E. J., May Dewein; M. of T., Rosa Johnston; M. of R. & C., Grace Downing; M. of F., Bertha French.

MASONS.—The spacious quarters of the order are on the third floor of the Matthew's block, where all meetings are held. Galesburg Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, organized in November, 1861, with ten charter members. Present membership, one hundred and seventy-five. Meets second and fourth Mondays. First officers: E. C. J. A. Thompson; G., G. C. Lanphere; C. G., J. W. Spaulding; P., A. G. Hibbard; Treasurer, Sydney Myers; Recorder, A. C. Danaker. Present officers: E. C., H. W. Holmes; G., C. W. Postelwait; C. G., C. C. Craig; P., C. Burkhardt; Treasurer, J. L. Burkhalter; Recorder, J. H. Calkins. Galesburg Council No. 14, Royal and Select Masters. Charter granted to Monmouth, December 5, 1864, and transferred to Galesburg February 15, 1892. Eighteen charter members. Present membership, thirty-eight. First officers: T. I. M., W. R. Hoyle; Deputy, H. L. Wilbur; P. C. of W., R. C. Haines; M. Ex., J. H. Calkins; Recorder, H. W. Carpenter. Present officers: T. I. M., W. R. Hoyle; P. C. of W., E. H. Merrill; C. of the C., A. Jacob; C. of the G., L. Dyke; Treasurer, J. F. Anderson; Secretary, H. W. Carpenter. Galesburg Chapter No. 46, Royal Arch Masons. Organized October 2, 1858, with ten charter members. Present membership, one hundred and seventeen. Meets first Wednesday. First officers: H. P., J. W. Spaulding; K., George C. Lanphere; Scribe, Caleb Finch; Treasurer, R. H. Whiting; Secretary, A. C. Danaker. Present officers: H. P., H. W. Holmes; K., John N. Stater; Scribe, J. H. Calkins; Treasurer, J. F. Anderson; Secretary, W. O. Lovejoy. Alpha Lodge No. 155, A. F. and A. M. Reorganized October 3, 1854. Present membership, one hundred and sixty. Meets first and third Fridays. First officers: W. M., J. P. Spaulding; S. W., S. Dolbear; J. W., J. P. Fuller. Present officers: W. M., C. T. Holmes; S. W., C. E. Gottschalk; J. W., C. B. Johnson; Treasurer, P. N. Granville; Secretary, C. E. Dudley. Vesper Lodge No. 584, A. F. and A. M. Organized October 17, 1868, with thirteen charter members. Present membership, one hundred and seventy-four. Meets second and fourth Thursdays. First officers: W. M., R. Bleasoun; S. W., J. M. Morse; J. W., D. Greenleaf; Treasurer, C. E. Baldwin; Secretary, J. McFarland.

Present officers: W. M., D. E. Woodford; S. W., G. W. Tapp; J. W., E. E. Chambers; Treasurer, J. F. Anderson; Secretary, E. B. Rhodes.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR (AUXILIARY TO THE MASONS).—Violet Chapter No. 235. Organized October 5, 1893, with sixteen charter members. Present membership, ninety. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings. First officers: W. M., M. Strickler; W. P., J. C. Fletcher; A. M., S. M. Dove; Secretary, W. A. Fraser; Treasurer, R. R. Strickler. Present officers: W. M., Nellie Boston; W. P., R. R. Strickler; A. M., Sarah Davidson; Secretary, Estelle Anderson; Treasurer, M. Treadwell. Patron Chapter No. 18. Organized September 12, 1893, with fourteen charter members. Present membership, thirty. Meets first and third Tuesdays. First officers: W. M., M. F. Washington; W. P., J. W. Davis; A. M., M. Davis; Treasurer, L. Henderson; Secretary, M. McCook. Present officers: W. M., Mrs. Fannie Washington; W. P., Mrs. Carrie McKinsey; A. M., Mrs. Rachel Milburn; Treasurer, Mrs. Annie Searles; Secretary, Mrs. Josie Mason.

MINER OF HONOR LODGE.—Galesburg Shaft No. 7. Organized June 7, 1898, with thirty charter members. Present membership, forty. Meets second and fourth Mondays, at residences of members. First and present officers: President, G. F. Conley; V. P., C. W. Fee; Clerk, Dr. J. F. Corbin; Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Fee; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. F. Corbin.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Oakleaf Camp No. 92. Organized April 27, 1885, with thirty-five charter members. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-four. Meets first and third Mondays in A. O. U. W. Hall. First officers: V. C., David Spence; W. A., J. A. Westfall; E. B., A. D. Aiken; Clerk, M. C. Loomis; Physician, D. W. Aldrich. Present officers: V. C., J. R. Cunningham; W. A., E. C. Dewein; Banker, G. D. Tuttle; Clerk, M. L. Gebhart. Galesburg Camp No. 667. Organized August 10, 1888, with twenty-eight charter members. Present membership, three hundred and twelve. Meets second and fourth Thursdays in K. of P. Hall, North Cherry street. First officers: V. C., A. H. Blick; W. A., W. B. Loomis; E. B., C. E. Bancroft; Clerk, H. A. Dobson; Physician, J. F. Percy and R. I. Law. Present officers: V. C., E. P. Holcomb; W. A., W. A. Gebhart; Clerk, O. W. Walkup; E. B., John P. Evans; Physicians, E. V. D. Morris and O. I. Searles.

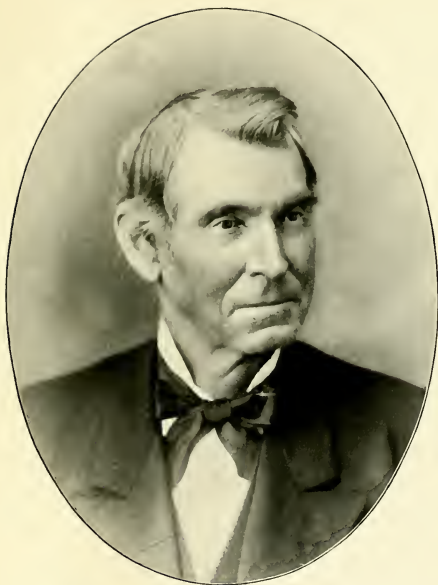
KNOX COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF MODERN WOODMEN.—Organized April 18, 1895, with delegates from six camps. Present membership, eighteen camps, representing 1,892 members. Meets second Tuesday in February, in Galesburg. First officers: President, J. Faumliner, Abingdon; V. P., John McCrea, Victoria; Secretary, J. F. Temple, Galesburg; Treasurer, M. E. Smith, East Galesburg. Present officers: President, W. D. Patty, Oneida; V. P., J. P. Evans, Galesburg; Secretary, J. F. Temple, Galesburg; Treasurer, H. Hohendorf.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA (AUXILIARY TO MODERN WOODMEN).—Woodbine Camp No. 445. Organized August 22, 1896, with twenty-nine charter members. Present membership, sixty-five. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings in American Hall. First officers: O., Mrs. Harriet Hippert; V. O., Mrs. Lella Temple; Secretary, Mrs. Ina Barton; Receiver, Rachel Dewein; Physician, Dr. E. V. D. Morris. Present officers: O., Mrs. Grace Evans; P. C., Mrs. Lulu Holcomb; V. C., Mrs. Harriet Sweeney; Recorder, Mrs. Hattie Mair; Receiver, Mrs. Harriet Anderson.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD.—Organized May 27, 1897, with forty-five charter members. Present membership, seventy-five. Meets first and third Monday evenings in Swanson's Hall. First officers: M., J. A. Westfall; V. M., S. W. Martin; Secretary, W. E. Coffman; Banker, Ephraim Sharps; Physicians, Drs. O. I. Searles, George Chalmers and E. V. D. Morris; Attorney, George N. Hamilton. Present officers: W. M., Dr. O. I. Searles; W. V. M., Mrs. E. I. Harris; W. S., Dr. A. Watson; W. B., Dr. George S. Chalmers; W. Physicians, Drs. O. I. Searles and George S. Chalmers; W. Attorney, W. T. Smith.

NATIONAL UNION.—Galesburg Council No. 680. Organized March 7, 1894, with twenty-five charter members. Present membership, fifty-two. Meets first Mondays over Carey's book store. First officers: Ex. P., A. T. Wing; P., H. E. Parker, Jr.; V. P., C. C. Flynn; S., W. A. Peterson; R. S., E. J. Dickson; F. S., B. S. Carpenter; Treasurer, R. M. Kimber; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. L. Shepard. Present officers: Ex. P., J. W. White; P., A. T. Wing; V. P., A. C. Anders; S., W. A. Peterson; R. S., C. M. Hunt; F. S., T. S. Brown; Treasurer, R. M. Kimber; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. L. Shepard.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—College City Council No. 1000. Organized February 7, 1889, with



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nineteen members. Present membership, forty-eight. Meets in Castle Hall, K. of P., 12 East Main street, second and fourth Mondays. First officers: R., F. F. Cooke; V. R., G. J. Sauter; P. R., G. P. Rosenau; Or., J. W. Boltz; Secretary, George E. Norine; Treasurer, S. Frohlich. Present officers: R., John W. Barry; V. R., J. F. McCarthy; P. R., C. H. Geisler; Or., George Geuss, Jr.; Secretary, O. W. Walkup; Treasurer, John McLernon; Medical Examiners, Drs. F. P. Tyler and L. R. Ryan.

ROYAL CIRCLE.—Galesburg Circle No. 160. Organized May 8, 1899, with fifty charter members. Present officers: W. R., Mrs. Fannie A. Blazer; P. W. R., C. W. Carr; W. A., N. O. Johnson; Secretary, J. E. Maley; Treasurer, R. C. Matheny; Medical Examiners, Drs. O. I. Searles, John Corbin and R. C. Matheny.

TRIBE OF BEN HUR.—Galesburg Court No. 50. Organized February 8, 1897, with thirty-one charter members. Present membership twenty-five. Meets second Mondays. First officers: P. C., Joseph Benedict; C., J. F. Hamilton; T., Rev. G. B. Stocking; S., Gust Peterson; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. B. Harvey. Officers last elected: C., E. W. Searle; T., Mrs. E. W. Searle; S., J. F. Hamilton; Medical Examiner, Dr. Gray Taggart (deceased).

SELECT KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.—Garfield Legion No. 77. Organized May 30, 1894, with eighteen charter members. Present membership, fifty-five. Meets at No. 12 Main street Friday evenings. First officers: P. C., E. B. Rhodes; C., T. C. Bowes; V. C., John Doran; L. C., W. S. Duval; Recorder and Receiving Treasurer, Otto L. Fooker; Treasurer, V. B. Giddings. Present officers: P. C., C. E. Lundberg; C., T. C. Bowes; V. C., C. A. Rosenberg; L. C., A. W. Engstrand; Recorder, B. Jordan; Recording Treasurer, G. A. Johnson; Treasurer, W. S. Duval.

McWADE AUXILIARY.—Organized September 21, 1894, with fourteen members. Present membership, twenty-two. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 12 Main street, first and third Mondays. First officers: W. P., Mrs. L. Doran; W. P. P., Mrs. P. Duval; W. V. P., Mrs. N. Tyler; Jr. V. P., Mrs. Katie Parker; W. Secretary, Mrs. Dora Mott; W. Treasurer, Mrs. F. L. Parker. Present officers: W. P., Mrs. Fannie Carmody; W. P. P., Mrs. F. L. Parker; W. V. P., Miss Tillie Anderson; W. Jr. V. P., Mrs. T. C. Bowes; W. Secretary, Miss Julia Johnson; W. Treasurer, Mrs. Polly Duval.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

—Organized September 24, 1894, with twenty-eight charter members. Present membership, forty-eight. Meets second Sunday and fourth Monday, in C. T. A. S. Hall. First officers: President, W. F. Stanton; Vice President, J. W. Flynn; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Naley; Financial Secretary, E. F. Tobin; Treasurer, M. D. Franley. Present officers: President, W. P. Brown; Vice President, Hugh Mattimore; Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Norton; Financial Secretary, E. F. Tobin; Treasurer, Thomas Keefe.

LADIES' AUXILIARY; LADIES' TEMPERANCE AID SOCIETY.—Organized January 6, 1895, with twenty charter members. Present membership, forty. Meets first Mondays in C. T. A. S. Hall. First officers: President, Mrs. A. T. Chittenden; Vice President, Mrs. M. Graham; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Slatery; Secretary, Miss Lizzie O'Connell. Present officers: President, Miss Kittie Maloney; Vice President, Mrs. O. L. Brockway; Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Donahue; Secretary, Miss A. Botsford.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—Svea Lodge No. 315. Organized January 17, 1878, with twenty-seven charter members. Present membership, seventy-five. Meets Friday evenings, in Swanson Hall. First officers: C. T., D. L. Peterson; V. T., Emily C. Peterson; Secretary, C. H. Peterson; Treasurer, Minnie O. Peterson. Present officers: C. T., James Smith; V. T., Myrtella A. Smith; P. C. T., Annie Gordon; Secretary, Charles Charleston; Treasurer, Amanda Holmes. Fidelity Lodge No. 103. Organized December 4, 1879, with thirty-four charter members. Present membership, forty-five. Meets Thursday evenings, in Skandia Hall. First officers: C. T., L. F. Tate; P. C. T., Dr. Tate; V. T., Mrs. George Alden; Secretary, Charles Gray; Treasurer, L. A. Greenwood. Present officers: C. T., Miss Bertha Wachs; P. C. T., Theodore Johnson; V. T., Mrs. R. T. Williams; Secretary, Miss Mamie Nelson; Treasurer, R. T. Williams. Skandia Lodge No. 817. Organized January 6, 1896, with forty-four charter members. Present membership, one hundred and seventy. Meets Wednesday evenings in Skandia or Vittum's Hall. First officers: L. D., E. P. Nelson; C. T., Olof Nelson; P. C. T., Fred Borg; V. T., Miss Minnie Briggs; Secretary, Claus Johnson; Treasurer, C. J. Erickson. Present officers: L. D., E. P. Nel-

son; C. T., Martin Herslow; P. C. T., Claus Johnson; V. T., Christine Anderson; Secretary, Charles Hawkinson; Treasurer, Oscar Rydell.

TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.—Galesburg Temple No. 7. Organized January 28, 1881, with twenty-five charter members. Present membership, forty-three. Meets first and third Saturday nights in Svea Hall. First officers: W. C. T., O. B. Folger; W. V. T., W. F. Bailey; W. R., James Hamblin; Treasurer, T. B. Van Schaack. Present officers: W. C. T., T. B. Van Schaack; W. V. T., Mrs. R. J. Doudna; W. R., J. L. Wilcox; W. F. R., Miss Lizzie Orton; W. T. R., Miss Bessie Chambers.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—James T. Shields Post No. 45, Department of Illinois. Organized August 8, 1877, with twenty-nine members. Present membership, one hundred and fifty. Meets second and fourth Thursdays in American Hall. First officers: C. Rowley Page; S. V. C., James Holt; J. V. C., D. W. Bradshaw; Q. M., Charles B. Hyde; Secretary, L. S. Lambert; Adjutant, S. F. Flint. Present officers: C., I. C. Preston; S. V. C., Robert E. Ervin; J. V. C., E. I. Harris; Q. M., Miron Rhodes; Surgeon, L. S. Lambert; Adjutant, L. C. Way.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS (AUXILIARY TO G. A. R.).—James T. Shields Post No. 121. Organized August 16, 1888, with twenty-three charter members. Present membership, forty-four. Meets second and fourth Thursday afternoons in American Hall. First officers: President, Mrs. Emily R. McCullough; Secretary, Mrs. Ella Brandshaw; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Green. Present officers: President, Mrs. Mary Effner; S. V. P., Mrs. Jennie Martin; J. V. P., Mrs. Marietta Ervin; Secretary, Mrs. Stella Dudley; Treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Blazer.

ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.—John A. Logan Council No. 10. Organized June 6, 1892, with twenty-eight members. Present membership, seventy-five. Meets Friday evenings in American Mechanics Hall, 347 East Main street. Purpose: Patriotic, beneficial and fraternal. First officers: C., W. E. Byers; V. C., J. H. Matthews; Recording Secretary, Ernest Bainter; Treasurer, M. W. Boone. Present officers: C., R. M. Marsh; V. C., W. I. Phelps; Recording Secretary, J. H. Bowles; Treasurer, Samuel Cherry.

AUXILIARY, DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY.—Quaker Lady Council No. 1. Organized June,

1895, with forty-four members. Present membership, fifty-one. Meets Friday afternoons, in American Hall. First officers: C., Mrs. Nellie Compton; A. C., J. H. Culver; V. C., Mrs. F. M. Campbell; A. V. C., Charles Zetty; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Byers; Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Regnar. Present officers: C., Mrs. Stauffer; V. C., Mrs. Will Walters; Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Compton; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Culver.

UNION VETERANS' UNION.—Phillip Sidney Post No. 10. Organized January, 1898, with forty-five charter members. Present membership, seventy-seven. Meets first and third Thursdays, in Memorial Hall, County Court House. First officers: Colonel, W. F. Bailey; Lieutenant Colonel, W. E. Ward; Major, H. A. Allen; Surgeon, W. F. Tait; Quartermaster, E. C. Ferry; Adjutant, J. P. Hamblin. Present officers: Colonel, W. E. Ward; Lieutenant Colonel, I. C. Preston; Major, H. A. Allen; Surgeon, W. F. Tait; Quartermaster, E. C. Ferry; Adjutant, C. W. Fee.

AUXILIARY, WOMAN'S UNION VETERANS' UNION.—This post existed a short time, but there have been no meetings since the Spring of 1898.

LABOR UNIONS.

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.—Organized July 8, 1892, with about thirty-two members. Present membership, about eighty. Each local labor union is entitled to five delegates in the assembly, one delegate being elected every six months for a term of thirty months. Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings, in Assembly Hall, corner of Main street and Boone's avenue, where most of the unions hold their meetings also. First officers: President, A. M. Everly, Cigarmakers, No. 200; Vice President, J. Forsyth, Tailors, No. 169; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, George Gallerno, Typographical, No. 288; Financial Secretary, W. E. Harry, Bricklayers, No. 12; Treasurer, D. Nolan, Tailors, No. 169. Present officers: President, H. Holborn, Bricklayers, No. 12; Vice President, J. C. Tate, Carpenters, No. 360; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Edward A. Tate, Typographical, No. 288; Financial Secretary, A. Gustafson, Painters, No. 29; Treasurer, D. Nolan, Tailors, No. 169. The committee chairmen are: On Complaints and Abuses, W. E. Cleveland, Broommakers, No. 15; Legislative and Co-operative Industries, D. Nolan; Tailors, No. 169; Labels, H. F. Beetham,



Gustaf Hawkinson

Painters, No. 29; Printing, N. J. Sjodin, Tailors, No. 169.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.—Organized in February, 1897, with thirty-six charter members. Meets first and third Tuesdays in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, Mrs. H. C. Thompson; Vice President, Mrs. E. Ayton; Secretary, Mrs. L. B. Johnson; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Donnelly. Present officers: Vice President and Acting President, Mrs. M. J. Donnelly; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Baker; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Donnelly.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Federal Union No. 7155. Organized October 3, 1898, with seven charter members. Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, W. R. Boyer; Vice President, W. P. Brown; Secretary, W. E. Cleveland; Financial Secretary, O. W. Hudson; Treasurer, W. E. Turney. Present officers: President, W. R. Boyer; Vice President, William McNamara; Secretary, W. E. Cleveland; Financial Secretary, George Leidy; Treasurer, Harry Holborn.

BOILERMAKERS' UNION NO. 59.—Organized February 18, 1892. Ratified national consolidation with Iron Shipbuilders, and branch number changed to 87, October 19, 1893. Charter members, sixteen. First officers: President, C. J. Kelly; Secretary, J. S. McCarthy; Treasurer, P. J. Tobin. This union has been inactive during the past year.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.—Union No. 12. Organized December 14, 1891. Meets second and fourth Fridays in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, Arthur Andrews; Vice President, M. E. Sweeney; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Truedson; Financial Secretary, Milton Bushong; Treasurer, E. J. Zetterholm. Present officers: President, Harry Holborn; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Harris Hallsten; Financial Secretary, Gus Rundquist.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.—Division No. 63. Organized January 17, 1865, with twelve charter members. Meets first and third Sundays in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: C. E., Samuel Hollett; F. E., Stephen Randall; S. E., Barney Wagoner; F. A. E., J. A. Slocum; S. A. E., J. R. Burtch; T. A. E., Ephram Jenny. Present officers: C. E., Henry Reem; F. E., C. C. Boyer; S. E.,

Robert Allen; T. E., Martin Squirea; F. A. E., F. E. Brooks; S. A. E., E. D. Wooda.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS OF AMERICA.—Union No. 29. Organized December 28, 1891, with thirty members. Meets first and third Mondays, in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, C. Peterman; Recording Secretary, H. R. Lindoft; Financial Secretary, O. Durant. Present officers: President, Adolph Gustafson; Vice President, Peter Lavine; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Lohmar; Financial Secretary, Joseph Jacobson.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN NO. 24.—Organized August 11, 1884, with twenty charter members. Meets second and fourth Sundays in A. O. U. Hall. First officers: Master, C. E. Judge; Vice Master, L. M. Waggoner; Secretary, Ed. F. O'Shea; Financier, P. Tarpy; Conductor, A. B. Tolbert. Present officers: Past Master, H. I. Clark; Master George C. Robbins; Vice Master, B. F. Shadley; Financier E. L. Robinson; Secretary, J. A. Hardine.

LADIES' AUXILIARY SINCERITY LODGE NO. 6.—Organized January 19, 1891, with twenty-five charter members. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays. First officers: M., Mrs. J. Boyles; V. M., Mrs. L. W. Rogers; Treasurer, Edith Meredith; Secretary, Emma Lanphere. Present officers: M., Mrs. Sue E. Van Arsdale; V. M., Mrs. Alice Shadley; Treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Robinson; Secretary, Mrs. Jessie M. Burke.

CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.—Union No. 200. Organized March 22, 1883, with seven charter members. Meets first and third Friday evenings in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, V. Weiss; Vice President, Ed. Tomlin; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Williams; Financial Secretary, C. Zelst. Present officers: President, B. D. Soffield; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. T. Gray.

GALESBURG WORKINGMEN'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE.—Organized in April, 1899. Membership consists of union laborers and their friends. It is a political union. Officers: President, H. C. Smalley; Secretary, Edward A. Tate.

INTERNATIONAL BROOMMAKERS' UNION.—Broommakers' Union No. 15. Organized August 14, 1895, with seventeen members. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: Presi-

dent, Samuel Cherry; Vice President, Oscar Swanson; Secretary, W. R. Boyer; Treasurer, E. A. Swanson. Present officers: President, Samuel Cherry; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Johnson.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.—Galesburg Lodge No. 213. Organized October 16, 1891, with eighteen members. Meets third Tuesday evening, in Svea Hall. First officers: P. M. M., Charles Erickson; M. M., D. S. Markley; Recording Secretary, John Hammerstrom; Treasurer, G. L. Anderson. Present officers: P. M. M., M. E. Holmes; M. M., August Johnson; Financial Secretary, Andrew Lanström; Recording Secretary, Emil Eloff; Treasurer, John Johnson.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF JOURNEYMEN HORSESHOERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—Journeymen's Union No. 61. Organized February 7, 1898, with eleven charter members. Meets first and third Fridays in Trades Assembly Hall. Officers: President, Charles Gray; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Herman. This union has not been working for several months.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA.—Local Union No. 169. Organized April 1, 1891, with thirty-six members. Meets in Trades Assembly Hall third Thursday evening. First officers: President, James McKornak; Vice President, Albert Joneson; Treasurer, C. J. Isaacson; Recording Secretary, D. Nolan. Present officers: President, August Johnson; Vice President, N. J. Sjordin; Recording Secretary, C. J. Isaacson; Financial Secretary, Charles Peterson; Treasurer, Victor Wahlholm.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.—Galesburg Division No. 83. Organized July 25, 1883, with forty-six members. Meets second and fourth Sundays in Swanson's Hall. First officers: C. C., E. H. Belknap; A. C. C., W. O. Salisbury; S. & T., W. S. Dewey. Present officers: C. C., Charles Fuhrman; A. C. C., Henry W. Dozah; Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Smith; Correspondent, E. S. Kimball.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.—Galesburg Division No. 15. Organized January 14, 1892, with twenty-five charter members. First officers: President, Mrs. O. N. Marshall; Vice President, Mrs. J. H. Weidenhamer; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Smith. Present officers: President, Mrs. M. O. Waggoner; Vice President, Mrs. W. H. Bowling; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. T. Waters.

RETAIL CLERK'S NATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—Local No. 202. Organized September 23, 1897, with forty charter members. Meets second and fourth Mondays in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, N. P. Swenson; Financial Secretary, W. T. Hinman; Recording Secretary, Kathryn O'Connor; Treasurer, Addie Lundberg. Present officers: President, E. E. Velander; Financial Secretary, F. A. Brown; Recording Secretary, George Sanderson; Treasurer, Edward McKamy.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 288.—Organized March 16, 1891, with seventeen charter members. Meets first Thursday evening in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, O. W. Walkup; Vice President, J. V. Beatty; Financial Secretary, J. A. Walters; Recording Secretary, C. F. Calson; Treasurer, B. H. Swan. Present officers: President, A. A. McKeighan; Vice President, George G. Ewing; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, O. W. Walkup; Recording Secretary, C. A. Roberts.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.—Carpenters' Union No. 36. Organized January 3, 1890, with twenty-one charter members. Meets first and third Tuesdays in Trades Assembly Hall. First officers: President, J. O. Renier; Vice President, E. T. Cooper; Secretary, L. P. Jones; Treasurer, Chris Gelsler. Present officers: President, William Holmberg; Vice President, Edward Lofgren; Recording Secretary, John Miller; Financial Secretary, C. J. Johnson; Treasurer, John E. Newstrom.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

CLIO CLUB.—Organized in September, 1894, with limited membership of fourteen. Purpose, mental improvement, thorough study of history, and charitable work. First officers: President, Mrs. A. E. Larkin; Vice President, Mrs. A. J. Perry; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. George Galarno. Present officers: President, Mrs. A. J. Perry; Vice President, Mrs. W. F. Bentley; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. L. R. Ryan.

EUTERPEAN CLUB.—Organized February 25, 1891, with twenty-five charter members. Present membership, twenty-five. Purpose, cultivation and promotion of musical interest among members. First officers: President, Miss Mae Price; Vice President, Mrs. B. F. Reinmund; Treasurer, Mrs. May Matthews Dick; Secretary, Mrs. Will Phillips. Present officers: President, Mrs. C. C. Craig; Vice President,



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Mrs. H. A. Norton; Secretary, Miss Ada Comstock; Treasurer, Mrs. James R. Howe.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB.—Organized January 23, 1892, with twelve members. Present membership, sixteen. Purpose, Intellectual improvement and cultivation of free interchange of thought. First officers: President, Mrs. E. Q. Adams; Vice President, Mrs. Francis Carey; Secretary, Mrs. H. L. May; Treasurer, Mrs. J. T. McKnight. Present officers: President Mrs. C. A. Webster; Vice President, Mrs. J. C. Fahnestock; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Nash; Treasurer, P. F. Brown.

HAWTHORNE CLUB.—Organized November 8, 1890, with twenty charter members. Present membership, twenty-five. Purpose, to study literature and history. First officers: President, Louise Tryon; Vice President, Gertrude Chapin. Present officers: President, Gertrude Chapin; Vice President, Harriet Adams; Secretary, Mrs. J. P. Cushing; Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Percy.

HOLMES CLUB.—Organized February 11, 1893. Present membership, twenty-three. Purpose, mutual counsel and improvement, general education, charitable and literary work, making a specialty of the study of the American poets. First officers: President, Mrs. S. M. Henderson; Secretary, Mrs. W. N. Young. Present officers: President, Mrs. Alida E. Boydston; Vice President, Harriet E. Bates; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Alma Bronson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lillie J. Jackson.

MOSAIC CLUB.—Organized in July, 1894, with twenty members. Present membership, twenty-five. Purpose, to study history, art and literature. First officers: President, Alice Stewart; Vice President Mrs. Fannie Watson Plain; Secretary, Grace Lass; Treasurer, Bertha Davis. Present officers: President, Mrs. Ann Matthews Beadle; Vice President, Martha Scott; Recording Secretary, Blanche Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Janet Craig; Treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Watson Plain.

MOTHERS' CLUB.—Organized in September, 1897, with eight members as a neighborhood meeting, without officers. Purpose, mutual sympathy and counsel, and the instruction of the members in the general principles of child training and domestic science, and the united effort toward disseminating these principles throughout the city. Present membership, twenty-five. Present officers: President, Mrs. H. E. Bates; Vice President, Mrs. Frank Fowler; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. P. G. Wright.

TOURIST CLUB.—Organized in October, 1895. Charter membership limited to sixteen. Present membership, twenty-two. Purpose, to study travel, history and art. First officers: President, Mrs. H. M. Chase; Vice President, Mrs. E. E. Gunnell; Secretary, Mrs. G. L. Price; Treasurer, Miss Bertha Davis. Present officers: President, Mrs. H. T. Fowler; Vice President, Mrs. A. C. Roberts; Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Weeks; Treasurer, Miss Julia Carr.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.—Organized September 22, 1881, with twenty-one charter members. Present membership sixty-four. Meets first Tuesday and third Sunday in Svea Hall. First officers: County Delegate, William Twobig; President, J. J. O'Connor; Vice President, T. F. Clark; Financial Secretary, P. J. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, M. G. Kennedy; Treasurer, John Moore. Present officers: County President, J. W. Barry; County Vice President, J. H. Graham; President, M. G. Kennedy; Vice President, J. W. Graham; Financial Secretary, W. E. Hannan; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, C. A. Roberts; Treasurer, John McLernon.

LADIES' AUXILIARY TO A. O. H.—Disbanded during past year.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF GALESBURG.—Organized August 31, 1897, on a basis of two hundred members. Purpose, to afford business men an opportunity to concentrate their efforts and influence in forwarding such movements as shall tend toward the advancement and prosperity of the city. First officers: President, P. F. Brown; Vice President, Solomon Frohlich; Treasurer, John G. Vivion; Secretary, Phillip S. Post. Present officers: President, E. P. Williams; Vice President, Solomon Frohlich; Treasurer, John G. Vivion; Secretary, H. A. Smith.

GALESBURG BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.—Organized March 17, 1885. Leases fourth and fifth floors of Fraternity Block. Purpose, social intercourse and recreation. First officers: President, T. J. Hale; Vice President, Clark E. Carr; Secretary, J. K. Mitchell; Treasurer, G. P. Hoover. Present officers: President, J. K. Mitchell; Vice President, J. F. Anderson; Secretary, J. O. Frost; Treasurer, W. W. Washburn; Steward, F. D. Bellows.

GALESBURG MONITOR UNION.—Organized November 30, 1896, with ten charter members. Present membership, three hundred and forty-

eight. Meets Tuesdays in American Hall. Purpose, to Americanize, educate, elevate, and advance the best interests of the Swedish element of the American people. First officers: Monitor, Albert Johnson; Vice Monitor, O. P. Wenquist; Secretary, A. B. Pierson; Treasurer, Frank Sandberg. Present officers: M., A. B. Pierson; V. M., Dr. M. W. Olson; Recording Secretary, Pontus Nelson; Financial Secretary, S. P. Weinberg; Treasurer, Frank Sandberg; P. M., F. Edward Anderson.

GALESBURG MUSICAL UNION.—Organized January 9, 1899. Purpose, the study of classical musical productions and the presentation of the same. Present membership—active, seventy-five; honorary, one hundred and ten. First officers: President, H. E. Arnold; Vice President, L. H. Jelliff; Treasurer, Mrs. L. H. Jelliff; Secretary, L. R. Maddox. Present officers: President, H. E. Kellogg; Vice President, Mrs. G. H. Perrin; Treasurer, W. A. Armstrong, Secretary, L. R. Maddox.

KNOX COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.—Organized July 27, 1897, with forty-two charter members. Present membership, forty-seven. Purpose, to promote fellowship among members and to facilitate the administration of justice. Meets Monday preceding first day of each term of Circuit Court. First officers: President, A. M. Brown; Vice President, C. S. Harris; Secretary and Treasurer, W. T. Smith; Historian, J. B. Boggs. Present officers: President, C. S. Harris; Vice President, E. J. King; Secretary and Treasurer, W. T. Smith; Historian, J. B. Boggs.

THE RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF GALESBURG.—Organized in June, 1891, with twenty-two charter members. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-four. Meets fourth Thursday in Association rooms, 118 East Main street. Purpose, to foster and maintain a permanent social feeling between the retail merchants of Galesburg, to correct trade evils, and to publish annually a rating book, giving every one their honest commercial standing. First officers: President, C. E. Lanstrum; First Vice President, Robert McKay; Second Vice President, A. J. Cameron; Secretary, J. W. Hammond; Treasurer, John Oberg. Present officers: President, C. E. Lanstrum; First Vice President, G. B. Churchill; Second Vice President, J. P. Anderson; Secretary, R. G. Roadstrum; Treasurer, J. W. Hammond.

THE SOANGETAHA CLUB.—Organized July 8, 1895, with eight charter members. Present

membership, one hundred and ninety. Purpose, mental and social enjoyment. Organization has a club house at Lake George, east of city. First officers: President, E. S. Gunnell; Secretary and Treasurer, R. J. Howard; Directors, A. E. Jacobi, J. G. Beadle and H. C. Spear. Present officers: President, L. W. Sanborn; Secretary and Treasurer, R. J. Howard; Directors, W. E. Phillips, H. M. Chase and Wilfred Arnold.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

By Mrs. B. F. Arnold.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Galesburg, was organized in the First Congregational Church, March 6, 1874. A series of enthusiastic temperance meetings, under the direction of Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, had been held and a Red Ribbon Club of men and a Women's Union Temperance Society had been formed. This society afterwards voted to become an auxiliary to the State Women's Christian Temperance Union. At the present time it is an incorporated society, under that name. The following persons were first elected officers: President, Mrs. M. Wait; Vice President, Mrs. J. H. Sherman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Hurd; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Little; Treasurer, Mrs. Job Swift.

The first practical work of the society was the circulation of a petition to the Common Council praying for the closing of saloons on election day, April 6, 1874. An anti-license petition was also circulated, which received hundreds of signatures. A committee of ladies was appointed to attend the polls on election day. The temperance ticket was triumphant and the Mayor, Hon. G. W. Brown, supported by the council, refused to grant saloon licenses. According to statistics furnished by the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, the shipments of liquor in the months of May and June, 1874, fell off, as compared with those of 1873, by one hundred and fifty-two barrels of beer and forty-one barrels of whiskey, while those of alcohol were only half as great.

Weekly Gospel temperance meetings were held, and a juvenile temperance society organized by Miss Mary Allen West, under the name of the Band of Hope.

On March 9, 1875, it was voted to establish temperance coffee rooms, the first being located in the Allen building and formally opened to the public by a supper and reception on May 10. The use of this room for twenty-five years was given



W. C. Hoessel

to the society in March, 1878, by the owner, Mr. Sheldon Allen, in consideration of the payment of a nominal rental of twenty-five cents a year in addition to all taxes and assessments.

Mrs. Wait served the society as its President for four years, and was succeeded, in 1878, by Mrs. M. L. Hyde.

The personnel of the society at its beginning was strong, and its impress was felt in every line of work in which it engaged. No local history could fully or truthfully represent the sentiment of the times, which failed to mention the names of some of those whose character was so strongly impressed upon the temperance movement of the years succeeding the crusade. Energy and wisdom—tempered by God's grace and a consecrated purpose to help make the world better—mark the records of those times.

Mrs. Wait, the first President, was a singularly Godly woman, whose sudden death left the city full of mourners, and who had provoked no word of adverse criticism.

Miss West, of whom it was said "the State has produced no other woman who has rendered it such signal service," served the city during the Civil War as President of the Soldiers' Aid Society. She was the first teacher of the first school for colored children in Galesburg, and the County Superintendent of Public Schools for several years. The State claimed her as President of the W. C. T. U. until she was elected editress of the "Union Signal," which position she filled until she was sent as a temperance missionary to Japan. The Lord called her from an earthly to a heavenly service from the home of a loved friend and pupil, in December, 1892. Her favorite motto of "Grace, Grit and Gumption" expressed the governing principle of her life, and her influence and example still inspire her sisters to faithful effort.

Many others—capable, efficient, zealous toilers—have carried the work forward, and last year the Galesburg Union, in point of membership, was the banner Union in the Tenth Congressional District.

The especial lines of work which have been carried on in recent years are the teaching of the Sunday School lesson and the holding of a Gospel service every Sunday in the county jail. A column of temperance items has been furnished weekly to one or both of the city's daily papers. An employment bureau has been in operation for several years, and many girls have been furnished with work, and not a few homes with efficient help. A room is furnished

in the Free Kindergarten building, where needy women and girls can secure a night's lodging. A Woman's Exchange was carried on until there seemed no longer any need for an enterprise of that character. Money is raised and given for any object which promotes the cause of temperance.

A monthly mothers' meeting is held, attended mainly by women whose children are pupils at the Free Kindergarten, and a social evening, with devotional exercises and refreshments, help to give to their daily lives a fresh impulse and a regeneration of hope.

The rooms of the organization, on Prairie street, are open headquarters for the dissemination of all kinds of temperance information, and for the general advancement of the cause. A lady is always in charge, to welcome strangers and offer them rest and refreshment. Many are the sin-stricken, troubled ones who seek this haven, confident of sympathy and help.

Although located in a city where saloons are licensed by law, the trust bequeathed to the society has been sacredly kept, and it may be said, without fear of successful contradiction that the interests of temperance are preserved before the public, that the community is better, the true development of the city advanced, the best interests of the youth preserved, and Christianity itself rendered more efficient, because of the influence radiating from the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

HOSPITAL AND SANITARIUM.

The medical institutions of the City of Galesburg are two in number, the Galesburg Hospital and the Sanitarium.

The former is controlled by an association of subscribing members, which was formed at a public meeting held on the evening of April 24, 1891, pursuant to a call. The next evening a committee, appointed for that purpose, named the following directors: Forrest F. Cooke, presiding officer of the Assembly, ex-officio, J. T. McKnight, Loren Stevens, Asa A. Matteson, Mrs. C. C. Merrill, Max J. Mack, E. A. Bancroft, Mrs. Samuel McCullough, Nela Nelson, James O'Connor, Mrs. E. C. Stone, John Lass, Robert Chappell, Fred R. Jelliff, Mrs. Swan Anderson and Mrs. J. M. Barden. During the next month the Board organized with these officers: J. T. McKnight, President; Mrs. E. C. Stone, Vice President; Loren Stevens, Treasurer; Miss Mary Scott, Secretary. On July 4, 1893, the commodious and beautiful building situated on Semi-

nary street, just north of Losey, was thrown open to the public and the following day the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. The structure, with the equipment, cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, and nearly all the rooms were furnished and maintained by churches or other organizations. Membership in the Hospital Association is secured only by subscription. A Board of Trustees, elected by the association at the annual meeting, held in May, manages the affairs of the institution, which is now regarded as absolutely necessary to the city's well being. The present officers are: Loren Stevens, President; A. J. Perry, Vice President; Alfred Olson, Treasurer; Miss Mary Scott, Secretary.

It was originally known as the "Cottage Hospital." In 1898 the name "Galesburg Hospital" was substituted. The city appropriates the sum of one hundred dollars monthly towards its support.

The Sanitarium is located at 325 Division street. Its director and proprietor is Dr. A. G. Humphrey, who began his work here in 1861, on a very modest scale. Returning to the city in 1866, after an absence of two years, he established his present sanitarium on a farm on the Knoxville road. In 1891, he erected and equipped the building which he now occupies. The Hygeio-Therapeutic system is practiced. The house is fitted with all modern conveniences and has accommodations for about twenty patients.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Few subjects for thought more deeply and genuinely interest the reflective mind than does the history of men and events. It may be that abstractly considered, the narrative of stirring public events has more attraction for the average reader than the less thrilling stories of the individual life of the men and women whose deep devotion to duty, capability for ignoring self, and faithful performance of each task, as it comes to hand, render possible the writing of the more glowing page of general history. Yet the concrete is but the aggregate result of individual effort. Just as the lines and features of many faces go to make up the composite photograph, so the acts and characters of men leave their impress upon the plate behind the lens of history. In other words, history is condensed biography, while "biography is history teaching by example."

It is well, sometimes, to go deeper than is possible under generalization, and to trace the hopes and fears, the achievements and failures, the ambitious and discouragements, that engrossed the attention of those who have made history. It is for this reason that in the following pages, and in others that succeed them, there are gathered, with such condensation as the limits of the work render necessary, the details of the life story of many of those prominent citizens whose courage and energy have gone far toward placing Knox County and Galesburg in their present position of eminence.

Here are the pioneers, who left ease and comfort to found a new settlement and establish a seat of learning in the West. Here, too, may be read the lives of their descendants and followers—many of the latter coming from beyond the sea—who have emulated their virtues and builded wisely and well upon the foundation which they had laid. Most of the early settlers have passed away, rich in a treasure not of earth, yet leaving memories which will ever be held in reverence and which it is the aim of

such volumes as this to preserve and perpetuate. Among these biographical memoirs may be found mention of those who imparted the first impulse to trade; of mechanics and inventors who have aided in promoting the manufactures of the county; of financiers, who have rendered possible the development and marketing of its natural resources; of educators, clergymen, physicians and lawyers, whose influence upon the intellectual life and moral growth of a young community it is not easy to over-estimate; and not a few of those who, not seeking fame, are content with the approval which comes from a sense of duty well performed, and who, as a class, constitute the very bulwark of a well ordered democracy.

It is to such men as these that city and county alike owe the magnificent development which half a century has witnessed. Colleges have been built, church spires, pointing heavenward, symbolize, in architectural form, the faith and aspirations of the people; and trade has stretched its arms across the fertile prairies to gather in the products of the farm for shipment over the iron-shod highways of commerce. Such achievements as these form an enduring monument to the men whose faith, energy and perseverance have rendered possible the accomplishment of such magnificent results.

JOSIAH BABCOCK.

Josiah Babcock, son of Josiah and Sarah (Pettinill) Babcock, was born in Andover, New Hampshire, August 22, 1823. His paternal grandfather, who had the same name, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, July 6, 1752. His maternal grandfather was Amos Pettinill; the time and place of his birth are unknown. His father, who was also named Josiah, was born in Andover, New Hampshire, September 21, 1791, and his mother, Sarah Pettinill, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, September 21, 1797.

Josiah Babcock, the third of the same name



R. W. Hunt—

in the line, was not reared in affluence. His early years were spent among the stern and rugged hills of his native state. His education was obtained in the common schools and in Hampden Academy, Maine. He was not broadly educated, but was thoroughly trained in those branches necessary to a practical business life. In his boyhood days he worked in the lumber camps on the Penobscot river in Maine. When only eighteen years of age, he ran a saw mill for his father. He continued in this work for five years, when he came West, reaching Peoria, Illinois, in 1846. Here he was engaged in a wholesale house of general merchandise for Moses Pettingill. After two years of service, he bought an interest in the firm and became a junior partner. He conducted this business successfully for several years, when he sold out and came to Galesburg in 1852. His first partnership here was with Warren Willard in a store of general merchandise. He soon sold out and engaged in the hardware business with Reed and Stilson under the firm name of Reed, Babcock and Stilson.

Mr. Babcock continued in this business, almost uninterruptedly, until the day of his death, which occurred September 1, 1897, at the age of seventy-three. He first bought Reed's and Stilson's interest and ran the business in his own name. He then sold out to Calkins and Wilcox, which firm existed but a short time. He next took Mr. Reed as a partner under the firm name of Reed and Babcock. This copartnership lasted until Mr. Reed's death, and then it was changed to Babcock and Pierpont. This last copartnership continued until the retirement of Mr. Pierpont in 1893. Then Mr. Babcock continued the business in his own name.

Mr. Babcock was prosperous in every relation of life. He started almost alone in the world and became a man of wealth. He possessed ability and was always noted for his honesty of purpose. He had no high aspiration for the honors of office, but was contented with the simplicity of home life and with the duties devolving upon him as a citizen. He took his position in the ranks of toilers working in the interest of the city, and earned the reputation of a man whose word is law and whose acts are just and right. His views were broad, charitable, and intelligent; and his life was a blessing to the community in which he lived.

Mr. Babcock always took an active interest in the prosperity and welfare of the city of his adoption. Every line of business and every project which his judgment approved received his cordial support. He encouraged the establishment of the Electric Power and Motor Company, and was a part owner and director. For thirty years, he was a director in the Second National Bank of Galesburg, and for many years its Vice President. He was always regarded as one of its most trustworthy guardians and managers.

He was a friend of education. He believed not only in the common school system but in higher institutions of learning. He was a staunch supporter of Knox College, and for many years was

one of its trustees. His discretion and judgment, as a member of its Executive Committee, were appreciated and acknowledged.

Politically, Mr. Babcock was a republican, but in no sense a partisan. No man ever exercised the right of suffrage in a freer spirit than he. He voted for measures, not men. In religious faith, he was a Congregationalist and a deacon in the church for many years.

He was wedded in Hampden, Maine, November 7, 1853, to Catherine Wheeler, daughter of Willard Wheeler, who was once a sea captain. To them were born three children, Alice, wife of W. J. Pierpont, living in Crescent City, Florida; William W.; and Josiah, who is engaged in the hardware business in the store building formerly occupied by his father.

NEWTON BATEMAN, A. M., LL. D.

(See pages 37 and 38.)

A. W. BERGGREN.

August Werner Berggren is emphatically a self-made man. He has risen from the service of an apprenticeship to exalted stations of honor and trust. He was born in Amots Bruk, Ockelbo Socken, Sweden, August 17, 1840, and is the son of Johan and Karin (Hanson) Berggren. His father was a self-educated man, winning his way to success by his shrewdness and native ability. He was a great reader, but he learned his most valuable lessons in the school of experience. He held several minor offices and looked after cases in courts, administering estates and the like. For thirteen years he ran a flouring mill. Afterwards he purchased a farm on which he lived until he emigrated to this country in 1856.

Mr. Berggren is an example of the accomplishment of much in spite of limited educational advantages. He attended the village schools in Sweden, until he was 14 years of age, living at the same time on a farm.

Then he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade. The contract drawn by his father provided that for the first three years he should work for his master without remuneration; for the fourth year he was to receive thirty-five riksdaler; and for the fifth, forty (a riksdaler being about equal to 27 cents in American money). The father was to furnish the cloth for the tailor to make the apprentice's clothing. In case of the death of the apprentice during the first year of his apprenticeship the father should pay the tailor fifteen riksdaler. When the father decided to emigrate to this country he was obliged to pay the master tailor fifty riksdaler for the release of his son.

Mr. Berggren first came to Oneida, and then went to Victoria, where he found employment in the tailoring establishment of Jonas Hallstrom, at eight dollars a month and board and washing for one year.

He then came to Galesburg and worked at his trade, where opportunities were presented. In 1860, he moved to Monmouth, Warren County, and worked for Captain Denman, a merchant tailor of that place. About the close of the war,

he returned to Galesburg and became a solicitor of life insurance.

During this time he devoted considerable attention, with fair success, to music. He played the violin, became a leader of string bands in Galesburg and Monmouth, and arranged music for the same.

Mr. Berggren has no military record. At the first call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion he went to Knoxville and joined the Swedish company, commanded by Captain Holmberg. Two companies were there: one composed of Americans; the other, of Swedes. The former was mustered into service; the latter, disbanded. He then went to Monmouth, where he remained until his return to Galesburg in 1864.

Mr. Berggren has held many important offices. In 1869, he was elected Justice of the Peace in the City of Galesburg. While holding that office he was nominated by the republican convention for the office of Sheriff, and elected in the Fall of 1872. With great credit, he held the office for four terms, and his books and reports are spoken of to this day as models worthy of imitation. In 1880, while yet Sheriff, he was nominated and elected Senator from the Twenty-second District, composed of Knox and Mercer counties. Four years afterwards, he was re-elected from the new district, composed of Knox and Fulton counties. When the Senate was organized in 1887, he was chosen President pro tempore of that body. On May 1, 1889, the Governor appointed him Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, which position he resigned to take active supervision of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, with principal offices in this city.

His public spirit is fully shown by his connection with various public enterprises, such as the Galesburg Stoneware Company; The National Porefyord Company; The Galesburg Paving Brick Company; the Galesburg National Bank, having been a Director of the same since its organization. He was a member of the Berggren and Lundeen firm, later the J. A. Lundeen Company, and still later the Berggren Clothing Company. From its organization, for twenty years, he was President of The Covenant Mutual Life Association, and for the last two years has been its Treasurer, still holding that position.

Mr. Berggren is both an Odd Fellow and a Mason, joining the former order in 1868; the latter, in 1869. He is a member of the several Masonic bodies in this city, and in the Order of Odd Fellows has taken a very active interest, filling every office of the subordinate bodies and the principal offices of the Grand Lodge. He was Grand Master and presided over the deliberations of the Grand Lodge at Danville, Illinois, in 1880, and represented the Grand Lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Berggren has broadened his life and added greatly to the storehouse of information by quite extensive travel. He has visited almost every State in the Union, and in 1882, took an extensive trip through England, France, Bel-

gium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, and Ireland. His charities have been of a practical kind. He has given to the Swedish M. E. Church and parsonage, to several other churches, Knox College, Lombard Gymnasium, and Cottage Hospital.

His religious affiliations are with the Swedish M. E. Church, although in 1856, he was confirmed in Sweden in the Lutheran Church. He served as lay delegate to the General Conference at Cincinnati in 1880.

In politics, he is a staunch republican. He is not only a worker, but has been one of the leaders in his party.

He was married March 8, 1866, to Christina Naslund, whose parents came to this country in 1854, joining the Bishop Hill Colony. Six children were born to them, Capitola Maud, Guy Werner, Ralph Augustus, Claus Eugene, Jay Valentine, and Earl Hugo. Ralph Augustus was run over by a train of cars and killed in 1887.

JAMES B. BOGGS.

James Buchanan Boggs, Attorney at Law and Master in Chancery, was born in Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1828. His parents were John and Isabella Craig (Allison) Boggs, and were natives of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Both the father and the mother were intelligent and painstaking people and exhibited marked traits of character. They were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and seem to have inherited the stern morality of that race.

John Boggs was a physician, and at an early age, was left fatherless. He was adopted by his mother's brother, Dr. Robert Johnson, a man of wealth and influence, and under his supervision, rose to prominence. He received his medical diploma from the University of Maryland, and for thirty years practiced medicine in his native county. In the War of 1812 he was appointed surgeon of Franklin County Volunteers, and in 1819 he married Isabella Craig, daughter of William Allison.

Dr. Robert Johnson, the adopted father of Dr. John Boggs, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War from the beginning to the end. He was also one of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati, whose first president was George Washington.

J. B. Boggs availed himself of such opportunities for schooling in his youth as the district schools afforded. This preparation was supplemented by a thorough training at the academy. He studied law at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1852, was admitted to the Bar. After leaving school, he was first engaged in teaching, and afterwards took charge of the Chestnut Grove Iron Furnace. His first law practice was at Loudon and McConnellsburg. In 1856, he came to Galesburg, where has been his home ever since.

Mr. Boggs is a man of ability and of fine presence. In forming opinions, he is cautious, and is not biased by prejudicial instincts. His nature is benevolent and open, to be read of all men. To him, right doing and right living

are instinctive. The places of honor that he has been called to fill have been deservedly won. He filled the office of City Attorney in 1862-65-66-67-68-69, and was elected Alderman from 1879 to 1884. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1871 and has held the office ever since.

According to his means, he has favored every public enterprise that has been for the interest of the city of his adoption. For several years, he has been the president of the Galesburg Printing Company, and a charter member of the Homestead and Loan Association and its attorney. He belongs to the Masonic Order, though not an active member at present. He has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1849.

Mr. Boggs is a firm believer in the tenets of the Presbyterian faith and his life has always been in harmony with that church. All its laws and ordinances are to him sacred and these he has kept blameless. His political affiliations are with the republicans. Although his time is employed principally in the Chancery Court, yet he has never failed to do his duty as a worker for the success of republican principles.

He was united in marriage at Galesburg, October 5, 1858, to Susan Cornella Weeks, daughter of Benjamin Weeks. Eight children were born to them, three of whom are living, Isabel Allison, Elizabeth Wharton (Dunn), and Henry Hurd.

AARON BOYER.

Aaron Boyer was born in York County, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1833. In 1839, he moved with his parents, Daniel and Rosana Boyer, to Indiana, where he attended the district school until twelve years of age, obtaining only a meager education. About this time, he met with an accident, which eventually caused his total blindness. However, as soon as he was able to labor, his parents being poor, he was obliged to assist his father in the distillery business, in which he soon became proficient. At the age of fifteen, his father sent him from home to superintend a distillery for an acquaintance. His labor here was too great for his strength and education. Besides, the making of whiskey was distasteful and repulsive. After remaining eight months, he returned home, asking God's help to keep him from such an unworthy occupation. This resolution was the cause of his leaving home and starting out to make his own way in the world. After many unsuccessful efforts to obtain work, he was finally employed for the season by the Miami Canal Packet Company (J. A. Garfield being at the same time an employe of this company), in driving a team on a canal packet. In the Fall of 1849, he was so badly crippled with rheumatism that he had to seek other employment. It was while thus disabled that he learned to make brooms.

In 1850, he was engaged with a surveying party on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, which was the second railroad running out of Cincinnati, Ohio. But the inclement weather so aggravated his rheumatism and affected his eyes, which had never recov-

ered their strength, that he was forced to give up all kinds of labor. At the age of seventeen, he became totally blind. But this boy's ambition could not be overcome, even by so great a calamity as this. He began making brooms at East Germantown, Indiana, where his parents then lived. In a short time, he had become so proficient in this work that he was appointed foreman of the broom shops at the School for the Blind at Indianapolis, where he remained for one year.

In 1853, he married Elizabeth Buck. To them was born one son, who died in infancy, the mother dying soon after. October 3, 1858, he married Sarah Harper in Wayne County, Indiana, where from 1855 to 1864, he was engaged in the manufacture of brooms, his first purchase of broom corn aggregating but five dollars, he obtaining credit for two dollars of this amount. He then moved to Crawford County, Illinois, where he carried on the same business, until he came to Elmwood, Illinois, in 1866. In 1868, he went to Galesburg, locating in a small frame dwelling house with a factory fifteen by thirty feet. From this small beginning, has grown up a large and successful business, which he carried on until 1897, when he leased his plant and is now retired. In 1893 he bought about twelve thousand dollars' worth of broom corn within thirty-six hours time.

Mr. Boyer, by his indomitable perseverance, transformed his little broom shop into a large manufactory, making from 15,000 to 18,000 dozen brooms annually. He has also invented and had patented some useful broom machinery. Twice his factory has been destroyed by fire—once with no insurance. The present factory was built in 1882, and is sixty by ninety feet, two stories high. It is filled with the latest and most improved machinery. He has also built a fine brick residence with all modern improvements.

Mr. Boyer's second wife died in 1875, leaving three sons and one daughter, Charles H., Andrew J., William R. and Ola B.

July 10, 1877, he married Julia E., daughter of John and Bethan (Lee) Mitchell, who were among the early settlers of Galesburg, coming from New York, about 1840. By this marriage, Mr. Boyer has had four children,—one son and one daughter dying in infancy. The two sons now living are Abel and Orrin E.

Mr. Boyer is an active member of the Methodist Church, and during his long business career, has earned for himself the friendship and respect of all with whom he has come in contact, either in business or in a social way.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Samuel Brown was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, April 23, 1826. He was the son of Samuel and Jane (Bell) Brown; the father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Kentucky; the mother, who was of Welsh-Irish ancestry, was a native of New Jersey; they were married in Butler County, Ohio, March 12, 1807; he was a soldier in the War of 1812 and drew a soldier's warrant. This worthy couple moved

from Butler County, Ohio, to Whitewater, Indiana, then to Montgomery County, Indiana, where they lived twelve years, and from there, in the Fall of 1834, to Rio Township, Knox County, Illinois. The next Spring they bought land in Henderson Township (Section 6), and although there were settlers all around them, neighbors were generally three miles apart. They were both members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Brown held the office of deacon. In politics, he was a democrat. They died in Warren County, Mr. Brown, September 10, 1856, aged seventy-four, Mrs. Brown, May 12, 1863, nearly eighty-three years of age. They had nine children, Elizabeth, Esther, Mary, Benjamin, Allen S., Nancy, Jane, Samuel and John. All lived to enter upon married life, except John, who died at the age of ten, but only Samuel and Benjamin are now living. The parental grandparents of Samuel Brown were John and Esther (Crossley) Brown.

Samuel Brown attended school only nine months, but nevertheless became a well-read, self-educated man, one of the best informed and most intelligent in his township. It was not until after he was married, that he learned to read and write, acquiring this and much other knowledge from the teachers who boarded in his family.

November 6, 1845, in Mercer County, Illinois, Mr. Brown married Elizabeth Miller. Six children were born to them, Abraham Miller; Jacob Edward; William W., deceased; Jennie, deceased; Nannie and Ella. Abraham M. graduated from Lombard University in 1870; he is a lawyer, having been admitted to the Bar in 1872; in 1876, he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. Jacob Edward is a farmer and stock-raiser in Rio Township. Jennie married Milton L. Overstreet; died, 1892. Nannie is the wife of J. L. Overstreet. Ella married Nathaniel G. Scott, who died in August, 1898; they had three children, Preston Brown, Notely Miller, and Mary deceased. Mrs. Scott was educated in the Galesburg High School, graduating in the class of 1877.

Mr. Brown was only twenty years old when he married and settled on his farm of 80 acres on Section 30, Rio Township. This farm he improved, and was so successful that he added to the original until the home farm now consists of over 600 acres. To his wife is due equal credit for the accumulation of this fine property. Although she was a most delicate woman, she was an excellent housekeeper and manager. In the month of August, 1870, at great sacrifice to himself, he left his prosperous farm and moved to Galesburg for the purpose of educating his children. Mr. and Mrs. Brown celebrated their Golden Wedding in 1895, one of three golden weddings in the family; it was a notable occasion.

In religion, Mr. Brown is a Universalist. In politics, he is a democrat, and has held a number of local offices, such as Justice of the Peace, which office he held for about twelve years, School Director and Trustee, Road Commissioner and Supervisor.

DWIGHT W. BUNKER.

Dwight W. Bunker was born November 4, 1846, in Mentor, Ohio. He was the son of Samuel and Silvia (Walton) Bunker and received from them great care and instruction during his boyhood years. He was educated in the common schools, and from them acquired that mental discipline which fitted him for the business of life. When only two years of age, his parents came to Henderson, Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their days. Young Bunker had a strong desire to be a soldier, and when only fourteen years old he enlisted at Wataga in Company K, Forty-first Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Lead Mine Regiment," October 20, 1861. He belonged to Captain B. F. Holcomb's Company and was its youngest member. He was at the capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson, and saw the stars and stripes planted in triumph on their heights. He fought at the bloody battle of Shiloh, and was terribly wounded there while standing near the color-bearer. His left arm was shattered, his left side was lacerated, and a bullet struck his shoulder, which was never removed. He was left, as though dead, on the field of battle. But life was not wholly extinct, and he was removed to a tent where he remained several days without even the covering of a blanket. For six weeks he lay in the death-ward of the hospital, looking at the ghastly forms of the dead and dying around him, with scarcely a ray of hope of recovery. His father, learning of his condition, removed him to his home, and thereby, probably, saved his life. These frightful wounds were the cause of his early death, and it may be truly said that Dwight W. Bunker died for his country.

As soon as he had sufficiently recovered, he was anxious to engage in business. From 1864 to 1873, he was employed on the Union Pacific Railroad. At the close of his service with this company, he engaged in trade for himself, opening a shoe store on Main street in Galesburg. This business he conducted with success until his death.

Dwight W. Bunker was an excellent citizen. He was patriotic, loving, and kind, and discharged every obligation not grudgingly, but cheerfully. He was benevolent and charitable according to his means, and was no laggard in the performance of good deeds. In every organization to which he belonged, he was regarded by his associates as an efficient working member. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in May, 1897, was elected Junior Vice Commander of Illinois. He was Colonel on the staff of General-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler, receiving the appointment November, 1894. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County at the time of his death, and by them, resolutions of respect and condolence were passed.

In his religious belief, Mr. Bunker was a Congregationalist. In his political faith, he was a republican, and labored earnestly for the cause of that party.

He was married, May 31, 1873, to Mary Isabell



Albert Hurd

Carpenter, daughter of Asaph N. and Mary E. (Winterbottom) Carpenter. Along the paternal line of her ancestors, is found Thomas Carpenter, her great-grandfather, who was born in Massachusetts. Her great-grandmother was Cloa Carpenter, born in the same State. Her grandfather was Asaph Carpenter, born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and her grandmother was Caroline Carpenter, born in the same town.

Her maternal line of ancestors reaches back to her great-grandfather, Peter Carpenter, and to her great-grandmother, Nancy Carpenter, both born in Massachusetts. Her grandfather was Lease Winterbottom, a native of England, and her grandmother was Sarah Lewis, born in Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunker had but one child, Dwight Carpenter, who married Vina Penn. They have one child, Carrie Isabell.

CAPTAIN JAMES L. BURKHALTER.

Captain James L. Burkhalter, son of David and Mary Ann (Marks) Burkhalter, was born in Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1835.

The Burkhalters are Swiss and came originally from the Canton of Berne. The name, which signifies "Keeper of the Castle," is very common in Switzerland. Ulrich Burkhalter came to this country in 1732, and on August 11, took the oath of allegiance in William Penn's Colony. He purchased three hundred acres of land in Burks County (now Lehigh), in Whitehall Township, just north of Allentown. It was here that the father of Captain Burkhalter was born.

Ulrich had a son Peter, who was Captain Burkhalter's great-great-grandfather, and who possessed the landed estate of his father. He was a man of prominence. He was naturalized in 1761; was County Commissioner in 1776; was a member of the State Convention the same year; was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for several terms; and was a Representative in Congress from 1791 to 1794. He was also Captain of a company of the Northampton Association, and saw active service during the Revolution in the Jerseys. Peter Burkhalter died in 1806. He had a son whose name was John Peter, and the latter had a son whose name was Henry, the grandfather of James L. Henry was the father of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity—six sons and six daughters. The third son, David, was the father of Captain Burkhalter.

Captain Burkhalter's life is full of incident and interest. Both his patriotism and his manhood have made him a man of mark. The "War Governor," Richard Yates, appointed him recruiting officer under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers. He recruited Company "G" of the Eighty-third and Company "F" of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. He then enlisted as a private in Company "F" and was elected Captain.

Under this rank, he commanded his company through its many campaigns. He was detailed

for various other duties, such as building bridges and roads. As Provost Marshal and later as Inspector General by appointment of General George H. Thomas, he served on staff duty under Generals McCook, Fearing, Morgan, Davis, and Slocum. He campaigned in very many different States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia,—and was one of "Sherman's Bummers" in that famous march through Georgia to the Sea. At the close of the war, he took part in the grand review of the armies at Washington.

Alongside the Captain's military record, his civil record is worthy of mention. He has held various public offices, such as Police Magistrate and Town Clerk in Macon, County Treasurer of Knox County for eleven consecutive years, and Supervisor from the City of Galesburg for five terms. In January, 1883, he was elected president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which position he still holds.

His political creed is republican. He is strictly a party man. He is an uncompromising believer in republican principles, and he follows them to the end. His religious creed is broad, and his impulses are benevolent. He is a believer in the righteousness of good works.

Captain Burkhalter was married to Martha E. Adie, December 2, 1858. To them were born eight children: Charles F., Henry L., James W., Desdemona, John D., Nellie L., Robert P., and Alvin P.

COLONEL CLARK E. CARR.

Colonel Clark E. Carr was born at Boston Corners, Erie County, New York, May 20, 1836. He was the son of Clark M. and Della (Torrey) Carr. His parents were intelligent and painstaking people, and gave their children all the advantages possible in those days. His mother died when he was three years old, and is buried at Boston Corners. When he was nine years old, his father married Fanny Le Yau, who became a devoted and affectionate mother to the children. The family came West around the Lakes, in March, 1850, landing in Chicago. Here teams were purchased, and they made their journey in "prairie schooners" to Henry County, Illinois, locating on a farm near Cambridge. In the Autumn of 1851, the family removed to Galesburg, where the father and his second wife lived and died.

Colonel Carr's paternal ancestry reaches back to Caleb Carr, who died while Colonial Governor of Rhode Island, and to Rev. John Clark, who was driven out of the Massachusetts colony for preaching the Baptist doctrine. Like Roger Williams, John Clark went to Rhode Island, then a wilderness, and afterwards became its Governor. The Colonel's great-grandmother was a Miss Clark, descended from Governor John Clark, and Clark has been the Christian name of his grandfather, of his father, of himself, and of his son.

Colonel Carr's early educational advantages were of the better sort, and he judiciously and wisely improved his opportunities. He attended

the district school in the village of his nativity, until he was eleven years of age. He then went to Springville Academy, Erie County, New York, where he remained two years. At fourteen he arrived in Galesburg. Immediately, he entered Knox Academy and afterwards the Collegiate Department of Knox College, leaving at the end of the Sophomore year to commence the study of law. He first entered the Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, and subsequently, the Albany Law School, graduating in 1857. His first copartnership in the practice of his profession was with Thomas Harrison, and three years later, with Hon. O. F. Price, under the firm name of Carr and Price. In March, 1861, as a just acknowledgment of his services on the stump, he was appointed by President Lincoln Postmaster of Galesburg, which position he held for twenty-four years.

Early in the War of the Rebellion, Governor Yates appointed him Colonel on his staff, and to its close, Colonel Carr performed his duties faithfully, such as assisting in the organization of regiments at Springfield, visiting the army in the field, and bringing home the sick and wounded. Governor Yates said that no man outside of the army did more efficient service. He was constantly active, also, in the interest of the government, in awakening by his speeches throughout Illinois, a patriotic and living public sentiment; often speaking with Governor Yates and others in support of the State and National administration. In 1862, when an attempt was made to turn out all the republican State officers of Illinois, Colonel Carr and other patriotic men came as champions of their cause before the people, and succeeded in keeping the State Government in the control of Governor Yates and his colleagues. In September, 1863, a great mass meeting was held in Chicago for the purpose of sustaining President Lincoln in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. It was here, from the Court House steps, that Colonel Carr made one of the greatest speeches of his life. It was published in the Chicago papers and circulated throughout the country.

Colonel Carr has always shown himself to be a public spirited man.

He has held several offices in the city of his adoption. He was a delegate to the National Convention, held at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated President Lincoln. He was a delegate from the State-at-large to the National Convention in 1884, which nominated Blaine and Logan. He was a member of the committee on the platform resolutions, of which committee President McKinley was chairman.

It is almost needless to say that Colonel Carr is and always was a republican. He has spoken in almost every northern State in advocacy of republican principles. He also made many literary addresses, and his services in both the political and literary field are still in great demand. He spoke at the first meeting in favor of the Hennepin Canal, held at Ottawa many years ago, and was present at the Willard Hall meeting in Washington, and at other meetings favoring the enterprise. A great event in which

Colonel Carr bore a conspicuous part was in the organization of the Gettysburg Association. Commissioners from the several States whose soldiers had participated in that battle constituted the Association. Colonel Carr was appointed commissioner for Illinois by the Governor. The dead bodies were to be consigned to their graves, and headstones erected, before the cemetery was finally turned over to the general Government. It was this Association that invited President Lincoln and his Cabinet to be present, and Edward Everett to deliver the oration at the dedicatory exercises, and it was Colonel Carr that suggested and urged that Lincoln also be invited to speak. All these commissioners sat on the stage, when the great patriotic President delivered that celebrated address.

Colonel Carr has been honored by being called to high positions, and he has honored the positions to which he has been called.

Under President Harrison's administration, he was appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Denmark. While a conference of Consuls General, of which he was a member, was in session in Paris, he received notice from Washington of his promotion to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, in which position he represented our country at that brilliant court for four years. As Minister, Colonel Carr performed signal service in the interest of the World's Fair and for the commerce of the United States. He served his country faithfully for four years as Minister at Copenhagen, and received the highest commendations from the Government.

Colonel Carr is entitled to great credit for the part he took in inducing the Santa Fe Company to build the line of their railway through Galesburg. The company made several surveys with the design of finding the shortest practical line to Chicago. Orders were issued to adopt the line about twelve miles south of Galesburg. Through the efforts of Colonel Carr, the company was induced to prospect a line through this city, which was finally adopted upon certain conditions. While the citizens contributed generously to the work of complying with those conditions, but for the efforts of Colonel Carr, the Santa Fe Railway would have gone direct from Fort Madison to Streator, leaving Galesburg to one side.

Colonel Carr also took a deep interest in the Omaha Exposition. He was President of the Illinois commission, composed of twenty members appointed from different parts of the State. The commission erected a beautiful building on the grounds, which became a popular resort. The affairs of this commission were so well managed as to elicit the highest commendations. An unexpended portion of the appropriation of nearly \$7,000 was left in the State Treasury. For this, much credit is due to the president of the commission.

For his faithful, energetic, and effective work in support of the movement to introduce Indian corn into northern Europe as food for man, Colonel Carr was elected president of the Amer-



W. O. Lovejoy

ican Maize Propaganda, which position he now holds.

Of the family of Colonel Carr, something should be said. An elder brother, Brigadier General Eugene A. Carr, graduated at West Point in 1850. He was Major General of Volunteers during the Civil War, took part in many battles, including Vicksburg, Pea Ridge, and Mobile, and was wounded several times. Colonel B. O. Carr, another brother, served in the volunteer army during the war; another brother, Rev. H. M. Carr, was chaplain; and another brother, George P. Carr, deceased, rose to the rank of Captain. A sister, Mrs. John C. Fahnstock, is a resident of this city.

Colonel Carr was married December 31, 1873, to Grace Mills, only daughter of the Honorable Henry A. Mills, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois. Mrs. Carr is a sister of Major Stephen C. Mills, of the regular army. To Colonel and Mrs. Carr were born two children, Julia C., born April 2, 1876; and Lieutenant Clark Mills, born March 16, 1878, who served with credit during the late war with Spain, in the Ninth Illinois Regiment of Infantry.

MAURICE JAMES CHASE, M. D.

Maurice James Chase, M. D., son of Benjamin Chapman and Eliza (Royce) Chase, was born in Cornish, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, March 4, 1826. His father was a farmer, and owing to conditions induced by maternal impressions, was born into this world bereft of two important faculties—hearing and speech. His mother's domestic feelings were unusually strong, and her tender sympathies made her efficient in the care of the sick and distressed.

The first settlement of Cornish by the Chases is quite romantic. About the year 1700, George Gifford, of Massachusetts, ceded the township to Aquilla and Priscilla Chase, ancestors of M. J. Chase. They took all their personal effects in a row-boat up the Connecticut River and took possession of the ceded grant. Formerly in this township, the Chase family was very numerous. Most of the church and town offices were held by them. It was here that Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was born. It is here that he and very many of that name can trace their common ancestry.

Maurice James Chase received a thorough and practical education in the New England public schools of his time, which fitted him to enter upon a more advanced course of study at the Kimball Union Academy—an institution of national reputation. After finishing his academic course, he commenced in 1845 the study of medicine—a profession that he had selected in very early life. He was a student of the famous Dr. Dixi Crosby, who was president of the Medical Department of Dartmouth. He attended a full course of lectures at the Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont, and two full courses also, at Dartmouth. He graduated June 17, 1850, and soon thereafter settled in South Boston, Massachusetts, in the practice of his profession. Thinking that there were broader fields of usefulness and influence in the West, he came to

Indiana in February, 1854, and practiced there for two years. He then removed to Macomb, Illinois, and remained there until July, 1859, when he came to Galesburg, where he has been a successful practitioner for forty years.

Dr. Chase has earned an honorable distinction in the practice of his profession. His reputation for careful and painstaking treatment is acknowledged. His clinical instruction is full and complete, and his diagnosis of thousands of cases is a proof of his erudition and ability. As a physician, his labors have been crowned with success, and much of that success is due to the sympathy which he feels and expresses for his patients. He believes that care and attention are as important as medicine.

In religious belief, he is a Universalist. His creed is the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. He says of himself: "From my earliest recollections I have been a firm believer in prayer and communion with God, our Heavenly Father. It is a great duty and high privilege to keep and revere the first and the second great commandments of the New Testament."

Dr. Chase is a strong temperance man; nevertheless, politically, he affiliates with the republican party.

He was united in marriage to Lucy F. Crocker, March 15, 1849. There were born to them four children, two now living: Henry Maurice, born November 3, 1850, died March 5, 1854; Ella L., born December, 1853, died October, 1854; Henry Maurice, 2d, born February 9, 1860; Ella L., 2d, born March 30, 1856.

Henry M. Chase was married June 5, 1884, to Jane Ewing Phillips. They have two children: Phillips M., born April 6, 1886; and Margaret Evertson, born December 22, 1889. Ella L. Chase was married March 30, 1874, to Arthur W. Conger, who died in 1890. Three children were born to them: Lucy M., born January 22, 1875; Delia, born December 4, 1886; and Ethelne, born October 4, 1888. Her second marriage was with Hon. Howard Knowles, March 4, 1896.

GEORGE CHURCHILL.

"Sow a character and you reap a destiny."

The truth of this maxim finds abundant exemplification in the life and labors of George Churchill. There is scarcely a department inaugurated for the improvement of this city, or for the bettering of the condition of its people, without a trace of his handiwork. He has been "part and parcel" of the city of Galesburg and Knox College almost from their very inception, and their history would be incomplete and almost worthless without the embodiment of the life-work of Professor George Churchill.

Dr. Churchill, son of Norman and Anna (Eggleston) Churchill, was born in Herkimer County, New York, April 2, 1829. His father came to Galesburg early in the Fall of 1836, and purchased a ten-acre lot on West Main street, known as the "Churchill home." Into this "home" he moved with his family in 1839, where he lived and died, an honored citizen, September 20, 1886, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-

seven years. He was the son of Reverend Jesse Churchill, and was born in Hubbardton, Vermont, November 5, 1799.

The early educational advantages of Dr. George Churchill were of the kind incident to a new country. At that time, the necessities of the family and home had to be supplied and the culture of the mind was treated more as an incidental matter. However, young George's youth was given to the study of such books as were at his command, and to the contemplation of the open book of Nature for which he had an innate fondness. He entered Knox College as a student in the Preparatory department in the first year of its history. With thorough preparation, he afterwards entered the college classes and graduated in 1851.

After graduation, there was no time afforded him for recreation or rest. His first year was spent as civil engineer on the Central Military Tract Railroad, which afterwards became part of the main line of the Burlington system.

Appreciating the inefficiency of the public schools of Galesburg and vicinity, and desiring to supplant them with a better system, he next made a trip to Europe, in order to make a most thorough inspection of the Prussian schools. For this tour, he had exceptional facilities. Letters from the Secretary of State and from other influential men were given him, and he was thus enabled to gain an accurate knowledge of the Prussian system of education. On his return to Galesburg, he addressed himself to the task of arousing public sentiment in favor of an improved school system, that should, in some measure, be comparable to the one he had been studying. Not only his time and energy were lavished without stint, but his slender salary as teacher was encroached upon to secure the assistance of Honorable Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, who afterwards received the first appointment as Commissioner of Education for the United States. The co-operation of the various educational interests ultimately resulted in procuring a special charter by which the former district schools were consolidated, and the foundations of the present system, with all its essential features, were laid. The Board of Education has shown a just appreciation of Dr. Churchill's services in this direction, by naming what was called the Grammar School the "Churchill School," and by adopting, January 14, 1896, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to Professor Churchill, thus expressing our high appreciation for the efforts he made in securing a higher education for the public schools of Galesburg by a special charter, which passed the Legislature in 1859; and that we extend to him an invitation to be the guest of this Board to visit our schools and see if we have come up to his expectations, both in buildings and in teaching.

Dr. Churchill has been fully appreciated by his fellow citizens, and at their hands has held many positions of honor and trust. For thirteen years, he was a member of the Board of Education. For twenty-two years, he served in

the capacity of City Engineer. For two terms, he served as Alderman. For eight years, he was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners. For twenty-three years, he held a position on the Library Board, which position he held until his death, which occurred in September, 1899. Besides all these extra duties and labors, which were performed acceptably and well, and which demanded the meed of praise from every citizen, he filled a Professor's Chair in Knox College for the long period of forty-four years.

Dr. Churchill was born to be useful. He was born to do good. He was born especially as an educator of youth. Nobly and grandly, he fulfilled his mission. In his instruction, he was lucid and thorough, and, whatever the subject taught, he never failed to interest. Thousands of men and women, scattered over our land, as the evening shadows fall and as their wandering thoughts revert to the scenes of their school days, will picture the stalwart form of Dr. George Churchill. They will recall with deeper affection his peculiar and interesting manner of teaching and his many quaint and always instructive speeches. They will ever regard his name and Knox College as one and inseparable.

As a citizen, Dr. Churchill was deservedly popular. He was intelligent, and amiable in disposition; honorable in purpose and character; charitable towards the unfortunate; kind and loving in all domestic relations; a friend to the poor and needy; and a lover of all that makes for righteousness and is a benefit to the human race. He was a practical and consistent man and won his way by his urbanity and vigorous common sense.

In religious faith, Dr. Churchill was a Congregationalist. When sixteen years of age, he became a member of the Old First Church. At the time of his death, September 10, 1899, he was a member of its successor, the Central Church. He served forty years as deacon; twenty-five years as Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and more than twenty-five years as leader of the choir. He was also a member of the building committee of the present church structure. He was director and President of the Mechanics' Homestead and Loan Association since its organization in 1882, the assets and disbursements of which to the present time amount to two and a half million dollars.

Dr. Churchill was thrice married. His first wife was Clara A. Hurd. To them was born one son, Milton E., now Dean of the Faculty of Illinois College, Jacksonville.

His second wife was Ada H. Hayes. Of this union, one daughter and two sons were born: Mary Hayes, who died July 7, 1863; Charles E., a lawyer, in Chicago; and George B., a hardware merchant of Galesburg.

His third wife was Ellen Sanborn Watkins. One son was born to them, William David. By a former marriage, his third wife had a daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sanborn (Watkins) Wetherbee.

MERRITT M. CLARK.

Merritt M. Clark, a patriot soldier during the Civil War, was born at Manchester, Bennington



Thos. Leslie McGirr

County, Vermont, January 10, 1835. He was the youngest son of Chester and Saviah (Matteson) Clark, and was left fatherless when only eleven years of age. In 1851, he came to Galesburg with his mother, and lived here the remainder of his life.

Mr. Clark acquired the rudiments of his education in the district schools of his native State. Afterwards, he supplemented this instruction with a more thorough course of study. He matriculated in Knox College, and graduated with high honors in 1857. After graduation, he read law with the firm of Smith and Ford, and was soon admitted to practice in the courts of the State. In the Spring of 1861, a law partnership was formed with Judge A. A. Smith and E. P. Williams, which continued until 1862. Imbued with patriotic fervor, he entered the army as a commissioned officer, and served, though with impaired health, until the close of the war. His patriotism and his love for his companions in arms are shown by the following incident: A member of the law firm, in which he was once a partner, urged him to obtain a discharge from the service on account of his poor health, and with a true Roman spirit offered to take his place. He replied, that he could not ask such a favor, when his companions, suffering as much as he, could not obtain a release. Having been a partaker with them in the triumphs of battle and the shouts of victory, he could not desert them in an hour of darkness, disease, or death. With an heroic spirit and with a manly courage that did not quail in the smoke of battle, he remained at his post until victory was won.

After Mr. Clark's discharge, he returned to his home, where he remained, highly honored, until his death. Immediately, he was elected Police Magistrate, which office he filled until the Spring of 1866. He then formed a law partnership with E. P. Williams, which was dissolved in 1871 on account of Mr. Clark's ill-health. During 1871, he was elected City Attorney, which office he held for one year.

As a lawyer, Mr. Clark possessed certain eminent characteristics. He was fair and honest, and a sense of justice and equity seemed to control his actions. He was accurate and painstaking in cases at court, and his quick perceptions and versatile mind enabled him to discover the weak and strong points in trial or argument. As a soldier, he virtually gave his life to his country. Disease, contracted on the field of battle, did not quench the fire of patriotism that was burning within him, or turn him from the path of duty. His name is worthy to be enrolled on the scroll of fame with the patriots of his time. As man and citizen, he bore an unsullied character. His demeanor was pleasing, but not commanding. He was charitable in his speech and acts, and his kindly nature drew around him many friends. He lived a life full of kindness and love, and is worthy to have inscribed upon his tombstone this epitaph—an honest man.

Mr. Clark was a Congregationalist, a member of the Old First Church. His political faith was

republican. He was married September 2, 1857, to Cella A. Tinker, a daughter of Rev. Charles E. and Mary (Robinson) Tinker. Rev. Charles E. Tinker was a Home Missionary about 1840.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born seven children: Mary Ina, died in childhood; Luella M.; Chester M.; Charles T.; Jay C.; Willis J., and Alice Pauline.

CHAUNCEY SILL COLTON.

Chauncey Sill Colton was a remarkable man. His name is as imperishable as the name of the city of his adoption. A halo surrounds it, which will grow brighter and brighter, as the history of Galesburg and its early struggles shall be known and read. Without him, this city of beauty and refinement, of schools and colleges, as it is to-day, could never have been. It was he, with the aid of others, that brought the great Burlington system to this city. Without this railroad, Galesburg would be a "deserted village" on the plain. He was its chief promoter and the only director living on the line of the road for a quarter of a century, during which time the original railway, of eighty miles in length, expanded to five thousand miles. All the extensions in Illinois were made on his suggestion and insistence; and he was the first to urge its extension beyond the Mississippi. All honor is due to him for incessant labors in building up the city of his home. Like many a great man and worker for humanity, he built wiser than he knew; but future generations will enjoy the fruits of his labors.

Mr. Colton was a native of Springfield, Pennsylvania, born September 21, 1800. His parents were Justin and Abigail (Sill) Colton and were natives of Massachusetts. They lived for one year in Pennsylvania, and then returned to their New England home. Young Chauncey spent his boyhood at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, with his grandfather, whose precepts and advice did much to establish his character. He attended the academy at Monson, Massachusetts, and improved all the means of learning there given. But his large acquirements were obtained in the great school of practical experience in life.

Mr. Colton was of English descent. His American progenitor was Quartermaster George Colton, who came to this country from Sutancofield, Sussex County, England, in 1640, and settled at Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut. His grandfather, Captain Gad Colton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

In 1820, after finishing his course of study at the academy, Mr. Colton went to Monson, Maine, and resided there for ten years. But the opportunities amid the rocks, mountains, and rugged barrenness of New England seemed to him too narrow and confined. He therefore resolved to try his fortune in the Great West, then an almost unexplored wilderness. In June, 1836, he took up his abode in this city and lived here, an honored and highly respected citizen, the remainder of his life. His first occupation was in the mercantile line, in which he was eminently successful. But his chief business, of in-

terest to this section, was the buying and shipping of its staple products. He shipped the first beef and pork, the first wheat and corn from central Illinois. The route of shipments was down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, thence, by sea, to New York and Liverpool. He favored every enterprise which was for the advancement and interest of the city and State. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank, in which he was a director many years. He was also one of the founders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in which he was the largest stockholder and its first President. His money and his counsel aided much in the erection of Union Block and other buildings. He built and occupied the first house in Galesburg. He also built the first school house in the town, and paid for it himself. Some years later, the frame of the old First Church was raised, but stood uncovered for about two years, until Mr. Colton offered to complete it himself, and let the members of the society pay their subscriptions when able to do so. Indeed, from the day of his arrival to the time of his death, it would be difficult to mention a worthy enterprise that he did not favor and assist. Public spirited, high-minded, possessing great native talents and a keen judgment, he readily comprehended matters and in every undertaking, knew what was best to be done.

Although not a church member until late in life, Mr. Colton always considered churches and schools of primary importance in a community.

He was a member of the Old First Church. At the organization of the Brick Congregational Church, under Dr. Edward Beecher, he united with it and remained a communicant as long as he lived, and gave liberally for its support.

He had also a great faith in Knox College, and in the work that this institution would accomplish for the community here and for the world at large. For forty years, he was a member of the Board of Trustees, and nearly as long a member of the Executive Committee. No college ever had a more faithful worker; he labored for its prosperity and success, and gave his time and money freely. His services were ever regarded as valuable, because of his keen perception, sound judgment, and practical knowledge in all business relations.

Mr. Colton never sought office and was not a politician. In early life, he was a democrat, afterwards a free soiler, and lastly, a republican. He believed more in the politics of principle than in the politics of men.

Mr. Colton was married in Maine, January 5, 1826, to Emily H., daughter of Samuel McLanathan, of Sangerville. There were born to them four children: Harriet S. (Noteware); Sarah M., of this city; Colonel John B., of Kansas City; and Hon. Francis Colton, of Washington, D. C., formerly Consul at Venice, Italy.

In such a life as Chauncey Colton's there is much to admire and commend. His manners were simple and unaffected. He was an example of true manhood and possessed all those qualities which ennoble and dignify human nature.

He was intelligent and able to meet any emergency. He had quick perceptions, and was not easily betrayed into difficulties. He neglected no duty; he thrust aside no obligation.

MILTON LEMMON COMSTOCK.

Milton Lemmon Comstock, A. M., Ph. D., was born in Crosby Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, October 19, 1824. There is a tradition that the progenitor of the Comstock family in England was a German Baron, Kulmstock, who emigrated to that country about A. D. 1500. A village named Culmstock exists among the Down Hills, between Exeter and Taunton, and William Comstock, born in 1608, came with his wife, Elizabeth, from southwestern England to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635. Their fourth child, John, with his wife, Abigail, settled in Lyme, Connecticut. William, the third of the seven children of John, born January 9, 1669, had two children, the second of whom was William, born January 16, 1695 (Lyme Records, page 428, defective from fire). James, the eldest of William's four children, was the great-grandfather of Milton L.

The parents of Milton L., Joab and Jane (Lemmon) Comstock, were born in Ohio and Maryland, respectively; his paternal grandparents, Joab and Eunice (Willey) Comstock, were born in Connecticut; his maternal grandparents, William and Margaret (McCaine) Lemmon, were born near Armagh, Ireland; his paternal great-grandparents were James and Thankful (Crosby) Comstock, and Ephraim and Patience (Becket) Willey; on the maternal side, John and Jane (McCrear) Lemon (name so spelled originally), and Archibald and Elizabeth (Trimble) McCaine. His grandfather, Joab Comstock, came with his family from Hadlyme, Connecticut, to Ohio, in 1801, and settled in the northwestern part of Hamilton County, where he made a farm out of a dense forest; he died in Ohio in 1825, and his widow died near Burlington, Iowa, in 1858. Joab, the fifth of his children who attained maturity, was born February 9, 1804, removed to Iowa in 1839, and died in Burlington in 1882. He was a farmer, and a local Methodist preacher for nearly fifty years, a kind and faithful man. William Lemmon, Mr. Comstock's maternal grandfather, came to America in 1801, and to Ohio in 1819; he was a weaver; he died in 1851. His daughter Jane, who became the wife of Joab Comstock, father of Milton L., was born in Maryland, February 15, 1807, and died near Burlington, Iowa, in 1875.

Milton L. Comstock was the eldest of eleven children. His schooling began when he was four years of age, in a log school house, which had split logs for seats, and a stick chimney. His winters were spent in school, and his summers on the farm. After his removal to Iowa, his time was mostly occupied in improving their farm in the new country. Besides the ordinary work upon a farm, his experience included breaking prairie, making rails, riving and shaving shingles, running a shingle machine and sawmill, quarrying stone with drill and powder,



Seth H. Mearl

running a threshing machine, raising and caring for flax, and the propagation and culture of fruit trees.

At the age of twenty Mr. Comstock began a life of study and teaching. His physical welfare was assured by early training and habits of temperance, and during forty-six years of teaching he lost only three days from sickness. In September, 1844, he entered Knox Academy, Galesburg, Illinois, with a fair common school education, but never having seen an Algebra or a Latin Grammar. He studied a year with all possible diligence, for his dominant wish had been to possess knowledge. In June, 1845, he returned home, taught school, studied and taught in Yellow Springs Academy, Des Moines County, Iowa, and after two years returned to Galesburg, entered Knox College, and at the end of four years of untiring study, had conferred upon him the degree A. B., June 26, 1851.

July 30, 1851, he married Cornelia Ann, second daughter of Norman and Anna (Eggleston) Churchill, of Galesburg, formerly of Herkimer County, New York. Mrs. Comstock was born at Winfield, New York, March 17, 1831, and was a granddaughter of Rev. Jesse Churchill, minister at Winfield, who was a son of Jesse Churchill, who died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1806, and grandson of Samuel Churchill of Wethersfield. Her family, on the maternal side, can be traced to an ancestor who settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. She completed the Ladies' Course in Knox College, except one study; taught school several terms; taught in the Haynes Academy, Cherry Grove, Knox County, and sang in the choir of the "Old First" Church for thirty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have had six children, four of whom are living: Cornelia Belle, Clara Emily, Clarence Elmer, and Ada Heletia, all of whom are graduates of Knox College. Cornelia B. is the wife of Will W. Hammond, a lawyer of Peoria, Illinois, who graduated from Knox College in 1878; she is a member of the choir of Plymouth Congregational Church. Clara E. is a stenographer and Notary Public, at Peoria. Clarence E. is in charge of the Mathematical Department of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria; he is leader of the choir, deacon, and trustee of Plymouth Congregational Church. Ada H. is a member of the choir of Central Congregational Church, Galesburg.

Mr. Comstock taught three years in Knox Academy. In 1854, the degree A. M. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. In the summer of the same year, he removed to Des Moines County, Iowa, and engaged in horticultural pursuits, and during the three years spent in that occupation he was, most of the time, Editor of the Iowa Farmer. In September, 1857, he became a Professor in Yellow Springs College, Iowa. In September, 1858, he came to Knox College as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and in 1861, became Professor in that department. He discharged the duties of the position till June, 1898, when he became Professor Emeritus. In addition to the pure mathematics, he taught Astronomy, Physics, and Meteorology.

He was secretary of the Faculty for twenty years. Devoting an average of two hours a day to outside studies, he spent at least two years upon each of the following branches: Trigonometry, analytic geometry, differential calculus, integral calculus, and astronomy; he also devoted considerable time to quaternions, determinants, trilinear co-ordinates, and differential equations, and in 1879, when Lombard University conferred upon him the degree Ph. D., he did not hesitate to accept the honor from fear of being criticised for not being properly qualified.

Mr. Comstock became a member of the M. E. Church in 1840, but withdrew from that church on account of the slavery agitation, and joined with others in forming a Wesleyan Methodist Church, in 1844. He united with the "Old First" Church of Galesburg in 1851, and was elder and clerk in that church for twenty-seven years; he sang in the choir twenty-five years, and represented the church in various associations; he is now a deacon in the Central Church of Galesburg.

His writings are confined to a few articles in different mathematical journals and in newspapers, over his name and the signatures: "X. Y. Z.," "C.," "K" and "Eclème." He joined a temperance society in 1833. He has been a republican ever since that party was organized.

HON. ZELOTES COOLEY.

Hon. Zelotes Cooley sought his fortune in the West at a very early period, when Knox County contained here and there only a few hamlets and the virgin soil was almost unbroken. He was a large factor in its development and growth from the day he set foot on her soil to the moment of his death. In his manner of living, he was plain and simple and was never guilty of ostentatious display. In honesty and moral rectitude, the true dignity of his character was shown. His suave disposition and his inborn gentility fitted him especially to deal with men, and to these qualities his great success in business and in life is principally due. He had keen perceptions and a sound judgment, and could unravel the machinations and evil designs of men as by intuition. The frivolous was no part of his nature, and consequently, he took life as a serious business. He was always known for his strict honesty and his fair dealings with his fellowmen. His unyielding firmness in justice and right begat confidence, and as a result, place and honor were bestowed upon him. He honored every office that he was called to fill, because he regarded himself as a true servant of the people.

Judge Cooley came from a long line of Puritan ancestors. He was born November 10, 1808, in East Windsor, Connecticut. He removed to Glastonbury with his parents in 1816. At sixteen, he went to Hartford to learn the carpenter's trade and afterwards to Westfield, Massachusetts, and later to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1837. He next went to Philadelphia, then down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi, through Illi-

nois to La Grange. He then went to Quincy, then to Macomb and Carthage. At Carthage, he was employed to build the Court House. In 1838, he came to Knox County. With a partner, Mr. Alvah Wheeler, he built the Court House at Knoxville, drawing the plans himself. He was engaged as a contractor and builder until 1846, when he was appointed County Assessor. He was elected County Clerk in 1847 and held the office for ten years, when he commenced the practice of law.

In politics, Judge Cooley was a democrat. In religion, he was not connected with any order, but believed in the Golden Rule and in loving and serving his fellowmen. He was charitable, always bestowing his means judiciously whenever a worthy object was presented. His several bequests to St. Mary's at Knoxville, and to the hospital, Knox College, and the Universalist Church at Galesburg sufficiently attest the character of his benevolence and charities.

He married Miss Julia A. Hanks, of Connecticut in 1833. Of this union, two daughters are still living—Mrs. David W. Bradshaw and Mrs. Samuel L. Charles.

REV. JOSEPH COSTA.

Rev. Joseph Costa, O. C., R. D., was born October 15, 1823, in Pettinengo, Province of Biella, about thirty miles northeast of Turin, Italy. His father's name was Antonio Costa, and his mother's, Angela Maria Facio. His father was occupied in land-industries, and was also employed in running a tailoring establishment.

There were four brothers in the family, of whom Joseph was the youngest and the only one in the ministry. The others followed other professions. The family records go as far back as six hundred years from the present time. Some of the members along the line were priests.

Father Costa received the first rudiments of letters and music in his native town. Subsequently, he entered a college called "Bachette," and began his studies of Latin under Rev. Professor W. Scaglia. Later on, he pursued his studies in classics in the city of Biella, and after an interval of two years of rest, he began his course of philosophy in the College Melerio Rosmini in the city of Domodossola under Professor Parma, continuing for two years. Having passed his examination in philosophy and being a member of the Order of Charity, he applied himself, under able professors, to the study of Divinity in the Rosminian Institute at Stresa on the borders of Lago Maggiore.

In 1851, as a member of the order, he was sent by the General, the Rev. Antonio Rosmini, to the English Missions belonging to the same order. In this, his new country, he reviewed his theology under Professor Caccia and prepared for the reception of Holy Orders.

On February 18, 1853, he was examined and ordained Priest in the Church of Oscott College, by the Rt. Rev. Bernard Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham. As a priest, he labored for eleven years in Great Britain, either doing parish work or preaching at missions or teaching in college.

In 1864, at the request of Dr. Yunker, Bishop at Alton, Illinois, he was sent by the General of his order to work in that Bishop's diocese.

In the United States, the field of his labors was chiefly in Illinois—Springfield, Jacksonville, El Paso, Lincoln—and finally in 1877, he was sent to Galesburg by Dr. John L. Spalding, first Bishop of Peoria, for the special purpose of establishing Parochial Schools. From that date to the present time, his labors have been devoted to the wants and improvements in that city for the Catholic population.

Since his arrival here, Father Costa has worked earnestly and faithfully for the upbuilding of the church to which he belongs. In the Spring of 1878, the erection of St. Joseph's Academy was commenced, and in the Autumn of 1879, it was opened for use, with about ten teachers and four hundred pupils. Stevens and Parry, of this city, were the builders. The cost of the building, including heating apparatus and excluding furniture, was \$16,858.13.

The convent contiguous to the Academy was erected partly by Jacob Westfall, of Peoria. Failing to complete the contract, the building was finished under the direction of Father Costa. The work was commenced in 1880 and finished in 1881. It cost \$11,388.52.

The ground upon which Corpus Christi church stands cost \$4,885. The contract of the building was given to Matthias Schnell, of Rock Island. It cost, including heater, seats, bell, etc., \$38,611.43. Corpus Christi dwelling cost \$5,500, including heating apparatus.

St. Mary's Primary, on the corner of Fourth and Seminary streets, cost \$2,500, without the furniture.

The lot on which Corpus Christi Lyceum stands was purchased for five thousand dollars. The building and furniture cost about \$42,000. It was commenced in 1891 and finished in 1894. This edifice is private property of the Order of Charity in this country.

Father Costa has done much in the erection of buildings in this city. For that purpose and the benefit of his church, he has expended more than \$125,000. In the work of his hands, he has been diligent and fervent in spirit. As a man, he is kind and gentle in manners, temperate in speech, unyielding in his convictions, and firm in his ideas of duty and right. He is a Catholic, and lives and labors for the Catholic faith. He comprehends the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship, and in a word, has lived a life above reproach.

ALFRED M. CRAIG.

Alfred M. Craig is a man of characteristic personality. His look and his general bearing indicate decision of character and strong intellectual endowments. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Paris, Edgar County, January 15, 1831. His father was David Craig, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother's maiden name was Minta Ramey.

David Craig was of Irish descent and was born in Philadelphia. His parents came from the northern part of Ireland. David, when a

young man removed to Kentucky; but being unwilling to live in a slave State, he came to Illinois in 1830. After remaining a short time in Edgar County, he finally settled in Fulton County, where Justice A. M. Craig was born.

Justice Craig's father was a farmer, and it was on the farm that the lad was brought up. His early advantages for schooling were such as are incident to a new country and the life of a farmer boy. He attended school in winter, and worked on the farm in summer, until he entered upon a course of study at Knox College. In the Fall of 1848, he became a member of the preparatory class, and was admitted to the Freshman class in June, 1849. With distinguished honor, he graduated in June, 1853. After graduation, there was no halting or indecision as to his future course. Immediately, he entered the law office of William C. Goudy, of Lewiston, Illinois, and after one year's study, was admitted to practice in all the courts of Illinois. In the Fall of 1854, he opened an office in Knoxville, which was then the county seat of Knox County. By his perseverance and determination, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice in Knox and the adjoining counties. His skill and erudition in law are exemplified in the fact that he rarely, if ever, lost a case at court. He continued his practice until June, 1873, when he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Justice Craig has richly earned the commendations and confidence of his fellow citizens. His knowledge of law and his fidelity in practice have opened to him places of honor and preferment. In 1856, he was appointed States Attorney by Governor Mattison for the Circuit, composed of the counties of Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox and Fulton. The appointment was for the unexpired term of one year, caused by the resignation of William C. Goudy. In November, 1861, he was elected County Judge of Knox County, serving four years. In 1869, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention from Knox County, and assisted in forming the present constitution of the State.

Justice Craig has lived a successful life. He started in the world a poor boy and by his good judgment and great business sagacity, has become the owner of great possessions. He is President of the Bank of Galesburg, of which he is the largest stockholder, and his landed estates cover rich and extensive fields of territory. As a lawyer, he is profound and a great judge. For the correctness and justness of his decisions, his fame is unsurpassed. He is not an observer of conventionalities, and is no servile worshiper of court etiquette. He is plain in his manner, kind, social, and generous to his friends. He is a student of human nature, and has won distinction more by his practical common sense than by his knowledge of Latin or Greek. He has served his county and his State faithfully and well, and is entitled to the plaudits of all.

Justice Craig was married in August, 1857, to Elizabeth P. Harvey, daughter of C. K. Har-

vey, who was a lawyer of eminent ability. Mr. Harvey was born and educated in the State of Vermont. He came to Knox County at an early day, and built up a large practice in Knox and adjoining counties. He represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. He died at Knoxville in 1848, at the age of thirty-three.

Justice and Mrs. Craig have had four children, two now living; Dr. A. H., a druggist, and Captain Charles C., a lawyer, both living in this city.

LEVI FRANKLIN DANFORTH.

Levi Franklin Danforth, son of Oliver Cromwell and Eliza (Lincoln) Danforth, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1825. His father was a farmer, which occupation he pursued until the year of his death, 1828. He left four sons, two of whom passed the limit of the common age of man; one, Lemuel, still survives, who has been foreman of the Old Colony Car Shops for forty years, a position which he still holds.

Levi's youth was spent on his father's farm. His educational advantages were not the best, but he availed himself of all the instruction offered in the common schools of his native town, until he was seventeen years of age. He then left the paternal home for Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to learn the painter's trade, at which he served as an apprentice for two years. After suffering from severe sickness induced by poisonous paints, he learned carpentry, which he followed until 1877. He afterwards engaged to a considerable extent in buying and selling real estate. In December, 1888, he opened a grocery store on Monmouth Boulevard, and continued in that business until August, 1889, when he was compelled to sell out on account of an affliction of his eyes.

Mr. Danforth with his wife made several trips across the continent, before he made his final settlement for life. In September, 1857, he went to California and pursued his trade in the vicinities of Mariposa Grove. He returned to Pawtucket in February, 1860, and in 1867, came to Galesburg, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. Danforth from early youth was thrown upon his own resources. There were difficulties to overcome, which called into action the better qualities of his nature. He possessed executive ability, a determined will, efficiency and force. He was naturally social in his nature and loved his family, friends, and home.

He was sensitive, open-hearted, and self-reliant and thoroughly despised shams of every kind. He was generous and liberal, and at the same time, economical and saving. He did his own thinking, was tenacious of his opinions, but he accorded the same privilege to others that he asked for himself. His ways and means were his own, which gave to others the impression of a positive character. He was fond of discussion and argument, and was inclined to the investigation of intricate questions. He was a lover of poetry and music and devoted

his leisure hours to the enjoyment of verse and song. In a word, he was affectionate and kind, and lived the life of a temperate and upright citizen.

Mr. Danforth never connected himself with many of the various societies. His individuality was too strong and too independent to submit to society routine and society discipline. He once joined the Masonic Order, but was not an active member. He said that he loved his family and home too well to spend his evenings away from them. He was never connected with any church, but favored the morality and precepts therein taught.

In political faith, he was a republican, but not a strong partisan. He was once accosted by a friend who said to him, "Well, you will vote for Lincoln; he is a cousin of yours; your mother was a Lincoln." His reply was, "The relationship is not near enough to do any harm."

Mr. Danforth was twice married. He was united to his first wife in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 4, 1846. Her maiden name was Phebe Ann Alexander. To them were born five children, Eugene Franklin, Phebe Richmond, Levi Franklin, Ella Cook, and Walter Lincoln. These children all died in youth.

His second marriage was March 18, 1875, to Mary A. Pottinger, who survives him.

SIMEON B. DAVIS.

Simeon B. Davis was born in Ashland County, Ohio, December 7, 1836. His parents were Amos and Nancy (Crawford) Davis, natives of Ohio. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Crawford, an officer in the War of 1812.

Mr. Davis received a common school education in his native State, and took advantage of every educational opportunity afforded; and being a great reader has always kept abreast of the times. He located in McDonough County, Illinois, at the age of eighteen, where he soon engaged in teaching school, and where for eight years he was one of the most successful teachers of that county. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising for a number of years, shipping stock to the Chicago market. He still owns a farm in Hire Township, McDonough County. He afterwards removed to Macomb, Illinois, where he engaged in the monument business. In 1887, he came to Galesburg, where he has since been the leading marble and granite merchant of this section of the State.

Mr. Davis has been a prominent member of the republican party for many years. In 1880, he was elected to the Legislature, representing the counties of Warren and McDonough. At the regular session of 1881, and the special session of 1882, he was a member of several important committees, and rendered valuable and efficient service. Mr. Davis is a pleasing and impressive public speaker, and has rendered valuable service to his party during Presidential campaigns, both before and since coming to Knox County. Mr. Davis has always taken a

lively interest in the advancement and improvement of the city of Galesburg. He is now serving his second term as Alderman from the Third Ward, which is but one of the many evidences of the respect and confidence of the people.

He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having held official positions therein for many years, at present being one of the Trustees. He is a member of Veritas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of College City Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, having served in all the chairs of these orders.

September 27, 1860, Mr. Davis was married to Artimesa Stambaugh, daughter of Rev. Adam Stambaugh. They are the parents of nine children: Emma; Eva; Margaret; Elsy A.; Steward A.; Alice J.; Louie May; James E.; and Stella, deceased.

LOYAL CASE FIELD.

Loyal Case Field was born in Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont, February 29, 1824. He was the son of Luman and Abigail (DeLong) Field. In early life, the father was a school teacher, but afterwards devoted himself to farming. He left Vermont in 1835 and lived in Yates, Orleans County, New York, for two years. In May, 1837, he came with his family to Knoxville, this county, remaining there until October 8, when he removed to a farm he purchased at Center Point. Here he resided until his death, September, 1846. In religion, he was a Baptist; in politics, a republican. He was ever regarded as a worthy and upright citizen.

Loyal's early educational advantages were limited. He made the best use possible of all the opportunities the common school of his native town afforded; but it was in the great school of experience that he was fitted for the active and responsible duties of life. While in school, he manifested a decidedly artistic taste. He had a fondness for drawing pictures of animals and natural scenery.

Soon after the arrival of the family at Knoxville, Loyal was engaged for four years as a clerk in the dry goods store of Joseph Gay, of Henderson. He was also clerk for Mr. Whistler, of Davenport, Iowa.

After his father's death, he took care of the farming interest; settled the estate, and farmed for his mother's family and himself from September, 1846, to January, 1852. He then sold the home farm and bought Mr. Wiley's stove, tin, and hardware store in Galesburg, F. M. Smith being his partner and E. C. Field a silent partner and bookkeeper. This firm of Field and Smith continued the hardware business for four years. He then became a leading member in the Frost Manufacturing Company, where he remained as President until his death. As a canvasser for jobs or contracts, or as manager at the office desk, he always manifested a superior talent for business, and was always known for honesty and fair dealing.

Under his advice and management, the firm prospered and gained a wide reputation.



C. C. Merrill

Mr. Field was never a seeker after office. Nevertheless, by reason of his ability and integrity, his fellow citizens demanded his services. In 1860-61, he held the office of Alderman, and in 1872, he was elected Mayor of the city of Galesburg.

In religious belief, Mr. Field was orthodox, although not a member of any church. He was generous almost to a fault, contributing liberally to all churches where he attended.

In political faith, he was an outspoken advocate of the principles of the republican party. No preferment ever biased his judgment. He espoused a cause, because he thought it was right.

He was married September 13, 1848, to Clara Armada Davison, daughter of Artemas Davison (who was accidentally killed by his son-in-law while hunting in Henderson Grove, November 17, 1842). To them were born five children: Frank Smith, born February 24, 1850, died July 8, 1850; Edward Loyal, born January 4, 1855, artist in New York City; Kate Elnora, born April 28, 1859, married to Edward Russell Grant of Cromwell, Iowa; Carrie Luella, born June 12, 1862, died April 2, 1866; Charles, born January 26, 1866, died September 26, 1866. Edward Loyal was married November 3, 1890, to Flora Stark, in London, England.

JOHN HUSTON FINLEY.

John Huston Finley was born at Grand Ridge, LaSalle County, Illinois, October 19, 1863. He is the son of James Gibson and Lydia Maynard (McCombs) Finley, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His father, when a young man, came West and purchased a tract of land, then an unbroken prairie, for a farm. He then returned to Pennsylvania and brought his family to his new home in LaSalle County. He was a man of intelligence and influence and was prominent in the community in which he lived. In church affairs, he took a great interest, and for the common weal, he labored faithfully. The mother of John H. was a remarkable woman. In her domestic relations and in her social functions, she never failed to do her duty.

The history of the ancestry of the Finley family is brief. They are of Scotch-Irish descent. By persecutions, they were driven out of Scotland at an early day and settled in Ireland. They emigrated to this country about the year 1750. A member of one of the branches of the family became President of Princeton College. Another was the first minister to cross the Allegheny Mountains, settling in Western Pennsylvania. From this latter branch descended Dr. John H. Finley.

Dr. Finley acquired the rudiments of his education in the district school of his native town. He received also private instruction from the teacher and from the village minister. He attended the High School at Ottawa for fourteen months and graduated in 1881. He then engaged in teaching for the Winter of 1881-2, and worked on the farm the following Summer.

In the Fall of 1882, he matriculated in Knox College, remaining there six months. He then worked on the farm and taught school for the following Winter. In the Spring of 1884, he returned to Knox College and graduated with high honors in 1887. In the Autumn of this year, he entered Johns Hopkins University and took a post-graduate course, remaining until February, 1889.

Since leaving college, Dr. Finley has had a most remarkable career. Places of honor and preferment have been open to him without his seeking. After leaving college, he was a compositor, for a short time, in the printing office of Colville Brothers, Galesburg, Illinois. In 1892, he was unanimously elected President of Knox College, his Alma Mater, and her increased patronage under his administration is a reliable witness of his success. In a large measure he was the life and spirit of the college during his Presidency. His work was not in the class-room, but in the field, lecturing, raising money, and securing students. He had the confidence of all, and whatever the undertaking, his hands were upheld by pupil, teacher, and the general public. Knox College owes him a debt of gratitude for enlarging her reputation among sister colleges. His own reputation spread likewise, and during his term of service here, he was offered several important positions in other colleges. He resigned the presidency of the college in 1899, and is now engaged in editorial work with McClure and the Harpers, New York City.

As a scholar, Dr. Finley stands in the front rank. He has been a thorough student of the best masters in literature, and is well versed in the writings of to-day. As a man, he is kind, gentle, and affable, and exhibits marks of sincerity in every word and act. He is a stranger to the final graces of the schools, the studied ornament of speech, and the hollow verbiage of the charlatan. His marked characteristics are force and decision of character, accompanied with prudence and discretion. His manner is commanding, yet urbane; his actions are politic, yet frank; and his opinions are reserved, yet free. He is a warm supporter of education, religion, and good morals. His sympathies are inspiring; his charities, free from ostentation; and his friendship lasting. His social qualities, honest heart, and benevolent disposition give him a power that few men of his age possess. His life has been upright; his dealings just; and he has ever been regarded as a most worthy citizen.

In his religious connection Dr. Finley is a Presbyterian. In political faith, he is a republican. He was married June 23, 1892, to Martha Fow Boyden, daughter of Hon. A. W. Boyden, a banker at Sheffield, Illinois. Mr. Boyden has been a member of the Legislature, and was one of the one hundred and three that elected John A. Logan to the United States Senate.

Dr. and Mrs. Finley are the parents of two children: Ellen Boyden, born March 10, 1894; and Margaret Boyden, born April, 1897.

FRANCIS A. FREER, A. M.

Francis A. Freer, A. M., son of Abram and Mary (McKimens) Freer, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1843.

His parents moved to Pittsburg in 1849, and thence to Ellisville, Illinois, in 1857, where they lived until their decease. Their school advantages were very limited, but they made good use of the opportunities given. The father possessed an iron will and was not easily turned aside. In many of the common branches, he became a good scholar, especially in history and mathematics. Both were devout Christians.

His paternal ancestors were "French Huguenots;" his maternal, "Scotch-Irish Covenanters." Both came to this country before the Revolution. What part they took in that great struggle for human freedom is not known.

Mr. Freer's efforts to obtain an education were similar to the efforts of many others. In winter, he attended the public schools, while in summer, he devoted his time to learning the carpenter's trade. This was his life until he was eighteen years old. In the Spring of 1867, he entered Hedding College at Abingdon, Illinois, and graduated in 1871 with the honor of valedictorian of his class. A large portion of his school expenses was defrayed by himself. The ripening harvest and the timbered forests offered plenty of work for his hands. The cradling of grain or the hewing of timber was a work with which he was familiar.

Mr. Freer is fond of natural scenery. His childhood was spent in school, and when school duties were over, in searching the fields and woods for flowers. No precipice was too high or dangerous to prevent his scaling it for a rare specimen. He was fond of all kinds of sports. He says of himself that his "tastes were always expensive; means always limited."

After leaving college, he was principal of the Wataga schools for a time, and then for three years taught in the Henderson schools. During that time he read law with Hon. C. H. Nelson, but was never admitted to the Bar. One of the most important changes of his life was the giving up of the profession of teaching, which had been successfully followed until 1879. The confinement of the school-room was undermining his health. He then engaged for a time in the agricultural implement business, and later in the school book business, as the general agent of Sheldon and Company for the State of Illinois.

In 1875, he moved from Wataga to Henderson, and in 1879, to Galesburg, where has been his home ever since.

In 1861, he went to Peoria to enlist in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, but failed to pass on account of his health. In 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Infantry, three months troops, serving about five months on guard duty. Again on account of his health, he was rejected from the three years service, but in the Spring of 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was in a hard fight with Forest near

Memphis, August 22, 1864. His regiment lost in killed and wounded 170 men.

The offices that Mr. Freer has held are not numerous, but worthy of mention. Both at Wataga and Henderson, he was elected Village Trustee on the temperance ticket, the issue being license or no license—elected Justice of the Peace in Henderson Township on the republican ticket in 1877, resigning the office in 1879—is a member of the James T. Shields Post, No. 45, Department of Illinois, G. A. R.—was elected commander of the same in 1890—was appointed Postmaster of Galesburg by President Harrison; again appointed by President McKinley, which office he now holds. He was elected Sergeant at Arms of the 34th General Assembly of Illinois in 1885. He is also a member of the Council of Administration, Department of Illinois G. A. R., having been elected in May, 1899.

Mr. Freer has taken an active part in every public enterprise for the upbuilding of Galesburg during the past twenty years.

He has been connected with the following Societies: The Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, A. O. U. W., Masons and Odd Fellows, and the G. A. R. and U. V. U.

In religious faith, Mr. Freer affiliates with the Presbyterians, although he is not a member of any church.

In political faith, he is an uncompromising republican. In every campaign, by his eloquent speech, hard work and contributions, he has done much for the success of republican principles.

He was united in marriage December, 1871, to Jennie E. Christy, who was educated at Hedding College. To them were born five children, Elizabeth Irene, Howard Abram, Charles Francis, Mary Alta, and Morton Christy. Elizabeth is a graduate of Knox College. Alta is a student in Knox Conservatory of Music. Morton is a student at Lombard University, and Howard and Charles are engaged in business. Morton served in Company C, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish American War, receiving special mention in his honorable discharge.

THOMAS GOLD FROST.

Thomas Gold Frost was an exceptional man. Possessed of strong native powers and imbued with a high moral purpose and a sense of duty and right, he wrote his name high on the roll of fame among the great and good of earth. He was born in Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, May 4, 1821.

John Frost, the father of Thomas G., was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman. He was a superior scholar and a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont. It is said that at his examination, he recited the Latin grammar entire. He was pastor of a church in Whitesboro for nearly twenty years, and was "an earnest advocate of temperance reform and a wise and prudent actor in the anti-slavery agitation of his day." He was afterwards called to take charge of a Presbyterian church in Elmira, New York, and it was at an abolitionist meeting here, that a mob gathered and hurled missiles of various



Timothy Mosher

kinds at the speakers and others. Mr. Frost, with his friends, escaped unharmed. He was a particular friend of the Rev. George W. Gale, for whom Galesburg was named, and had many interviews with him in relation to Knox College and the colony enterprise. He furthered the project in every way possible, and even purchased land in Galesburg as an aid in carrying out the plan.

Thomas G. Frost's mother was Harriet Lavinia Gold, daughter of Hon. Thomas Ruggies Gold, a native of Connecticut and a brilliant lawyer. At an early day he removed to Whitesboro. He was chosen State Senator for two terms, and for two terms represented his district in Congress. The daughter partook of the brilliancy of intellect and keenness of wit of her father, and by her dignity of carriage, pleasing manners, and beauty of person, she became a reigning belle in Washington during her father's temporary residence there.

Such was the parentage of Thomas G. Frost, and such were the sterling qualities that flowed down the stream of descent to the son. The spirit of the boy did not suffer these qualities to lie dormant. They were burnished and brightened by the instruction at the paternal fireside, by the lessons learned in the common schools, and by the lectures in college. It was in the public schools of his native town and in Elmira, New York, that he received his elementary education. Not satisfied with a little learning, and being thoroughly prepared, he matriculated in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and graduated in 1843, with the highest honors. One of his professors said of him, that he, "has the finest legal mind I have met with in my years of instruction of young men."

Soon after graduation, he read law in the office of Stryker and Comstock, at Rome, New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1846. Immediately, he began to practice there, continuing for twelve years. He then removed to Galesburg, Illinois, where he practiced fifteen years. His next move was to Chicago, where he practiced ten years. In every place where he practiced, whether at Rome, Galesburg, or Chicago, he won distinction and fame.

As a lawyer, he was a model. No one ever dared to criticize his methods or his speech. For assiduity and untiring energy in his labors, he had no superior. He had quick perceptions, a sound judgment, and a useful fund of intelligence, which enabled him to see readily the scope and bearings of every case. Business of great importance was intrusted to him on account of his reliability and faithfulness. His briefs were without flaws, and in conciseness, were models. His speeches at court were never harangues, but they were full of candor and facts. His oratory was the eloquence of truth, justice, and right. A judge once said of him: "No man was better able to instruct the Court at this Bar than he."

As a man and citizen, he stood before the world unsullied. His private character was as pure as his public career. He was kind in spirit, loving in his family relations, and sympathetic

towards all. Malice was a stranger to his heart, envy was not cherished, and his broad catholic feelings threw a mantle of charity over the foibles and short-comings of his fellow beings. His soul-cheering words dispelled the dark clouds of despair and his enlivening spirit was a sunray of hope. He was a man of sterling qualities, of lofty aims, a devout Christian, and walked and lived on a high plane of moral rectitude.

Mr. Frost was not an office seeker. At President Grant's second nomination, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors. He took an active part in the removal of the county seat from Knoxville to Galesburg. Early he was a champion in the temperance cause, and a member of temperance organizations in the East and West. For some time, he was President of the Knox County Bible Society. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Galesburg for twelve years, and in Evanston eight years. While in Hamilton College, he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He united with the Presbyterian Church when only eleven years of age.

October 7, 1858, the time of the famous "Lincoln and Douglas" debate at Galesburg, he made the address of welcome to Abraham Lincoln. He assisted Dr. Noyes, of Evanston, Illinois, in his conduct of the memorable case of the Chicago Presbytery vs. Professor David Swing, who was cleared of the charge of heresy.

Politically, he was an abolitionist, having espoused the cause of the oppressed colored man in early life. He cast his first vote for the abolition ticket. He was delegate to the Free-Soil Convention at Buffalo, when that party was organized. Afterwards, he voted the republican ticket.

Mr. Frost was married November 18, 1847, at Rome, New York, to Elizabeth Anna Bancroft, daughter of Judge Edward Bancroft, of Marlinsbury, New York, one of the first settlers of that section. He removed from Westfield, Massachusetts, early in the nineteenth century. He was a strong man intellectually, enterprising and of high moral worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Frost were the parents of five children: John Edward, who lives in Topeka, Kansas, and who, for many years, has been connected with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, as Land Commissioner; Louisa; Elizabeth Bancroft, living in Galesburg; Thomas Gold Frost, lawyer in New York; and a daughter dying in infancy.

Mr. Frost died near Springer, New Mexico, December 22, 1880, at the age of sixty-nine.

GEORGE W. GALE, D. D.

Rev. George Washington Gale, clergyman, educator and philanthropist, was born at Stamford, Dutchess County, New York, on December 3, 1789. His grandparents, Joseph and Rebecca (Closson) Gale, were emigrants from Yorkshire, England, and settled at Stamford, Connecticut. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter. Of these, John, the eldest, married Sarah, a sister of General Waterbury, of Stam-

ford, Connecticut, and died at sea. His daughter, Sarah, married Hzekiah Olmstead, and was the mother of Sally, the wife of Silvanus Ferris. Another son, Josiah, was the father of the eminent founder of Galesburg. He was the husband of Rachel Mead, whose father, Timothy, moved from Connecticut to Dutchess County, New York, and from there to Mead's Mills, Vermont, where, with his brothers, he took up his residence before the Revolution. His wife was a cousin of Mary Mead, the mother of Silvanus Ferris. Josiah Gale was a man of muscular frame and remarkable strength, while his son, George W., was slightly built, although of graceful carriage and commanding presence. He served during the French and Indian War in the army in northern New York, participating in the battles of Ticonderoga, Oswego and Fort Stanwix. In the Revolutionary struggle, he was with the militia at the battle of White Plains, but his principal service was as the head of a vigilance committee to look after the Tories, who, in that region, were numerous and troublesome. He was of a generous disposition, and became one of the Galesburg colonists, being elected a Justice of the Peace in the new settlement.

George W. Gale was left an orphan when only eight years old, but was affectionately cared for by his sisters, of whom he had eight, married to substantial farmers in the neighborhood of their old home. As he grew older, however, he became conscious that the life of a farmer's boy would not satisfy his aspirations, and he determined to acquire a higher education. As soon as qualified, he alternated his attendance at school with the duties of the pedagogue, and by these means, with close application to study at home, he prepared himself for entering the Sophomore class at Union College. For a time, he had a tutor, John Frost, of Middlebury, Vermont, who afterwards became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Whitesboro, New York, and was his counsellor and coadjutor in all his enterprises in after life.

After graduating from Union, Mr. Gale entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but so impaired his health by over-study that he was compelled to leave the institution 'before the completion of his course. He was, however, licensed to preach by the Hudson (New York) Presbytery, in 1816. For a few years he preached to small, newly formed congregations in Dutchess and Putnam counties, being also employed as a missionary among the new settlements in Jefferson and Oswego counties, and for a time supplying a pulpit in Green County. His health partially restored, he returned to Princeton and completed his course in 1819. From the many calls to a pastorate which he received, he accepted one from the church at Adams, Jefferson County, New York; and, riding thither from Princeton on horseback, he entered upon a new field of duty. Within five years his health again failed him, and, resigning his charge, he went South, to seek the benefit to be obtained through a change of climate. A winter in Virginia proved so bene-

ficial that he returned North; yet did not dare to resume his ministerial duties. Accordingly he secured a residence, with a small farm attached, in the pretty village of Western, Oneida County, New York.

At that time an educated ministry seemed to be a vital need of the Presbyterian Church, a fact which few men within that communion felt more keenly than did Mr. Gale. To his trained and reflective mind, the problem presented itself, how to enlist young men of piety and talent, and afford them proper training? His own experience had shown him students discouraged for want of means, abandoning their studies to earn money which was indispensable for their prosecution, and undermining their health by an intense effort to make up the time thus lost. Most of them were accustomed to the outdoor life of a farm, with physical exercise, and it occurred to him that if each student were given, each day, a sufficient amount of such work to relieve the mental strain inseparable from hard study, and at the same time to aid in defraying the expense necessary to his education, better results might be obtained. He tried an experiment. He took into his family a half dozen young men, to whom he furnished books and gave instruction in consideration of three hours' daily work upon his farm. Out of this project was developed the Oneida Institute, at Whitesboro, New York, which was founded mainly through his efforts. He personally solicited the funds necessary for the purchase of a farm and the erection of buildings. Instructors of ability and repute were secured, dormitories and shops built, a college curriculum adopted, and the project fairly launched. Three hours' daily labor on the farm paid for room rent and board; work in the shops was paid what it might be worth. The Institute was soon filled with students, and the pervading atmosphere was intensely religious, while strong temperance and anti-slavery sentiments were developed. From 1827 to 1834 Mr. Gale remained at its head, but in the latter year he retired from the management to enter upon the formation of the Galesburg Colony and the founding of Knox College. For a detailed account of his efforts in this direction and the success with which they were crowned, the reader is referred to the articles entitled Galesburg and Knox College.

He first visited the site of the city named in his honor in 1836, when he devoted considerable time to looking into the affairs of the colony and making ready a home for his family, whom he brought out later, returning to Whitesboro to accompany them. Their journey to their new home occupied six weeks, and was accomplished by canal to Buffalo, by lake to Detroit, and by wagon to the cabin in which they were to reside. Finding this filled with sufferers from an unfortunate canal boat expedition (see "A Canal Boat Journey"), he found quarters for his wife and seven children in the already crowded cabins of helpful, sympathetic neighbors, and put up another cabin for the winter



Nelson Nelson

from green logs. In the spring he built another and better one at what is now the corner of Seminary and Grove streets, and four years later erected a house, yet standing, at the corner of North and Cherry streets.

From its founding until his death, which occurred September 13, 1861, Mr. Gale was prominent in the management of Knox College, serving as trustee all the time, and as a Professor from 1841 until 1856. He was also active in the affairs of the church, and for several years filled the pulpit of the First Presbyterian, long the only church in Galesburg, besides devoting much time to the establishment of other churches, in the surrounding country. In 1857, he was smitten with a paralytic stroke, but was gradually regaining his strength until, within six months before his death, he began to weaken. Gangrene finally set in, causing his death within a few days after its appearance.

The following tribute to his memory was paid by Rev. Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia, an eminent Presbyterian divine, who knew him well: "His intellect was strong, clear, acute, penetrating, active, well furnished and well disciplined. His judgment of men and things was sound, his hopefulness large, his faith confiding, his will resolute, his fortitude unshrinking, and his courage unflinching. His piety was a governing principle, a part of his very being, and controlling his plans, his labors, his comforts and his purse. His works praise him, and his memory will long be fresh and fragrant in the church."

Mr. Gale was three times married. His first wife was Harriet Selden, a daughter of Hon. Charles Selden and Abigail Jones, his wife, to whom he was united at Troy, New York, in 1820. She was delicately reared, and a young girl at the time of her marriage. The income from her small fortune enabled him to prosecute his plans for doing good, and she cheerfully followed his fortunes; if not with enthusiasm, at least without complaint. In 1841, a year after her death, he married Mrs. Esther Coon, a daughter of Daniel Williams, at Galesburg; and after her demise he was joined—in 1844—to Lucy Merriam, at New Haven, Connecticut. He was the father of seven sons and three daughters: William Selden, born in 1822, and now living at Galesburg; Harriet Yonvet, born in 1823; George, born in 1826, and died in 1872; Josiah, born in 1827, and died in 1863; Mary Elizabeth born in 1829, and now the widow of Rev. Edwin L. Hurd, D. D.; Margaret, born in 1831, who became the wife of Professor Henry E. Hitchcock, of Knox College and the Nebraska State University; Charles Selden, born in 1835 and died in 1836; Joseph Dudley, the first male white child born within the present limits of Galesburg, born in 1837 and died in 1856; Roger and Henry Williams, both of whom died the year of their birth, the former in 1840 and the latter in 1842.

WILLIAM SELDEN GALE.

William Selden Gale is a fine type of the best American citizen. A New Yorker by birth, a

New Englander in characteristics, he brought to the West in early life the ideas so peculiar to that part of our country, that all government, to be worthy of the support and loyalty of the people, must rest upon a pure and efficient administration of local affairs. As society at large rests upon the family, so the State and Nation must rest upon the township unit. Honesty, efficiency, and economy in the conduct of local interests will as surely reappear in the administration of the State and Nation as will morality and all the tender sympathies of a human brotherhood be found in a state of society, where the sacredness of family ties and obligations are observed with the sincerity of a religious conviction.

All through Mr. Gale's life, prominent and above all other considerations, this principle has been manifested; and when called to look after interests extending beyond the purely local, and touching the State at large, the influence which his measures might have upon local affairs were still uppermost in his mind. If Mr. Gale has had ambition to work in larger fields (and doubtless he has, for he has been eminently fitted for such service), such ambitions have always been subordinated, not only to a feeling of obligation to perform the local duties that are ever pressing upon a competent man in any community, but also to a feeling of distaste to an active political life; for not one of the many positions of trust and honor which Mr. Gale has held was he ever an active candidate, until made so by his friends. In all his relationships to his fellow citizens, his bearing has been cordial, his criticisms not harsh, but based upon a sound judgment, and, therefore, never used to feed a vindictive spirit.

He stands then a man to whom every young person may look as a specimen of a typical, high-minded citizen.

He was born February 15th, 1822, at Adams, Jefferson County, New York, where his father, the Rev. George Washington Gale, afterwards of Galesburg, Illinois, was then Presbyterian pastor.

His mother, daughter of Hon. Charles Selden, was born at Lansingburg, New York, in 1800, and was married to Rev. Mr. Gale at Troy, New York, in 1820.

Charles Selden was born at Lyme, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale in 1777, in the presence of General Washington, from whom he received, with others of his class, a commission on graduation day, and entered the army. He was made Captain and served until a year after the war. He became a merchant, was State Senator, and a member of the State Board of Regents of the University.

Col. Samuel Selden, father of Charles, commanded a Connecticut regiment, was in New York at the time of the battle of Long Island, and was left behind sick when the Americans evacuated and the English entered the city. He died a prisoner. Thomas Selden and Richard Ely, ancestors of Charles Selden, came to Lyme, Connecticut, about 1836, where some of their descendants still reside.

Mr. Gale was married in 1845 to Caroline

Eliza, daughter of Silvanus Western Ferris, and granddaughter of Silvanus Ferris, who was so prominent in the formation of the Galesburg colony.

There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gale; William Selden, George Washington, Charles Selden, Caroline, Harriet, Joseph Dudley, Josiah, and John. William S.; George W.; Caroline, the wife of J. Gibson Lowrie, D. D.; and Harriet, are now living. Josiah died in 1889, and was at that time Clerk of the Circuit Court of this county. The other three sons died young. Though not a college graduate, Mr. Gale's education has been a liberal one. He was fourteen years old when he left New York for Illinois. At that time he was prepared for college, but was considered too young to enter. A plan for home study was begun with the expectation of entering college later, but in an advanced class. Systematic study, however, was gradually dropped on account of some business cares and the desire for an active life incident to a new and hopeful country. Having a phenomenal memory, and great powers of analysis and application, the habit of reading history, political economy, and other subjects of like practical interest to the citizen, made him one of the most liberally educated men of this community.

Tempting opportunities for useful and profitable vocations presented themselves. That of merchant and general trader at first seemed most attractive. His eighteenth and nineteenth years were years of education in that capacity, while in the employ of Colonel Herman Knox and James Knox, brothers in business at Knoxville, and of Ralph H. Hulbert, of Mt. Sterling. He became interested in real estate and other property, however, which turned his attention to the law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1846. Without the usual waiting for practice, so universal with young attorneys, his business and certain duties of citizenship absorbed all his time. His knowledge of the law was of great service to him in what was afterwards his life work.

Another preparatory experiment was the management of "The Newsletter," a paper published with the assistance of Dr. James Bunce and George C. Lanphere. It may be said that here Mr. Gale began his efforts to make Galesburg a railroad center.

Railways at that time were thought to be principally useful for overland transportation, connecting lake with lake and river with river, the waterway being still considered means of traffic. The Peoria and Oquawka, the Rock Island and Peoria, the Illinois Central, the Northern Cross (Galesburg to Quincy), the Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern roads were all figuring for Illinois business. Knoxville and Monmouth both seemed to lead Galesburg in the chances of railroad connections; Galesburg was, therefore, greatly discouraged. It came to the knowledge of Mr. Gale that the managers of the Michigan Southern road were about to undertake the extension of the Rock Island and Peo-

ria to Chicago. It was supposed that this line would come within thirty miles of Galesburg. Mr. Gale at once called attention to these facts in an editorial. A great stir was made, committees were appointed to confer with Chicago and Eastern parties, and everything looked favorable for the construction of a branch to connect with this road. Galesburg people obtained a charter for this branch, which was to be known as the Central Military Tract Railroad. The Rock Island and Peoria people agreed to take up its construction, but were, as it proved, a little too slow. The Michigan Central Railroad Company was about to extend the Chicago and Aurora line to connect with the Illinois Central at Mendota. Mr. Gale saw the advantage of this line at once, and the negotiations begun with the same parties to take up the Central Military Tract road were entirely successful. A direct line to Chicago, through Mendota and Aurora, was thus secured, and, as predicted by Mr. Gale, the Peoria and Oquawka and the Northern Cross came to Galesburg to make their Chicago connections. These roads now constitute an important portion of the splendid "Burlington" system. A large part of Mr. Gale's time was freely given to this enterprise, the wisdom of which is fully demonstrated by the great, intelligent, and prosperous communities that have grown up along its lines. With the completion of this railroad, "The Newsletter" was transferred to other parties, to the great relief, though substantial pecuniary loss, of the editor.

The public offices held by Mr. Gale comprise almost everything of a local character, as well as certain positions of more general jurisdiction. From 1819 to 1853 he was Postmaster of Galesburg; 1853 to 1895, with the exception of five years, Supervisor of Knox County; 1871 to 1882, and 1891 to 1895, Alderman of the City of Galesburg; 1861 to the present time, Trustee of Knox College; Member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1862; Member of the State Legislature, 1869; Member of the State Revenue Commission, 1885 and 1886; Trustee of the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane, 1895 to 1897; Presidential Elector, 1872. In 1853 he was nominated for County Judge during his absence from home. He did not desire the office, made no canvass, and was defeated.

He was a member of the whig party, and attended, as a delegate, most of its conventions until its dissolution, and then joined the republican party. He has been in State and National Conventions, and supported the candidates, though sometimes doubting, and even regretting, the policy.

Mr. Gale is entitled to a brief consideration of his more important public work, as it will serve to bring out more clearly his natural mental tendencies and power of analysis of public questions.

The Constitutional Convention of 1862 consisted of as many delegates as there were members of the Legislature, and they were elected from the same districts. No reapportionment



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had been made for twenty years. Representation was, therefore, very unjust to the republicans in the northern portions of the State, which had in the meantime become very populous. Union conventions to nominate delegates were held in many counties, Knox among them, and the result was only thirteen republican members in the convention. It contained many able men, and among the democrats were many strong Southern sympathizers. What, then, should be the attitude of Illinois in case the Union should be broken up, was a serious question to many, and the authority of the convention to declare it was urged. The influence of Douglas and Logan, together with Union victories, finally put discussions of this character aside, and the convention settled down to more legitimate work. Mr. Gale, though one of the very small minority, secured the adoption of a plan, giving county Boards, under certain conditions, power to submit to a vote of the people questions as to removal of county seats, the object being to take such questions out of politics. Knox County was then divided into factions on this subject, and at a decided disadvantage in every district and State convention. The proposition was dropped on final revision, through fear that it might cost the constitution votes in some localities. In the work of apportionment, Gale was successful, having his own way as to his own locality. He had been placed on the judicial and congressional apportionment committees, and the work of congressional apportionment was mainly done by Mr. Gale, and Lewis W. Ross, of Fulton County. The constitution failed before the people, owing to prejudice created by the unfortunate character of its opening provisions.

In the Revenue Commission of 1855-6, Mr. Gale again displayed his knowledge of the details in every department of local administration. His appointment was made at the earnest solicitation of every member of the Knox County Board of Supervisors, the county officers, and the City Council of Galesburg, besides others equally prominent in matters of the public welfare—all of whom knew of his thorough fitness for such an important work. The commission was composed of twelve members, six from each political party. The Hon. Milton Hay, one of the most eminent attorneys of the State was chairman. The assessment of property in the State had developed into a contest between the assessors, to see which could so assess as to obtain the most relief for his township or county, in the payment of State taxes. The Commission saw that this contest was unavoidable, unless the State taxes were assessed and collected in an entirely different manner from all local taxes. The Commission plan, therefore, struck at the root of the difficulty. It was opposed by interests directly affected by the proposed changes, and so the work came to naught. No member of the Commission left plainer marks than Mr. Gale. The work was mostly done in committee of the whole when he was chairman.

In 1868, the people of Galesburg decided, if

possible, to secure the passage of a bill, submitting to a vote, the removal of the county seat from Knoxville to Galesburg. They put forward Mr. Gale as their candidate for the Legislature, and he received the nomination. The democrats nominated Alfred M. Craig. The county seat question figured largely in the issue, but Mr. Gale was elected. Mr. Gale was made chairman of the committee on penitentiaries and was also placed on the railroad committee. The county seat bill was presented and passed after a hard struggle. This was the last session of the Legislature permitting special legislation. Every member was, in consequence, very active. Mr. Gale had about thirty bills and succeeded in getting them all passed. Mr. Gale's interest in local affairs began when, as a boy, he listened to the plans of the founders of Galesburg before they left New York, to find the spot whereon was to be built the college and around which the village and future beautiful city was to grow.

The plan worked out by the Rev. George W. Gale, and in which Mr. Selden was so much interested, has been substantially followed. The first city charter of Galesburg was drafted by Mr. Gale. Geo. C. Lanphere and Oliver S. Pitcher. Mr. Gale declined a place in the council at that time, and afterwards until 1871, when he was elected without opposition. He remained in the council until 1882, and had an opposing candidate but once during that time. He was chairman of the finance committee during his entire service as Alderman. In the first period of his service he refunded the city debt on terms especially advantageous to the taxpayers, and which were thought impracticable by local bankers. He negotiated the purchase of the City Park, and the year after the close of his second period of service, from 1891 to 1895, he was chairman of the committee to revise the city ordinances.

Township organization was adopted in Knox County in 1853. The first ten years subsequent to this Mr. Gale was elected Supervisor without opposition. The first five years he was the sole representative from Galesburg; then two representatives were allowed. At the beginning there were still the remnants of an early prejudice against Galesburg, as a Yankee, Presbyterian, Abolitionist settlement. The town was increasing rapidly, and large bills were necessarily presented to the county for the support of the Galesburg poor, the poor being entirely a county charge at that time. Moreover, the rapid growth of Galesburg was exciting the suspicions of the people that sooner or later a successful effort would be made to remove the county seat from Knoxville to Galesburg. This feeling was shared by a majority of the county Board. Mr. Gale exerted more influence in the Board than any other man, and many of the representatives were accused by their constituents of allowing themselves to be hoodwinked by him. The simple fact, however, was, that coupled with his ability were a thorough knowledge of the situation and a spirit of perfect fairness and justice, and to be associated with him in the transaction

of the county business, enabled all to see the justice of his propositions and the sincerity of his purpose. In 1863, he was not re-elected. In 1865, his services were again demanded, and he was returned with H. R. Sanderson as an able associate. Galesburg was soon restored to her proper degree of influence. From this time until 1873, when the question of locating the county seat at Galesburg was finally settled, Mr. Gale had the care of many important measures. He secured an order of the county Board dividing the town of Galesburg, drawing the division line in such a way that it made two towns, each entitled to two supervisors, thus increasing the representation of Galesburg by two members. Later he drew a bill, which passed the Legislature, dividing the City of Galesburg from the township, allowing the city representation in proportion to the population. This gave Galesburg six representatives in the county Board. This bill possessed one entirely new feature. It gave the city a township, as well as city, government. He devised the present mode of caring for the poor, dividing the responsibility between township and county, which has been so satisfactory.

The elegant three-story court house, completed in January, 1887, was mainly planned by Mr. Gale, the architect taking the floor plan entire as submitted by him. He was chairman of the building committee during the entire time of the court house construction. His part in determining the plan for the jail and letting the contracts for construction, was practically the same. The same may be said of the construction of the first insane annex to the Alms House, although he did not remain in the Board until the building was completed.

Limited space prevents the enumeration of all that Mr. Gale has done for this community; to repeat here what his opponents have said in his praise would appear fulsome in the extreme. One thing, however, his friends have seriously regretted, that he ever allowed himself to be drawn from the profession of the law; for they feel that when the conclusion was reached, that his work lay along other lines, this county lost its opportunity of furnishing to the State one of its foremost attorneys. Mr. Gale is still in active life, attending to his large farming interests in Knox and Warren counties.

A. J. PERRY.

GEORGE CANDEE GALE.

George Candee Gale was born at Galesburg, Illinois, July 12, 1873. His father, George Washington Gale, a son of William Selden Gale, was also born at Galesburg, and his mother, Frances Candee, was born at La Fayette, Indiana. His father has always followed the occupation of farmer, and is a leading citizen in his community. His mother, like his paternal ancestors, was of Presbyterian stock and was the daughter of an Old School Presbyterian minister. Young Gale, therefore, very naturally, entered the Presbyterian Church. The mental qualities and ten-

dencies which children inherit are quite likely to control them in the selection of the organized groups of thought to which they attach themselves; and so it often happens that an examination of a person's associates, individual and collective, will disclose traits of character in such person which at first would not otherwise be discerned. This rule applied to George C. Gale would indicate that, Presbyterian like, he is a man who would insist upon a great deal of individual liberty in matters of opinion; that he would claim his right to feed in every corner of the civil and religious pastures, but that he cheerfully submits to be restrained by the fence erected on established lines. This somewhat uncouth illustration represents to the author of this sketch the character of Mr. Gale. From a long line of ancestors he has drawn these traits, and in whatever enterprise he may engage; wherever his services may be enlisted, we may expect to find his own personality, his own conscience, and not an imitation of anybody.

Mr. Gale has had a liberal education, judged from almost any standpoint. He attended the Galesburg public schools including one year in the High School. Two years in Knox Academy admitted him to Knox College, from which he graduated, after four years' study, with first honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1895 and delivered the Master's Oration in 1896.

Naturally Mr. Gale turned to the study of the law. No other profession offers such opportunities for the full exercise of his abilities and natural traits of character. He studied one year in the office of Messrs. Williams, Lawrence and Welsh; one year in the University of Wisconsin, and one year in the New York Law School. He won the first prize, \$150.00, upon the thesis "Ultra Vires," in a contest open to all graduating members of the school, and was given the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896. He was admitted to the Bar of Wisconsin in May, 1895, and Illinois in 1896.

Mr. Gale's boyhood was spent on the farm. We can almost imagine, however, that his fondness for reading and study, and an irrepressible desire to take part in the somewhat more stirring phases of life, interfered, somewhat with his usefulness as a farm boy.

He is at present engaged in the practice of law, a profession with which he is deeply in love, and is associated with Mr. Wilfred Arnold.

If ability, honesty, and hard study combined will count for anything in the race for success, we may confidently expect to see some very important cases entrusted to his management before he is very old. In national politics he is a republican; in city affairs he is an independent. He has always resided in Galesburg, except when attending law school. A more extended genealogy of Mr. Gale may be seen by consulting the sketch of his grandfather, William Selden Gale, in this volume.

A. J. PERRY.

HENRY GARDT.

Henry Gardt is a native of Germany, and was born in Zornheim, June 16, 1852. His father was Peter Gardt, whose occupation was that of a wagon and carriage maker. His mother was Agnes Knusman. His grandfather participated in the early French wars. His paternal uncle has held the office of Burgomaster of Zornheim for thirty years.

Henry Gardt received a thorough common school education in Germany, where superior training of the mind is the rule, not the exception. He became well instructed in those branches which especially fitted him for the active business of life. In 1868, when only a youth of sixteen years, he came to Galesburg, where he has resided ever since. He first found employment with Charles Brechwald in the liquor business, where he remained for eleven years. He then formed a copartnership with Solomon Frolich and L. Nirdlinger in the same business, which firm still continues. In 1888, this company purchased the Union Hotel at Galesburg, making it by their excellent management one of the best hotels in the State. It has a fine reputation far and wide, and became a pleasant resort, especially for travelling men. In the Spring of 1899, they rented the hotel of George J. Mills. All this time they were engaged in the wholesale liquor business, and have made a financial success in all their transactions.

In 1890, they organized a joint stock company and built the Auditorium, which was put, and is still, under the management of Mr. Gardt.

Mr. Gardt has always shown himself as a public spirited man. The various industries and improvements of the city of his adoption he has always favored, and has given liberally of his means. He is kind in disposition, agreeable in manners, and has the ability to establish friendly relations towards his associates. He served, with credit, as Alderman, the citizens of his ward in 1884-5, being elected on the republican ticket. For a term of two years, he held the office of Park Commissioner. The two public enterprises to which he has given special attention are the founding of the Auditorium and the establishment of the Williams Race Track. He is a member of several secret societies, among which are the following: Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and the Shrine of Medinah (Chicago).

He has traveled quite extensively in this country, visiting many States. In 1897, he made a tour of Europe, sojourning for a time in the land of his birth. In politics, he is an active republican, working always for his party's success.

Mr. Gardt was married May 18, 1876, to Barbara Glaeser. To these parents have been born three children. Two are deceased and one boy is living, Chauncey.

MARY ELLEN (FERRIS) GETTEMY.

Mary Ellen (Ferris) Gettemy, was born in Galesburg, Illinois, July 8, 1839. She is the

daughter of William Mead and Mary (Crandall) Ferris, who were married March 30, 1830, in Norway, Herkimer County, New York, and resided there until they came to Galesburg with the colony, in July, 1837. Their journey was long and tedious. Their means of conveyance was the usual covered wagon with all paraphernalia that seemed needful to these settlers in a new country. Both the father and the mother had strongly marked characteristics. Their strong wills and their unyielding disposition to overcome difficulties fitted them especially for pioneer life. The first ten years they lived at Henderson Grove, where Mr. Ferris owned and superintended a mill. They moved to the old Ferris homestead in Galesburg, in August, 1847, where the father lived and died, and the mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-nine (1899), the sole survivor of the colony that founded Galesburg.

Silvanus W. Ferris, Mrs. Gettemy's grandfather, was one of a committee of four to select a site for Galesburg and Knox College. Here he removed with his family and lived the remainder of his days. He took an active interest in the prosperity and growth of the town, and in establishing Knox College, of which he was a trustee until his death.

Mrs. Gettemy's childhood was passed at home under the surveillance of her parents. There was scarcely a book at her command, and the day of daily newspapers had not dawned in Galesburg. Fox's Book of Martyrs was the only illustrated book which the home afforded, and the scenes there pictured were stamped indelibly upon her mind.

Her early advantages for education were the best the times afforded. She first attended a private school and afterwards entered the public schools. With this preparatory training she became a student in Knox Academy, and enjoyed the instruction of superior teachers. In January, 1854, she entered Knox College and graduated with distinction in 1857.

The first year after leaving college was spent in the study of music and French. In the Spring of 1858 she taught the children of the neighborhood, and in April, 1859, she went from home to teach in the schools of Henderson County. Afterwards she became a teacher in Knox Academy, and in the High Schools of Canton, Kewanee, and Freeport.

September 21, 1865, she was married to Robert Hood Gettemy. They lived in Monmouth, Illinois, until their removal to Chicago, in May, 1867, where Mr. Gettemy was engaged in the lumber business. In 1869 fire destroyed the accumulation of years, blackening his prospects for the future. His health becoming impaired, they returned to Monmouth in November, 1873. In April, 1875, Mr. Gettemy returned to Chicago; but his physical condition gave no promise for permanent business pursuits, and Mrs. Gettemy again entered the schoolroom as a teacher, and took the principalship of the High School in Galesburg in place of Mrs. McCall, who was compelled to be absent on account of illness. In 1876 she was elected principal of Galesburg High

School, resigning after nineteen years of earnest and successful labor to accept the position of assistant, which would bring less arduous duties and fewer responsibilities. To the cares of the schoolroom was added the care of an invalid husband. After many years of ill health, Mr. Gettemy was at last compelled to give up entirely the active labors of life. He came to Galesburg in 1886, where, for five years, he was confined to his home, and for ten months, to his bed. After great suffering, he died August 6, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Gettemy had but one child, a son, Charles Ferris Gettemy. He graduated at Knox College in 1890, and at Harvard University in 1891. He took the degree of Master of Arts in 1893. He is now engaged as a political writer on the Boston Advertiser.

In childhood Mrs. Gettemy united with the Baptist Church, retaining that membership until 1865, when, with her husband, she joined the United Presbyterian Church in Monmouth, Illinois. On removing to Chicago in 1867, they united with the Third Presbyterian Church of that city. In 1882 she united with the Old First Church in Galesburg, now the Central Congregational Church, of which she remains a member.

As a teacher Mrs. Gettemy has earned a praiseworthy reputation. She entered this field of work with good acquirements and a thorough appreciation of the task to be performed. Her manner is of that quiet kind that begets confidence in her pupils as well as in her associates. She is not forward in her opinions, but is ever ready to return an intelligent answer to her interrogator. In the community, she is highly esteemed, and her Alma Mater showed its appreciation of her work as a faithful instructor by conferring upon her, in 1897, the Degree of Master of Literature. Mrs. Gettemy still continues her work in the Galesburg High School (1899).

JON WATSON GRUBB.

Jon Watson Grubb was born near Barry, Illinois, August 5, 1851. His father, Jon P. Grubb, was a Pennsylvania German. His mother, Harriet (Stevens) Grubb, was born in New York, but was descended from the Stevens family of Massachusetts. In 1842 Jon P. Grubb and his brother-in-law established the Barry Woollen Mills and engaged in the manufacture of cloth. Some years after, Mr. Grubb added farming to his business, and Jon W., from the age of thirteen, was employed on the farm in summer, attending the district school in winter, till 1872, when he became a student in Lombard University. He left the University, and after three years spent in farm labor and in teaching, to procure the means for completing his college course, he returned to the University and graduated with a high standing in 1879. After teaching the following winter, he became secretary and treasurer of the Barry Woollen Mills Company, and held these positions for two years. In 1882 he was called to Lombard University to take the place of the Professor of Mathematics during a temporary absence, and

since that time he has been connected with the University as a teacher. At first he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Preparatory Department, and more recently he has been Professor of Latin. He is a thorough and earnest teacher, and demands of students promptness and close application to duty.

It is sometimes said that a scholar who chooses the avocation of a teacher becomes unfitted for business. This has not been the case with Professor Grubb. He has been successful in such business enterprises as he has undertaken. He platted and put on the market the lots in J. W. Grubb's Lombard University Addition to Galesburg, and, making it for the interest of parties to buy lots and build houses, he profited by the enterprise, and caused an addition to be made to the population of the east part of the City of Galesburg.

The business which he has done in settling estates has been satisfactory.

He holds the office of Registrar of Lombard University. He served one term as alderman for his ward. He is a Universalist in his religious belief, and a democrat in politics.

He was married in 1885 to Mary J. Claycomb, who was for a considerable time a successful teacher in Lombard University and other schools. Mrs. Grubb is an efficient leader and earnest laborer in charitable enterprises and in work for her church, and her efforts in these directions are generously aided by her husband. They have no children, but they usually have three or four young persons in their family whom they assist in obtaining an education.

ROYAL HAMMOND.

New England was founded by men and women who had left for conscience sake all that men naturally hold dear. They were, in general, a well-to-do class, and could have lived in the mother country in peace and plenty, had they been willing to have no religious convictions. But they were a strong and sturdy race, and when they had accepted the Bible as the word of God, and had seen how ritualism trampled alike on the teachings of that word and the rights of man, they resisted the authority of priest and King at cost of property, liberty, or life. The struggle which ensued ended in the planting of New England, and their ideas, after a contest of more than two hundred years, were nationalized at Appomattox Court House.

Years have brought changes; but in large measure, the men and women of our Atlantic border still retain love for the Bible, faith in popular government, and the determination to follow conscience at whatever cost, which animated their fathers. As the sons and daughters of the Puritans have moved westward through New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and still on to the "bluffs which beetle over the blue Pacific," they have reproduced in the churches and towns which they have founded the same glorious characteristics which marked the communities on the rock-bound coast of New England.



Peter F Olson

Of this stock, in Fairlee, Orange County, Vermont, on April 13, 1809, was born Royal Hammond. His father, Calvin Hammond, was a farmer, and carried in his given name a reminder of the stern and uplifting views of divine truth which his fathers and his descendants fed upon. His mother was Roxana (Field) Hammond. Of her, we know but little; but if we may judge the mother by the child, she must have been a woman of pure and devoted life. One thing we do know, that it was her hope that her son might be a minister of the Gospel.

Six years after Deacon Hammond was born his father removed to the Western Reserve in Ohio. He settled at Bath, a town twenty-four miles south of Cleveland, in a region called New Connecticut. This section of that State is noted for the great men it has produced, and here, in the healthful labors of the farm and the prosecution of his studies, the boy grew to manhood. People who would name their home-land New Connecticut, would be likely to have good schools, and Mr. Hammond studied in those which were located near his Ohio home. First, in the common schools, then in Talmage Academy, he studied, and, as his health did not favor further study, he entered on his life task.

He was for a time a teacher in the public schools. While yet a young man he was superintendent of the Sabbath school and deacon of the Congregational Church in Bath. The religious element in his character, thus early evidenced, was strong until the last. He always conducted family worship, was eager for revivals, and felt all departures from Christian faith like personal injuries.

In business life, he was noted for integrity, industry, and economy—a triad of virtues often associated. In Bath he was a merchant in company with his cousin, Horatio Hammond. When he came to Illinois, with the intention of settling on a farm, he drove a flock of fifteen hundred sheep. All his movements exhibited energy and wisdom, and presaged for him a successful life.

Next to a man's home training, perhaps to even a greater extent than that, his marriage decides his destiny. In Chesterfield, Massachusetts, lived, in the early forties, Mr. Rufus Rogers and wife, Evangelia (Booth) Rogers. Into this home came six sons and two daughters, one of whom was Emeline, who afterward, for almost sixty-two years, was the comfort and inspiration of Mr. Hammond's life. Mr. Rogers was a carpenter and builder. In 1837 he moved to Bath, Ohio. By this circumstance these two lives were brought into contact.

Mrs. Rogers was a member of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts. Her husband united with this church in Bath. In 1837 the Rogers family moved from Massachusetts to Ohio, and on May 24, 1838, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond were married. Six years later they moved to Illinois, settling on a farm in Ontario Township, Knox County, where they lived for six or seven years, when they moved to Galesburg, which was thereafter their home. In Galesburg

Mr. Hammond clerked for Levi Sanderson one year. In 1851 he engaged in business for himself, carrying on the first exclusive grocery store in Galesburg. When about sixty-five years old he retired from active life and occupied himself with the care of his property and the religious interests of the community until his death, at nearly ninety years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond were always identified with the Congregational Church. At Bath, Ontario, and Galesburg, they were earnest and devoted adherents of this communion. But, though loyal church people, they never substituted that loyalty for fidelity to Christ, and Mr. Hammond's later years were saddened by the inroads of worldliness in the Church he loved and served so long.

In early life, Mr. Hammond was a whig; this led him naturally to the republican party, and in this he found his political home, until the abolition of slavery. He then wished that party to free itself from the lodge and saloon, and when it appeared hopeless to obtain such results in the party of Sumner and Lincoln, he united with the American party, and during his latter years, voted with that and the prohibition party. It was because of his interest in these two causes, opposition to lodges and saloons, that he had so deep an affection for Wheaton College, to which he left generous gifts in his will.

There was a personal element in this regard for Wheaton College also. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond were life long friends of President and Mrs. Jonathan Blanchard, and the ties of Christian love which were so strong during life have not been loosened by the departure of one and another, but still remained firm and unyielding to the last.

During the later years of his life, Mr. Hammond with his wife traveled quite extensively. They spent one winter in California, one in Florida, and a summer in Wyoming. Several times, they made journeys to Ohio and New England. The present never lost its interest to them as is the case with some elderly people; but they kept in touch with the social, religious and political world. They gave to the local churches where they worshiped, to the Sabbath school work, to the Mission Boards and to Wheaton College.

During the winter of '98 and '99, Mr. Hammond remained quietly at home in Galesburg. The writer saw him only a few weeks before his death. He seemed very well; but ninety years is a long march and he was weary. The prevailing disease, LaGrippe, attacked him and he had not sufficient strength left to ward it off. Very quietly and gently he passed away, while his life companion sat with aching heart and could not accompany him. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond will be tenderly remembered by all who have enjoyed their friendship.

GUSTAF HAWKINSON.

Gustaf Hawkinson, son of Hakan Bengtson and Marta Pherson, was born in Harlunda Smaland, Sweden, January 9, 1841. His father

was a farmer and lived in a rural district in Sweden. Gustaf had no very marked educational advantages in his youth. He attended school in his native place until he was thirteen years old, making commendable progress in the various branches taught. He then spent five years in learning the baker's trade, which was completed in 1860. He next received employment from the government, building bridges. He worked in its service for ten years. Then he came to America, reaching Galesburg June 23, 1869. He first worked for a year on the railroad here; then was engaged for a short time in a tannery; and lastly on a railroad in the East. In 1873, he returned to Galesburg and embarked in the bakery business. He continued in this occupation until 1892, when he sold out, and lived a life of retirement and ease. In July, 1898, he embarked again in the bakery business, in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Hawkinson has lived a busy life, and in business, has been uniformly successful. His first venture in the bakery extended through more than twenty years, and he built up one of the largest and most flourishing establishments in the city. He has always striven to make his enterprise worthy of praise. He is a thoroughgoing man in everything to which he turns his hand. He is intelligent, a great reader, and entertains clear and decisive views on questions of government, religion, and philosophy. He is temperate and calm in his judgments, and is not easily driven from his positions when once taken. He is honest in his dealings with men, and upright in his daily walk and conversation.

Mr. Hawkinson has never held or sought office. He is a director in the Commercial Union Grocery, and is now a director in the Cottage City Hospital. To the latter, he has given a great deal of interest and much valuable time. His charity and benevolence are shown in the fact that he is one of the largest donors to this most important and necessary institution. He has also aided other worthy causes.

In political affiliations, he is a republican, but his partisanship is never offensive. He belongs to the party, because he believes in its principles.

Mr. Hawkinson was never married.

OLOF HAWKINSON.

Olof Hawkinson was born in Skona, Sweden, May 7, 1837. His parents were Hawkin Anderson and Hannah Hawkinson. His father was a farmer, and as a boy Olof was employed in assisting him upon the farm. His education he received in the common schools.

In 1856, Olof Hawkinson emigrated to America. He landed at Boston and thence came direct to Galesburg. For seven years he labored steadily, at the end of which time he found himself, by his industry and thrift, the possessor of one thousand dollars. But his fortunes soon experienced a serious reverse; for the bank in which his money had been deposited suddenly collapsed, and the young man was left penniless. However, he was not to be

daunted even by so severe a blow; he set himself more earnestly at work and gradually came to be recognized as a substantial and successful business man.

At various times Mr. Hawkinson was associated with the following firms: W. L. Roseboom and Company, broom corn, Chicago; Hawkinson and Willsie, livery; and Olof Hawkinson and Company, lumber. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Galesburg, and conducted an extensive stock-raising business in Nebraska.

In 1883, he was elected Supervisor; served as Alderman of the City of Galesburg, having been elected on the liberal ticket, and was a member of the District Fair Association. He was a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and was a prominent member of the Swedish-American Old Settlers' Association.

Mr. Hawkinson always responded freely to the demands of public enterprise. At the building of the Santa Fe Railroad, he contributed liberally and assisted in raising funds. His donations in private charity have been generous, and he gave material aid to the Nebraska sufferers at critical times.

In religious belief Mr. Hawkinson was a Lutheran; in politics, he was a republican.

March 22, 1862, Olof Hawkinson was married to Lousia Ericson. Six children were born to them: Emma, William, Minnie O., Henry W., Fred A., and Elmer E.

Mr. Hawkinson died March 28, 1896.

OSCAR C. HOUSEL.

Oscar C. Housel was born at Akron, Summit County, Ohio, September 10, 1855. His parents were Martin and Margaret (Viers) Housel. When a very young lad, he was dependent upon his own resources. His father died when he was three weeks old, and he was made an orphan by the death of his mother when he had reached his ninth year. He received his education in the public schools, after which he found employment in a match factory at Akron for two years. He then ran an engine for a year and a half and later worked as a millwright. Although too young to participate in the Civil War, his family was well represented at the front, three brothers and two brothers-in-law serving in the Union Army.

In 1877, Mr. Housel removed from Akron to Galesburg, where he lived until 1880, when he went to Peoria. In 1887-88 he lived in Altona, Knox County, Illinois, where he managed a farm, and in 1889, he returned to Galesburg, and entered upon his successful career as contractor and builder. Mr. Housel has built many of the finest residences and most conspicuous public buildings in Galesburg. Among the latter may be mentioned the Marquette Building, the Dick Block, the Craig and Johnson buildings on Main street, the Central Congregational Church, the Universalist Church, the Knox Street Congregational Church, and the remodeling of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Nor have Mr. Housel's labors been confined to the demands upon his skill in the



Isaac A. Parker.

town where he resides. He was the builder of the annex to the County Alms House at Knoxville, and of the annex to the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville. At present he is engaged in the erection of a Presbyterian Church at Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Housel belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and is one of the Knights of Pythias. In 1878, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican.

June 1, 1880, Mr. Housel was married to Lenora Cummings. Her father, L. B. Cummings, was a veteran of the Mexican War, and one of the gold hunters of 1849. Upon his return from California, in 1852, he settled on a farm near Altona.

Mr. and Mrs. Housel have three children: Ralph B., Alice Maree, and John Frederic.

REUBEN WILLIAM HUNT.

Reuben William Hunt, School Director, Alderman, member of Library Board, member of Knox County Agricultural Board, City Treasurer, Supervisor, member of Executive Committee of Knox County, President of Republican League, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 14, 1827. He was the son of Jeremiah North and Elizabeth (Manley) Hunt.

His father, the fourth child in a family of thirteen, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1803. Considering the condition of the schools in that early day, he obtained a good practical education, and was well fitted to enter upon the active duties of life. At different times, he became a grocer, school teacher, farmer, and nurseryman. He engaged in business in Brooklyn and other places in the vicinity of New York City, and about this time, married Elizabeth Manley, daughter of Robert Manley, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1833, unattended, he came West and opened a store in Chicago. The next year he settled in Naperville, Illinois, and sent for his family.

Young Reuben Hunt did not have the advantages of a college education, but he drank deeply at the Pierian fountains of knowledge. He availed himself of the instruction of public and private schools, and became, through untiring energy and perseverance, a well educated man. Both he and his brother were well versed in the Latin grammar before they studied the English. Notwithstanding his fondness for Latin, he was a thoughtful reader and was well posted on the current events of the day.

In youth, he was sedate and studious, shy and retiring. He was fond of music and natural scenery—a lover of flowers and the song of birds. Replying to one who spoke of his strength and activity, he said, "When I was young in years, I was old, and now, when I am old in years, I am young."

Mr. Hunt came to Illinois when only seven years of age. In the Spring of 1857, he moved from Naperville to Galesburg and established a nursery and greenhouse.

In May of the following year, a severe wind and hail storm destroyed his entire nursery

stock and swept away his greenhouse, leaving him much in debt. Not despairing or discouraged, both he and his faithful wife took hold with renewed energy, and finally their labors were crowned with success.

Mr. Hunt was a member of the Masonic fraternity, Vesper Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which he joined about 1876. He was a member of the Galesburg Horticultural Society and the State Society, adding much to their life and interest by his discussions and the papers that he presented and read on his practical experiments in horticulture.

Mr. Hunt was naturally a religious man. He united with the Baptist Church at Naperville in 1843. On his removal to Galesburg, both he and his wife connected themselves with the Baptists, but when the old church was divided they did not join the present organization.

Politically, he was a whig until the organization of the republican party. From that time until his death, he was an earnest republican, never opposing party measures or party methods.

He was united in marriage, November 18, 1856, to Mary (Wolcott) Hunt, his brother Robert's widow, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Stanton) Wolcott, who was born at Coburg, Canada, October 2, 1825. To them were born three daughters and one son, Mary Elizabeth, Julia (Rogers), Lillie, and Reuben W., Jr.

Mr. Hunt possessed many Christian graces. He was always generous and kind, aiding those around him by his counsel, and bestowing his sympathies upon the unfortunate and despairing. He was charitable and hospitable, true to his friends and ever ready to serve them. He was fond of his home and home joys, uniformly sweet-tempered and loving in his family, and thoughtful of their welfare and comfort. He was always cheerful and always had a pleasant word for every one.

He was fond of both prose and poetry and could express his thoughts clearly in either. His writings were of the incisive and laconic style, as the following extract will show: "Faith reaches, prayer opens, but purity of heart alone enters the portals of Heaven."

Mr. Hunt had two marked characteristics: honesty of purpose and purity of action. He lived the life of a Christian and died universally lamented.

ALBERT HURD.

Albert Hurd, A. M., Ph. D., son of Tyrus and Charlotte (Heck) Hurd, was born in Kemptville, Ontario, November 6, 1823. His father's ancestors came from England to Connecticut. His great-grandfather moved to Arlington, Vermont, in 1764, and about 1812, his grandfather, Phineas Hurd, moved from Vermont to Canada West, now Ontario.

His mother's ancestors were among the 6,000 Protestants, who, near the close of the seventeenth century, fled from the Rhine Palatinate to England in consequence of the religious persecutions of Louis XIV. A number of these Palatine Teutons finally formed a settlement in Ireland, where her grandmother was born in

1734. In 1758, John Wesley visited the settlement, and many of them became Methodists; her grandmother, Barbara Ruckle, and her grandfather, Paul Heck, were among the number. They, with many other "Irish Palatines," emigrated to America, landing in New York, August 10, 1760. There, Barbara Heck began the organization of the first Methodist service and the first Methodist church in the New World. Her name is first on the list, and to her is given, by the entire Methodist Church of America, the exalted honor of being their spiritual mother and founder. "Wesley Chapel," the first church structure of the denomination in the Western Hemisphere, came from the heart and head of this devoted woman. It stood on the present site of the John Street Methodist Church, New York. The family afterwards moved to the neighborhood of Troy, New York, and finally to Canada.

The early educational advantages of Albert Hurd were the customary ones of that period. He obtained a good English education in the common schools. He fitted for college, partly in the preparatory department of Victoria College at Coburg, Ontario, and partly at Ogdensburg Academy, New York. He matriculated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1846, and graduated in 1850. Subsequently, he studied chemistry and the natural sciences at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University under Professors Horsford and Louis Agassiz.

Professor Hurd, whose father was a farmer, passed his youth upon the farm at home. Like many a New England boy, he worked on the farm in the summer and attended school in the winter. He was always fond of books, and when he was seventeen years of age, had read thoughtfully and lovingly much of the best English poetical literature. Before reaching the age of sixteen, he was the teacher of a district school near his home, and for the next five years continued that work, more or less.

For the first year after leaving college, Professor Hurd became Principal of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution, located at Brandon. At the end of the year, he accepted an invitation to become Tutor and Lecturer on the Natural Sciences in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Since the Fall of 1851, he has remained in this institution, pursuing the quiet and uneventful, but laborious life of a Western College Professor. For three years, 1851-1854, he was Tutor and Lecturer on the Natural Sciences; for forty-three years, 1854-1897, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, and from 1897 to the present time, he has held the Latin Professorship, having previously, for nearly twenty years, been the acting Professor of Latin in addition to his other duties. He says of himself: "I am not conscious of having ever deliberately chosen the profession of teaching for my life-work. I have always been of the opinion that an over-ruling Providence decided that matter for me. From boyhood, I loved books and study. The door of the teacher's life was always open wide before me. Other doors did not invite my entrance. I merely passed through the

open door and have been led along through a life of contentment and satisfaction, teaching, more or less, every year for sixty years."

Sixty years of earnest toil with the mind of youth! Sixty years of untiring energy and labor in erecting the temple of manhood and womanhood! Sixty years in developing the latent powers of the human soul! How full of interest, how full of thought the reflection! What joys, what hopes, what ambitions were inspired during the recital of the daily lessons! How many can look back and say, the inspiration and impulse of my life-work and life-deeds were given, when receiving instruction from this teacher of sixty years' experience! How many can say, then was opened to me my pathway of life! Truly, sixty years, as a teacher and Professor, is a holy sacrifice on the altar of devotion. It is almost impossible, in any department of labor, to accomplish a greater life-work.

As a teacher in the class room, Professor Hurd stands pre-eminent. He has but few equals. He is clear and logical in thought and expression, and has a most incisive way of imparting instruction. His lessons are always well learned, and he never meddles with subjects that are hazy in mind or not well understood. He is positive and commanding, and no student can fail to see the lucidity of his teaching and illustrations.

As a man and citizen, he has never made himself popular by his sociability. In the broad sense, he is not social, and yet, when thoroughly acquainted, he is one of the most social of men. He is especially known for his decision of character, purity of motives, and fair-mindedness in his relation with his fellow-men. He despises all shams and detests all sycophancy and demagogism. In a word, he is acknowledged as a man of ability, of sound learning, and as one who always acts with prudence and discretion.

Professor Hurd has always shown a commendable interest in the prosperity and welfare of this city. At the commencement of the legal existence of the Young Men's Library Association in January, 1860, he was elected its President. After holding that office for a year, he became its Librarian and served in that capacity until April, 1867, when the continued existence of the Association had become assured and it was possible to pay the Librarian a small salary.

In religious faith and belief, Professor Hurd is a Congregationalist. On his arrival here in 1851, he became a member of that church. He never has been identified with any of the various secret or social organizations. Politically, he is a republican, believing, in the main, in republican principles and republican doctrine. Sometimes, he has voted the prohibition ticket because of his life-long and earnest opposition to the use of intoxicating drinks.

He was married January 11, 1855, to Eleanor Amelia Pennock, who died August 11, 1895. To them were born two children, Harriet Sophia (McClure), wife of the founder of McClure's Magazine, and Mary Charlotte, teacher of French in Knox College.



J. F. Osney

PAUL RAYMOND KENDALL.

Paul Raymond Kendall was born in Phillips-ton, Massachusetts, August 27, 1822. He was the son of Paul Raymond and Jane (Nickerson) Kendall, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts.

The Kendall family are of English descent and came to this country in 1636, settling in Woburn, Massachusetts. They are of a strong and sturdy race and are endowed with superior intellectual powers.

Paul Raymond, in his youth, had all the trials and experiences of the average New England boy. He was not born into luxury and wealth; but even in his early years, he had to do his part to earn the means of subsistence. He laid the foundation of his education by attending the district school of his native town. Having a quick mind, and naturally studious, he soon became a proficient scholar. He next entered an academy at Swanzy, New Hampshire, where he fitted for college. He then matriculated in Norwich University, which was under the charge of General Truman B. Ransom, who fell in storming the heights of Chapultepec, Mexico, and graduated with very high honors, July 7, 1847.

Immediately after his graduation, he entered upon his life-work as an educator. He first took charge of an academy in Sharpsburg, Kentucky, where he remained about two years. In 1849, he became the Principal of the Western Liberal Institute, located at Marietta, Ohio. The success of this institution led to the founding of a similar one at Galesburg, Illinois, and in the Autumn of 1852, Professor Kendall became its Principal. The following year, college powers were granted to it, and he became its first President. He soon conceived the idea of converting it into a real college. He stood alone. There was not a single Trustee that favored his project. In June, 1854, he invited the Rev. Dr. Weaver, who was then pastor of a church in St. Louis, to plead the cause of the prospective college before the Board of Trustees. Dr. Weaver came, and a day was spent in discussion of the subject. At last consent was given under the conditions that Professor Kendall should raise the necessary funds for an endowment and for the erection of buildings. He invited Dr. J. V. N. Standish to become the Acting President while he was in the field canvassing for funds. During his three years' work, he secured from \$60,000 to \$75,000, and from the largest contributor, Benjamin Lombard, for whom the institution was named, \$20,000. The college charter was secured February 14, 1857. No college ever had a more indomitable worker than President Kendall. His zeal always outran his execution; and yet, his execution was two-fold. Without his mighty efforts, assisted by Drs. Weaver and Standish, Lombard University would never have been. It stands to-day as a monument to his brain and labors.

President Kendall had not only a military education, but a heart full of patriotism. In 1861, he engaged in the volunteer recruiting

service in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri, and raised the greater part of the Eighth Kansas Infantry Volunteers, the Eighty-third, Ninety-second, and One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry. In 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. In 1864, he was assigned to General Hatch's staff as Quartermaster of his division of the Army of the Tennessee. At the close of the war, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, as recorder of a military commission, and remained till 1866.

In 1868, he became a teacher again, taking charge of Clinton Liberal Institute in Central New York. In 1870, he was invited to the Presidency of Smithson College at Logansport, Indiana, where he remained for four years. Again, he became connected with Clinton Institute and effected its removal to Fort Plain, New York. For this institution, he raised a large fund and served one year as Professor. He then retired to private life, crowned with many honors.

Intellectually, President Kendall was a superior man. He had a diversified talent and was a superior scholar. He was known for his quickness of perception, kindness of heart, sincere affection, and true friendship. He labored for others rather than for himself, and was constantly making personal sacrifices for the public good. He believed in every kind of improvement and spent his life in working for the elevation of humanity.

In 1894, he was stricken with partial paralysis, from which he never recovered. He lived with his daughter in Canton, New York, where he died, April 4, 1897, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

President Kendall was twice married. First, November 6, 1841, to Abby A. Weaver, of Rockingham, Vermont, who died a few years later, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Abbie S. Cleveland. His second marriage was November 6, 1853, to Caroline S. Woodbury, of Bethel, Vermont. Of this union three daughters were born: Marion, Flora, and Gertrude. The first two are living.

WILLIAM OWEN LOVEJOY.

William Owen Lovejoy, whose name immediately suggests relationship with one who was famous in the earlier annals of Illinois, was born near Quincy, February 13, 1841. His father, Jabez Lovejoy, was a farmer, and a cousin of Owen and Elijah Lovejoy. The mother of William Lovejoy was Catherine Waldron, a descendant of a German baronial house. In 1830, the parents removed from Schoharie County, New York, to Adams County, Illinois, and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land deeded to Mr. Lovejoy by his sister, the widow of General Leavenworth. When William was a boy ten years of age, his parents died, and he was sent to live with an uncle in Dutchess County, New York. He received a common school education, and spent one term in the Oxford Academy, Oxford, Connecticut. He afterwards took the entire four

years' Chautauqua course, in the "Pioneer" class.

William O. Lovejoy's first employment after leaving school was as a clerk in a store at Brooklyn, New York, and later in New York City. He was afterwards employed as clerk on his uncle's steamboat, which carried freight on the Hudson River, between Red Hook and New York. In 1862, Mr. Lovejoy returned to the old homestead in Illinois, and for several years managed the farm. In 1870, he entered the Galesburg offices of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as a telegraph operator. Since 1894, he has been President of the Evening Mail Publishing Company.

Mr. Lovejoy has filled important positions, including those of Town Clerk and Collector, in Honey Creek Township, Adams County, and for nine years he has been City Assessor of Galesburg. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and is a Knight Templar; he also belongs to the Order of United Workmen; and to the Modern Woodmen of America. In these various organizations, he has been honored with high official work; he is Generalissimo in the Galesburg Commandery, K. T.; Secretary, Royal Arch Masons; Master Workman, A. O. U. W.; Venerable Counsel, M. W. A.; and Representative to the Grand Council in both orders.

In his religious connection, Mr. Lovejoy is a member of the Central Congregational Church of Galesburg. He has always been a republican in politics.

September 3, 1862, Mr. Lovejoy was married to Elizabeth A. Near, a native of Dutchess County, New York. She is of German descent. Their only child, a son, died in infancy.

CAPTAIN THOMAS LESLIE MCGIRR.

Captain Thomas Leslie McGirr, son of Mahlon and Sarah Lodema (Barbero) McGirr, was born in Maquon, Illinois, January 12, 1854.

His father was born in Stark County, Ohio, afterwards moving to Washington County, and then in 1851, to Maquon. For a while, he worked at the carpenter's trade, and later, in company with his brother, established a general store of merchandise, continuing in the business until his brother's death in 1855. He then engaged in farming.

His mother, a native of New York, came to Illinois at a very early date, 1839.

The McGirrs are of Scotch descent. Arthur M. McGirr, Leslie's great-grandfather, was born near Glasgow, Scotland. He was a linen draper, and on a visit to Ireland, became acquainted with Nancy McIntire, whom he married October 22, 1783, in the County Tyrone. They then came to Dover, Delaware, and of their numerous family of children, the seventh, Thomas McGirr, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Ann Wileman in Stark County, Ohio, December 12, 1821. They were Quakers, and in language, simplicity of manners, and style of dress, they adhered strictly to their faith.

On account of the newness of the country and a want of proper facilities, Leslie's educational

advantages were somewhat circumscribed. He attended the public schools of several different townships and received what instruction they were able to give. Besides the branches pursued in school, he studied chemistry, physics, botany and history. He began teaching in Elba Township in December, 1873. Afterwards, he taught in Haw Creek and Maquon townships—was principal of school at St. Augustine, taught a summer school at Greenbush, and was principal at Prairie City for several years. For some time he was a student in the college at Abingdon, but left in 1876.

After leaving college, he made a tour of some of the Western States—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri—and visited the Centennial at Philadelphia. He then became a law student under the late Judge Douglas, of the Knox County Bar, and was admitted to general practice in all the Courts of the State, November 13, 1882. He first opened a law office at Maquon and practiced there until he moved to Galesburg, August 4, 1887; he afterwards visited New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico.

March 14, 1891, he was elected Captain of Company C, Sixth Illinois National Guards, re-elected in March, 1894, and again in March, 1897.

Captain McGirr has always shown a patriotic spirit. At his country's call, he has never hesitated or wavered. On June 10, 1894, he was ordered by the Governor to Pekin to guard and protect the town against mob violence and mob rule. He was ordered to Spring Valley, July 8, 1894, to enforce the law and maintain order against the striking miners. Here he had command of Company A, of Rock Island and Company C, of Galesburg. He also entered the United States Volunteer service in the late war with Spain and marched to the front. September 1, 1899, he received notice of his appointment to a captaincy in the Fortieth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, to rank from August 17, 1899. The appointment was accepted by him, and he was assigned to recruiting service for his regiment on September 8.

Captain McGirr has been an honored member of the following societies: Has passed through all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Past Grand; A. F. and A. M.; Sachem of Tribe two terms, Improved Order of Red Men; Great Keeper of the Wampum two years; and Great Sachem one term for States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Captain McGirr is a man of commanding presence and of a genial disposition. In personal relations, he is affable and agreeable, and meets all with the warmth of friendship and the impressiveness of sincerity. In his religious views, he is not connected with any organization. He believes more in good works than in creeds. He is an unwavering adherent of the republican party.

Captain McGirr was never married.

HIRAM MARS.

Hiram Mars was born in Oldham County, near Louisville, January 7, 1829. He was the son of Andrew and Elizabeth P. (Whips) Mars and was



J. S. Perkins

reared on a farm. His father was a farmer and a planter, and both parents died when he was quite young. After their decease, his home was with his maternal grandfather, and under his care and watchfulness, young Mars was raised to manhood.

His early educational advantages were of the poorer sort; for at that early day, the modern school system of that State was not as yet established. He attended private schools during his boyhood and became proficient in the various studies pursued. He came to Illinois when about seventeen years of age, and entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining there three years. After leaving college, he went to Quincy and remained there until 1856, when he came to Galesburg. His first occupation here was in connection with a planing-mill and sash factory, in which business he was engaged for two years. Then for two years, he worked in the lumber yard of Mr. Edwin Post. In 1863, he was connected with the Revenue Department on the Mississippi and was located at Memphis, Tennessee, and served for two years, when he returned to Galesburg. In the Spring of 1865, he again entered the lumber yard of Mr. Post and served for the period of six years in the capacity of bookkeeper and salesman. At the end of this period of service, he purchased the lumber yard and was associated with Mr. Norman Anthony as his first partner. Afterwards, he was associated with Stanley and Hitchcock, and two or three years later, he again formed a copartnership with Mr. Anthony, which continued for several years, or until Mr. Anthony withdrew. Then Mr. Mars took as a partner Mr. Hamilton, of Chicago, and the firm was known under the name of Hamilton and Mars. This firm continued its existence until 1888, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time, Mr. Mars has carried on the business alone.

Mr. Mars has earned for himself the name of a trustworthy man. By fair dealing and strict integrity he has won the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has never sought office, but has been called to several places of public trust. He has been on the Board of Park Commissioners for fifteen years, and his knowledge in this department has made him a most valuable member. He was a member of the Public Library Board for nine years; was Treasurer of Veritas Lodge of Odd Fellows for twelve years; was Trustee of the Presbyterian church about the same length of time; was a member of the Building Committee, when the late, new church was erected; and has served as one of the City Aldermen for two years.

Mr. Mars has lived an uneventful but industrious life. He has shown praiseworthy diligence in business and the work of his hands has been crowned with success. The essential elements of his nature can be expressed in three words—temperance, frugality, economy. He has always shown himself to be a public spirited citizen and an honest man.

Mr. Mars' religious creed is rather broad than otherwise. From childhood, he has attended the

Presbyterian Church, though not a member. His political convictions are republican. With that party he has acted since its organization. He was formerly a whig and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Mars was first married in 1852, to Louisa Barr of Quincy, Illinois. One daughter was born to them, Nettie L., now the wife of F. H. Holmes, of this city. His first wife died in 1864. His second marriage took place in 1873, to Elizabeth H. Smith, of Wellsburg, West Virginia. To them were born three children, Katie M.; James A.; and Mary Elizabeth.

SETH WELLER MEAD.

Seth Weller Mead, son of Orrin and Rhoda (Weller) Mead, was born in the town of Hinsburg, Vermont, April 13, 1835.

His father was a farmer, and it was in cultivating the sterile and unyielding soil of the home farm that Seth spent his boyhood. His mother, in the maternal line, was a direct descendant of General Green of Revolutionary fame.

Seth Mead was educated in the public schools and academies of his native State. His early life was not blessed with superior educational advantages. Like other New England boys, he worked on the farm summers and attended school winters. But he improved every opportunity and made even necessity a means of improvement. He became a teacher in the public schools, and in them took his first lessons in discipline and command. Afterwards, he became a country merchant—a line of business which he pursued for many years.

For several years his prospects for success in his native State were not bright, and he resolved to try his fortunes in the West. In 1875, he came to Illinois, and in the following year, to Galesburg. For the first five years, he was engaged as clerk in the Union Hotel and in Brown's Hotel. In 1882, under the clerkship of Mr. A. J. Perry, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which office he held until the time of his death, July 10, 1898.

Mr. Mead had no great fellowship for societies, whether secret, religious, or political. When a young man at Hinsburg, Vermont, he joined the fraternity of Free Masons, but never removed his membership from that lodge. He belonged to no church; he had no creed but that of kindness and mercy towards his fellow beings. He was uncompromisingly republican and was thoroughly conversant with the party organization and party measures. He believed in right living and right doing, and lived a most exemplary life. He was known for his kindness of heart and gentleness of disposition, and possessed the innate power of drawing around him a host of friends. He was loved and beloved by all who knew him. In his daily labors, and especially in the office which he held, he was intelligent, kind, and affable; and it may be said that no Deputy County Clerk ever performed the duties of that office more acceptably than he. So conversant was he in county matters that he was regarded as an authority. He filled every station in life

well, and his memory is cherished for the good he has done.

Mr. Mead was twice married. He was first married in 1851, to Celia J. Furguson. There were born to them three children, one daughter and two sons, Abbie H., Seth Earnest, and Herbert Furguson.

His second marriage was October 27, 1873, to Sarah M. Gregg. The issue of this union was two children, Frank L., and Mabel L.

CHARLES C. MERRILL.

Charles C. Merrill was born in Orwell, Vermont, September 10, 1833. His father was Horace Merrill and his mother's maiden name was Deborah Paine. After their marriage, they resided in Amherst, Massachusetts, until about 1830, when they removed to Orwell. About the year 1836, they went West, settling in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, where they continued to reside until their death. They came from good New England stock, and had all the sterling qualities of that industrious and thrifty people. In their natures, they were quiet and retiring, but were tenacious and unwavering in their religious opinions, which were Presbyterian. To their neighbors and friends, they were always kind, sympathetic, and generous, and spent their lives in doing good. The son has embalmed their memory in the following words: "A happy, well mated couple, taking great delight in each other, and rearing a large family, who will ever revere their memory. They both died at a good old age."

C. C. Merrill's father was the son of Captain Calvin Merrill, and was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, August 31, 1789. He died September 6, 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His mother was born in Vernon, Connecticut, August 31, 1788, and died in Kingsville, Ohio, August 5, 1874, at the age of eighty-six. They were married in Amherst, October 19, 1809, and had nine children, four sons and five daughters. Two daughters and three sons are deceased.

C. C. Merrill received an excellent common school education at Chardon, Ohio. At fifteen years of age, he attended the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary at Kirtland and became well qualified to give instruction in those branches usually taught in the common schools. Mr. Merrill's experience as a teacher is not a long one. He taught for a short time in the seminary at Kirtland, and one term in a district school.

The boyhood of Mr. Merrill was spent at the paternal homestead in Chardon, Ohio. His older sisters were teachers, and this circumstance gave him a most excellent opportunity for study, for which he had a strong desire. His father was not a man of affluence. Consequently, young Merrill was obliged to "shift for himself" and earn in part his own support.

In the Fall of 1853, when he was only twenty years of age, Mr. Merrill came to Illinois. He spent a few days in Galesburg with his uncle, Roswell Paine, who was one of the original Galesburg colony. He then went to Oquawka, Illinois, and took a position as clerk in the store

of James McKinney. He remained here from the Spring of 1854 to September of the same year, when he went to Greenbush, Illinois. Here he formed a partnership with his brother, F. H. Merrill, and Alfred Osborn in a general store, under the firm name of Merrill, Osborn and Merrill. In the Fall of 1860, he came to Galesburg and was first employed as a clerk in the dry goods store of E. F. Thomas. In the Fall of 1863, he engaged in the clothing business for himself, and continued in that business at the same place, 136 Main street, for the long period of nearly thirty-six years. April 27, 1899, he disposed of his stock of goods and retired.

Honor does not always come to the deserving, or merited praise to the public benefactor. By a consistent and conscientious life, Mr. Merrill has won both praise and honor from his fellow townsmen. In 1873-4, he was elected to an aldermanship from the Second Ward of the city and served his constituents faithfully and honorably. From 1885 to 1894, he served as a member of the Board of Education, and in 1898, he was again elected, which position he still holds.

As a citizen, Mr. Merrill is a good example of a just and honorable man. He is patriotic in spirit, has great decision of character, and has always been known for his fair dealings in business. He is possessed of kindly feelings towards all, is charitable towards the failings of others, and does not believe in temporizing where principle is concerned. He has lived an upright life, faithful to duty, and his example is worthy of imitation.

Mr. Merrill joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1867, and has since been a reliable and consistent member. In political faith, he is a republican. He says: "I cast my first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. I have never changed my views, and am a firm believer in the political platform of the republican party, and in William McKinley as President of the United States."

Mr. Merrill was married August 27, 1855, at North Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, to Cornelia Converse Osborn. Her father was a farmer and one of the earliest settlers in that part of Ohio. The family came from Connecticut, with ox teams, requiring many weeks to perform the journey. There were nine children. Mrs. Merrill's brother, Dr. R. H. Osborn, now living in Detroit, Michigan, was, for about forty years, the resident physician for the Hecla and Calumet Mining Company, located at Calumet, Michigan. Her older sister, Mrs. David Parscus, was for many years a prominent teacher and was the first woman elected on the Board of Education at Detroit, where she still resides.

TIMOTHY MOSHIER.

Timothy Moshier was a prominent man in every sphere of life. He was born in Washington County, New York, May 18, 1812. His father, whose name was also Timothy, was a farmer, and a Canadian by birth. The mother's

maiden name was Rachel Curtis, a native of Washington County, New York. Here they were married, and five sons and four daughters were born to them. At the early age of 47 years, the father died in Cayuga County, August 4, 1828. The mother died in the same county at the age of 69, having outlived her husband twenty-three years.

Of the five sons, Timothy was the eldest. He lived at the paternal home, and was engaged in the routine of the farm until he was 16 years of age. His early educational advantages were limited; but the spirit of the boy, which is the index of the man, was shown in his ability and sound judgment to make the best use possible of the means at his command. In a scholarly sense, he was not educated; but the great lessons of experience and of life were so impressed upon him that he became better educated than many a graduate of the college. At twenty-three years of age, he left Cayuga County, New York, for Cass County, Michigan, where he remained for three years. In 1838, he went to the Platte Purchase in Missouri, remaining there for five years, and then came to Warren County, Illinois. Here for ten consecutive years, he was a successful farmer. Here he laid the foundation of that financial prosperity that seemed to lie along his pathway. In 1852, he removed to Galesburg and was engaged in farming, stock-raising, and trading. In 1864, he became greatly interested in the establishment of the First National Bank of Galesburg. He was the largest stockholder, and a director, from its organization until the day of his death—a period of nearly thirty years.

In whatever occupation Mr. Moshier was engaged, he was eminently successful. He seemed to possess the wizard's power of transmuting even the clouds of earth into gold. He started poor and died rich. He was a man of great natural ability and was blessed with an almost unerring judgment. He was courageous and self-poised, and was not easily betrayed into false positions. He was practically a lawyer, well versed in the intricacies of the law, and could manage cases at court shrewdly and wisely. He was a great reader, a thorough historian, and a critical scholar in the history of our country. He was a good talker, full of information, and on political history and governmental topics, could make a most effective and impressive speech.

Physically, he was a man of fine figure, tall and commanding. His manners were pleasing but not finical. He was fond of horses and was a good horseman. He sat in the saddle with stateliness and elegance, winning the admiration of every beholder. He was gentle and kind towards his fellow citizens, and a lover of friends and home. He wore the dignity of manhood, possessed unswerving honesty and integrity, and had the intellectual power and keen foresight that is necessary for a successful life.

In religion, Mr. Moshier was not narrow or bigoted. He had very decided views on

religion and a future life. He did not belong to any church, but favored the Universalist faith. He gave for the support of the Gospel as he thought best. He believed that a good act was better than burnt offerings or any such sacrifice.

Mr. Moshier was naturally a politician. The political history of this country and of men was to him like the alphabet. He could repeat it without an effort. He was an ardent and staunch republican. His views of currency, tariff, and government were of the Websterian kind—a name that he held in the highest veneration. He was a party man, because he believed his party was right.

Mr. Moshier was twice married. He was married in Michigan, November 7, 1837, to Sarah Garwood, daughter of William and Mary (Thatcher) Garwood. She died in Warren County, Illinois, February 22, 1851. There were born to them six children: Perry, who died in Michigan; David H., of Denver, Colorado; George S.; Henry Clay; Ada M., who married D. H. Pankey, of this city; and William Weston, who died in infancy.

His second marriage was at Knoxville, December 27, 1854, to Adelia Gardner, daughter of Richard and Mary (Bronson) Gardner. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Cora, who married Fred Seacord.

NELS NELSON.

Nels Nelson, son of Nels and Hanna (Johnson) Bengtson, is a self-reliant and self-made man. He was born in Ebbared, Weinge Parish, Halland, Sweden, July 13, 1840.

His father lived on a small farm which he tilled, and worked also at carpentry in order to secure the necessary means of subsistence for his family. In June, 1854, he left Sweden for America, leaving for lack of funds the oldest son, Nels, behind, who was then fourteen years of age. Shortly after the arrival of the family in Chicago, the father and youngest son contracted the cholera, which was epidemic there, and died of that disease. His mother, with her three children, then went to Andover, Henry County, Illinois, and soon after to Galesburg, where they have lived ever since.

Young Nelson had no schooling in Sweden, but he learned to read at the paternal fireside. When only eight years of age, it seemed necessary that he should earn his own living, and for that purpose he secured employment in herding stock. In that manner, he supported himself until he was fourteen. Afterwards, the burden was lighter, but no time was given him for study or recreation.

At sixteen years of age, an opportunity to go to America came to him, which he most joyfully embraced. It was here that he received his first instructions in the public schools. He arrived in America, July 15, 1856, and immediately joined the broken family of his mother, two sisters and a brother. His first work was farming in Mercer and Henry counties, until he had earned enough to pay his fare from Sweden, which had been advanced by a friend,

Bengt Nelson, to whom he yet feels indebted for his great kindness. He next found employment at the round house of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Galesburg, working during the summers and attending school winters. In the Fall of 1860, he went into the furniture factory of Bartlett and Judson, and in the following year, he enlisted in a company of Swedish Americans, organized at Galesburg, in August, 1861. He served as sergeant until March 3, 1865, and then, for meritorious service in the field was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy. He not only took part in many skirmishes, but was in the battles of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), siege of Corinth, and Vicksburg. He was mustered out of service, November 30, 1865, arriving home in December.

He then commenced clerking in the grocery of Bancroft and Lanstrum, and also for a short time for O. T. Johnson and Brother, at Altona. On January 1, 1867, he started the grocery firm of Bengtsson, Nelson and Company, at Galesburg, and soon built up a prosperous business. But owing to failing health, from the effects of his army life, he was compelled to retire from that business in January, 1871. From this time until November, 1875, he held the position of City Treasurer. Again failing health necessitated his retirement from all active duties. After recuperating, he again embarked in the mercantile business, which was continued until October, 1883, when he was elected secretary of the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association.

Mr. Nelson has filled other important positions and offices, and always with great credit. He served four years as a member of the Board of Education, served seven years on the Library Board, acting as its President for one term, and as Secretary four years; has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors for many years; and is at present Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and Clerk's Offices in the Board; was a Director in the Cottage Hospital four years; and has also served on many committees appointed to act in the advancement of public enterprises.

Mr. Nelson's benevolent sympathies are broad and charitable. In every worthy enterprise, he has always aided to the extent of his limited means. His ruling desire has always been to be useful; aiding those in distress, cheering and encouraging the despondent, and giving counsel to those asking advice. For thirty years a wide field of work has been open to him in assisting the many emigrants coming here from the Old Country. Much he has done to initiate them into the American ways of life.

In religious faith, Mr. Nelson is Lutheran. He was confirmed by the minister of the Lutheran Church of Weinge Parish, Sweden, when fifteen years of age. He is a member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Galesburg, and a teacher in the Sabbath school. He has served as Trustee and Treasurer of the church for thirteen years.

In politics, he is a thorough-going republican. A firm believer in republican principles,

he has always taken active interest in the success and welfare of the party.

He was married May 19, 1868, to Sarah Nelson, who died December, 1898. To them were born two children: Arthur U., born July 29, 1869; and Edmund L., born March, 1880, died in infancy.

Mrs. Nelson's parents died in Sweden. She came to this country in 1862. All her brothers and sisters were here, and all died before her.

PETER T. OLSON.

Peter T. Olson was born February 10, 1860, at Hastveda, Christianstads Lan, Sweden. His first impetus to his successful life work, that of builder and contractor, was his father, Trued Olson, who was a carpenter and natural mechanic, and constructed his own tools and farm implements out of wood. His mother, Kerstin Truedson Olson, was a woman of strong character, and a devoted wife and mother. Her son, Peter Olson, was a capable and ambitious boy, who saw beyond the rim of his surroundings. His duties or pastimes on the farm were not allowed to interfere with his fortunate educational advantages, and in 1875, at the age of fifteen, he graduated at the High School at Hastveda, ranking third in a class of one hundred and fifty members. Thus equipped, he longed for broader fields, which seemed to him to be America, but, yielding to the solicitations of his parents, he postponed his journey to this country until May, 1879.

In 1882, Mr. Olson settled in Galesburg, and, desiring to learn the bricklayer's trade, entered the employ of contractor T. E. Smith, to whom he rendered faithful and efficient service until 1890. Appreciating the benefits of an independent line of work, he started in business for himself as a contracting mason and plasterer. Considering the breadth and excellence of Mr. Olson's work, the amount accomplished by him is remarkable for a man of his years, and the city of his adoption contains many evidences of his skill. Among the buildings erected by him may be mentioned the following. The Hitchcock School building, the Commercial and Triola blocks, the Young Men's Christian Association building, Lombard Gymnasium building, the Galesburg High School building, the Galesburg National Bank building, the Scott and Jordan block, the Bateman School building, and numerous handsome residences.

One of the fine traits of Mr. Olson's character is his open acknowledgment and appreciation of the good work of those upon whose efficiency and co-operation he is more or less dependent. He employs only skilled labor, and pays good prices, believing that to his employees he owes much of his success in life. The greatest good fellowship exists between employer and employees, many of whom have been with him since he started in business. Through the medium of periodicals and correspondence, Mr. Olson keeps in touch with the progress in his line in all parts of the world, and tries at all



H. M. Robbins

times to obtain the most convenient, substantial and artistic results.

Mr. Olson was married November 1, 1888, to Caroline C. Edoff, who was born in Sweden, and came to America in early childhood. She is an exemplary wife and mother, and presides over a pleasant home on the corner of Bateman and Dudley streets. To her, Mr. Olson attributes much of his good fortune in life. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have five children. Oscar Mauritz, Agnes Mildred, Karl Natan, Helen Marie, and Earnest Joshua.

ISAAC AUGUSTUS PARKER.

Isaac Augustus Parker, son of Isaac and Lucia (Wood) Parker, was born in South Woodstock, Vermont, December 31, 1825. His grandfather, Eleazer Parker, removed from Mansfield, Connecticut, to South Woodstock, Vermont, about the year 1780, and cleared land for a farm, which remained in his possession and in that of his son for nearly a century. Records in the State Library of Connecticut show that Eleazer Parker responded to the Lexington alarm in 1775.

Mr. Parker's mother was the daughter of Joseph Wood, a revolutionary soldier, who removed from Middleborough, Massachusetts, to Woodstock, Vermont. Joseph was a direct descendant of Henry Wood, who went from England to Holland, and afterwards to Plymouth, Massachusetts. The wife of Joseph Wood was the daughter of Gershom Palmer, a descendant of Walter Palmer, who came from England and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1629, and removed to Stonington, Connecticut, in 1652.

Mr. Parker spent his boyhood on his father's farm, assisting in cultivating it, and attending the district school in the winters. He enjoyed the advantage of a select school in the fall for two or three years. A library, to which he had access, which had been established at an early period in the village near his father's residence, was of great benefit to him, as he was fond of reading. In the Fall of 1846, he attended Black River Academy in Ludlow, Vermont, with the view of fitting for college. The next Spring, Summer and Fall, he studied Latin and Greek at an academy in Hancock, New Hampshire, devoting a large portion of his time to teaching some of the higher branches of mathematics, to which he had given considerable attention, and the study of which he enjoyed. He completed fitting for college at Green Mountain Liberal Institute in South Woodstock, Vermont, and entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in the Fall of 1849, and was graduated from that institution in 1853. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, and at graduation became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Commencing at the age of seventeen, he taught district schools for ten successive winters. Immediately after graduating from college, he became Principal of Orleans Liberal Institute in Glover, Vermont, and held this position for more than five years. Having been

elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Lombard University, in Galesburg, Illinois, in the Fall of 1853, he resigned his position in Glover and at once entered upon the duties of his professorship. He continued to discharge the duties of this professorship till 1868, when he was made Williamson Professor of Greek Language and Literature in the same institution, which position he now holds. He has, however, continued to give instruction in Latin. Thus he has given forty years of continuous service to Lombard University.

He received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1856, and that of Doctor of Philosophy from Buchtel College in 1892. For several years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Galesburg Public Library. He is a member of the Universalist Church in Galesburg.

In 1856, he was married to Sarah A. Labaree, daughter of William and Parthena (Whitmore) Labaree, of Hartland, Vermont. Mrs. Parker died in 1889. A daughter and son survived her, both of whom were graduated from Lombard University. The daughter, Izah T., died of consumption in 1891, at the age of thirty-four, having spent the last four years of her life in Southern California, whither she had gone in the hope of regaining her health in the salubrious climate of that favored region. While she was there her father spent his summer vacations with her.

The son, William A., for the last seventeen years, has pursued the vocation of a civil engineer. He is now in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

JAMES FULTON PERCY.

James Fulton Percy is a physician, and was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 26, 1864. His father was James Percy, who was born in Soho, New Jersey, and his mother was Sarah Ann Fulton, who was born in New York City.

Dr. Percy's ancestors are of Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandfather was Francis Percy, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, and his paternal grandmother was Mabel Wilson, who was born in Gatside, County of Antrim, Ireland. She was the daughter of Stafford Wilson, who was born and lived in the same place. His maternal great-grandparents were born in Ireland, and lived and died in the land of their nativity. His maternal grandparents were James Fulton and Mary Rogers, who were born in County Down, Ireland.

Dr. Percy received his early instruction in the common schools of New Jersey. On account of ill health he was sent to Minnesota at the age of fourteen, where he remained for three years. Here he availed himself of school advantages, and by his perseverance, acquired such education as to fit him for higher duties and responsibilities. He then went to New York City, and took a four-years' graded course in a medical college there, when the law required only two years. By reason of the pleasant memories of his boyhood experiences

and the thought of better opportunities, he returned West after graduating, and located at Mazeppa, Minnesota. Here he practiced general medicine and surgery for two years. Considering his field of operation too narrow and desiring a larger one, he came to Galesburg in February, 1888. Here he found himself among strangers, having the acquaintance of but one person, the Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, pastor of the "Brick Church." His fame as a physician soon spread, and to-day, he is one of the best known men in Galesburg. Besides his professional duties, he has engaged in other worthy enterprises. He called the first meeting out of which the Galesburg Cottage Hospital Association grew. It was in his Bible class in the First Congregational Church Sabbath School, that the idea of the union of the "Old First" and the First Congregational Church was first considered. It was at his house that the first meeting was called to consider the question. At this time, the plan of union was not completely accepted, on account of a previous call of the "Old First" Church to the Rev. Dr. Sherrill, which had been accepted. Soon after, these churches were united under a new name, the Central Congregational Church. Dr. Percy also interested himself in the establishment of the Congregational Church on Knox street, which led to the organization of the Congregational Church on East Main street.

Nor are his special labors confined wholly to church work. His surgical operations attest his knowledge and ability. He was the first surgeon in Galesburg to perform successfully an abdominal operation, which was done August 1, 1893. In order to perfect himself in the study and practice of surgery, he went, in 1896, to Europe, remaining there nearly a year. He was under the instruction of specialists, Professors Springel and Kraske, two of the best known surgeons in Germany. He then returned to Galesburg and continued the practice of his profession, which has been uniformly successful. In 1898, he was offered and accepted the chair of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Clinics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. From time to time he has made contributions to the medical and surgical literature of the day.

Dr. Percy has not been backward in performing his duties as a citizen. He is a progressive man, and has shown originality in planning and execution. He is an independent thinker and is bold in the expression of his views. He is intelligent with strongly marked characteristics, and is a better leader than follower. He is amiable in his public and private character, generous in spirit, and gentlemanly in his bearing. He believes in the elevation of humanity; is charitable and kind; and has always shown himself a public spirited citizen. He is a republican and labors for the interest and welfare of his city and country.

Dr. Percy was married at Mazeppa, Minnesota, June 12, 1888, to Josephine L. Robinson. They are the parents of one child, Sarah Katherine.

ISAAC STILES PERKINS.

Isaac Stiles Perkins, son of Walter and Harriet Perkins, was born in Southwick, Massachusetts, June 4, 1832.

He received all the advantages of a New England farmer's son, and obtained his early education at the public schools of his native town. He also attended the Southwick and Westfield academies. After he became of age, he resolved to seek his fortune in the great West. His first residence was at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was employed in teaching a district school for one year. Preferring a more active life to the confinement of the schoolroom, he engaged himself as a commercial traveler for a period of five years. He then returned to Massachusetts, continuing in the same business until 1863, when he came to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was connected with a hardware firm for one year.

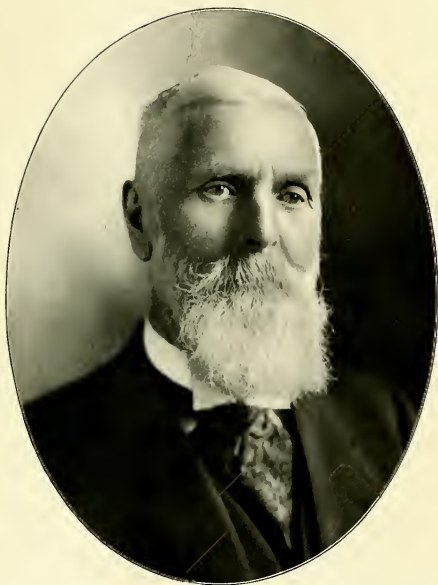
In 1864, Mr. Perkins came to Galesburg, and was employed as the traveling salesman for George W. Brown. By the geniality of his nature and his personal address, he was peculiarly fitted for this work, and the business prospered greatly under his efforts. In a short time Mr. Brown had learned to place so much confidence in his integrity and ability, that he made him general manager of his large and increasing manufacturing interest. As head of the factory, he labored for the company for twenty-two years, until ill health compelled him to retire. He was instant in season in all his work. He labored not for himself, but for the great good and the best interest of his employer.

In 1880, the company was reorganized and incorporated under the firm name of George W. Brown and Company, and Mr. Perkins was elected vice-president, which position he held until his retirement. By his untiring energy and shrewd management, the patent litigation and the demand for royalties were carried through to a successful issue.

His efficiency was shown in every department in which he was engaged, and on account of the success that attended his efforts, he received the hearty commendations of his employers.

Mr. Perkins had a decided talent for business. He had quick perceptions, and his affability and gentility of manners especially fitted him to deal with men. Two characteristics were always manifested in his life and dealings with others—honesty and integrity. These shone out so conspicuously as to inspire confidence in all with whom he came in contact.

On all moral questions, Mr. Perkins was ever on the side of right. He had high ideals, and the instincts of his moral nature ever pleaded for the better in both church and state. Although he never sought or held any public office, yet he was interested in and actively identified with the affairs of the city of his adoption. For fourteen years he was a member of the city Library Board, giving his services freely without compensation. For nearly five years he was a member of the Park Commission, and his services in this capacity were



John Robson

always considered most valuable. He was also, for a short time, a Director in the City Hospital. In a like capacity, he served the Galesburg Printing Company. For more than twenty years he was a Director in the Second National Bank; and it may be truly said that in all these positions he was called to fill, he acquitted himself as a man of large experience and of excellent judgment. His associates always regarded him not only sociable and companionable, but of keen insight and wise in counsel.

Mr. Perkins, in his political faith, was a republican, having been identified with that party from its organization. In religious belief, he was a Congregationalist, having united with the Old First Church during the pastorate of Dr. A. R. Thain. And it may be said that during these many years of his connection, he kept the laws and ordinances blameless, and walked and demeaned himself as becomes a Christian gentleman. For several years he was a member and President of the Board of Trustees, and with the same untiring energy that was displayed in his business relations, he labored for the interests and upbuilding of the church.

Mr. Perkins' father died several years ago in Massachusetts. His mother was once a member of his household, living in Galesburg, but died in Tuscola, Illinois, in July, 1885, while visiting her son.

Mr. Perkins was married in Westfield, Massachusetts, July 31, 1866, to Miss Eliza Clark, who was a graduate of the State Normal School and a teacher in the public schools of her native State for several years. To them was born, in Galesburg, November 24, 1873, one son, Clayton Clark Perkins.

Mr. Perkins' died in Galesburg on the twenty-first day of April, 1898.

HENRY M. ROBBINS.

Henry M. Robbins, son of Cyrus and Polly Maria Robbins, was born in Sparta Township, Knox County, Illinois, August 28, 1842. His parents, actuated by a sincere missionary motive, left their home in Eastern New York and came, in 1836, to this western country, which was then almost a wilderness. Their children, growing up in such an atmosphere of self-sacrifice and devotion, became men and women of faith and unselfishness.

Henry's first months in school were in an old shop on the Churchill place, West Main street, Galesburg, and in the Robbins District School, in Sparta Township. Here Miss Mary Allen West, who was prepared for Knox College, but who was too young to be admitted, was spending the waiting time in teaching. Later, Mr. Robbins attended Knox College for several years, and afterwards Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, in Chicago.

In early manhood, the spirit of adventure took possession of him and he left the farm and went to California and Idaho, by way of New York and the isthmus, where he spent some time in mining, prospecting and teaching.

Some of his prospecting trips took him for months into the wildest portions of the West. But the unsettled condition of the country was not congenial to him, and he decided to return East. There was no railroad in that section of the country, the Union Pacific reaching only to the Missouri River, and the journey was a dangerous one. Mr. Robbins started with only one companion, but was soon joined by others until there was a company of about one hundred. In those days whole trains of travelers were sometimes annihilated, and they saw along their route traces of ruined goods, and sometimes the dead bodies of men. He returned to Knox County in December, 1865, and settled on the old homestead in Sparta Township. In 1888, he came to Galesburg.

In early life Mr. Robbins united with the Baptist Church in Ontario Township, but later became a member of the Advent Christian Church.

In politics, he was for many years a firm republican, but when that party would not declare itself against the liquor traffic, he voted with the prohibition party as a protest, hoping that the republican party would embody the issue in its platform.

In 1867, Mr. Robbins was married to Louisa Babcock, daughter of Ransom and Mary (Miller) Babcock, who were among the earliest settlers of "Old Henderson." Three children were born to them: Jennie M., wife of W. T. Smith; Mary M.; and Frances Zilpha. Jennie M. and Mary M. are students at Knox College.

Mr. Robbins is Treasurer of the Galesburg Brick and Terra Cotta Company. He has served for two years as Supervisor for the City of Galesburg. He is an upright man, a fearless citizen, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JOHN ROBSON.

John Robson was born in Whittington, Northumberland County, England, March 5, 1827. His father, John Robson, was a farmer and raiser of stock. His mother, Mary (Brown) Robson, was of Scotch descent. He received his education in the English common schools, and spent his youth upon the farm. As a young man, he found employment for a time in a railroad office in the vicinity of his birthplace; but in 1850 he came to America and settled in Knox County, not far from Galesburg. Two brothers, Robert and William, joined him here in the Spring of 1851, and together they purchased land and engaged in farming. Three years later, John Robson bought a farm for himself, just north of Henderson, where he continued to reside until his removal to Galesburg in 1889. This farm is still the property of Mr. Robson. As an agriculturist, Mr. Robson has met with notable success, and, like his brother Richard, has conducted his operations on a generous scale. For many years he has been a prominent stockman, buying, feeding, and shipping cattle for the Chicago market.

Lack of time and taste have kept Mr. Robson from an active participation in politics. He

is an independent republican, and was elected County Supervisor in 1873.

He is a stockholder in the Galesburg National Bank, and is President of the Glenwood Ice Company. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Galesburg. He is an attendant on the services of the Congregational Church. In October, 1873, Mr. Robson was married to Pamela Davis. They have no children living.

DAVID SANBORN.

David Sanborn will ever be remembered by the citizens of Galesburg as a kind hearted and true man. He never sought popularity or the applause of the multitude, and yet, by virtue of his genial character, he was a popular man. He was a native of Vermont, and was born in Rockingham, April 30, 1813. His boyhood was spent on a farm and his education was obtained at the district school. He was well informed, as he had been a student, more or less, all his life. In business affairs, he always showed great acumen and was blessed with a keen insight and a sound judgment. When only nineteen years of age, he went to Philadelphia and was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He traveled through the Southern States for a large publishing house for a period of nearly five years. In the Spring of 1837, he came West with Mr. Robert Wiley, as a traveling companion. Their route was by the way of Buffalo, across Lake Erie to Detroit. At this place they purchased a horse and carriage, making their journey across the country to Chicago, and thence to Winchester, Illinois.

Mr. Sanborn remained at Winchester for a few months, then went to Brimfield, Peoria County, and purchased a farm, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Galesburg. In 1840-41, he was elected Assessor of Peoria County, which position he filled most acceptably. In 1850, he was elected to the Legislature to represent the county of Peoria. On his removal to Galesburg in the Spring of 1851, he engaged in the mercantile business for nearly three years, until he was appointed to the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Central Military Tract Railroad, which has now become a part of the Burlington system. Under President Pierce, he was appointed Postmaster of the City of Galesburg, and in 1857-58-59, he was elected City Assessor. In 1859-60-61, he held the office of General State Agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

When the Internal Revenue Department was established during the Civil War, Mr. Sanborn was appointed Assistant United States Collector under Collector Bryant, of Princeton. But his great work was in organizing the Second National Bank of Galesburg, which stands as one of the strongest and most reliable monetary institutions of the city. Mr. Sanborn was elected its first President, which position he filled with the greatest satisfaction to stockholder and patron until his death.

Mr. Sanborn's long period of service was in

connection with Lombard University. No man ever served an institution of learning more faithfully or in a kinder spirit. He was elected Trustee in June, 1859, and was re-elected every year until his death, April 9, 1883. He was a member of the Executive Committee for twenty-four years, and Treasurer of the University for twenty years. As a guardian of the college, he was a most efficient and indefatigable worker. He gave liberally of his means, and there was no enterprise entered into for its upbuilding and advancement without his benefactions.

As a man and citizen, he was the peer of any man. His character was open and unvarnished, and his manners were plain and unassuming. His kindness of heart and his charitable feelings threw a glamour around him that was pleasing and attractive to everyone. His genial look was an inspiration, and his friendly address a benediction. He was noted for his sincerity and candor, and was no patron of evil in disguise. He was a thorough student of human nature, and in his business relations knew how to deal with the foibles of men. He was sincere in his convictions, honest in his purposes, and upright in all his dealings. He was honored by all who knew him, and lived a life above reproach. Another has said, "He trod life's journey, and performed its duties well, and upon the verge of three score years and ten, laid down its burdens without the throes and agonies usually accompanying nature's dissolving ties. In his track lie no bruised or crushed hearts, no empty hand of pinched want, no imprecations from betrayed trusts."

Mr. Sanborn was a man of liberal principles and broad views, and was not hemmed in by creed or doctrine. He was a member of the Universalist Society, and was a faithful worker therein. He believed in the good and true, and in a happy home for all God's children. In political faith, he was once a democrat, but in later years he was a republican. He was not a partisan, but always voted and acted for the best interest of his country.

Mr. Sanborn was married on his twenty-seventh birthday to Sophia A. Ramsey, an adopted daughter of Alpheus Willard, of Brimfield, Illinois. They have had born to them five children: Ellen, the wife of Dr. George Churchill; Mary, who married J. K. Mitchell; Lelia; William D., who lives in San Francisco, and is General Western Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; and Lake W., who is engaged in insurance at Galesburg, and is Secretary of the Mechanics' Homestead and Loan Association.

HENRY McCALL SISSON.

Henry McCall Sisson, son of Pardon and Abba (McCall) Sisson, was born in Clinton, New York, September 29, 1829. His parents were natives of New England. They were married September 30, 1827, in Lebanon, Connecticut, and settled in Oneida County, New York, for fifteen years, or until they came to Gales-



David Shuborn

burg, Illinois, in 1842. Four children were born to them: A daughter, who died about 1863; a son who died in infancy; William Pardon, now of Peoria; and Henry McCall.

The ancestral line of the Sisson family, on the mother's side, has been traced back to a very early period. Its length stretches through thirty-seven generations—to Egbert, who became King in the year 802, and was styled "Rex Anglorum," or King of the English.

Henry's great-grandfather was Captain Veach Williams—a man of considerable prominence in his day and generation, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 23, 1727. He was of the same family as Ephriam Williams, founder of Williams College; and of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Speaker of the Colonial Congress. Veach married Lucy, fourth daughter of William and Mary (Avery) Walworth, of Groton, Connecticut. Her family were related to Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga, New York, and were descended from General John Humphrey, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, whose wife was descended from King Egbert. The genealogy of this family presents many noted and historical names. In this country, and to some extent, in the Old World, families are so broken up by emigration, marriage, and other conditions, that it seems wonderful that so long and authentic a line as this of the Sisson family could be secured.

Henry M. Sisson, who stands almost at the end of this ancestral line, had, in his youth, all the educational advantages that the common schools of his native town afforded. "Mulum in parvo" was his motto, and from the little offered, he possessed the spirit and ability to extract much. After leaving the common school, he entered the Clinton Grammar School, where he received thorough drill in some of the more advanced branches. After arriving in Galesburg, he continued his studies, in the district school, and afterwards, entered Knox Academy in the Fall of 1843. He recited in the college classes and made considerable proficiency in the study of Latin. But his bent of mind turned to mathematics, which was easy to him, and which he regarded as more closely connected with the business of life. When only sixteen years of age, he made such advancement as to become manager and teacher in a public school.

Mr. Sisson lived in Galesburg thirteen years, and in the Summer of 1855, removed to his farm in Henderson Township. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and fine stock raising from that time to the present, and has been entirely successful. As a stock raiser and a judge of fine stock, he is regarded as an authority, and his reputation in that line extends far and wide.

Mr. Sisson has the confidence of his fellow citizens, and has been called to many places of public trust. He was first elected Supervisor from Henderson Township in 1869; again in

1876, 1877, 1878; then in 1885, holding the office thereafter for eleven consecutive years. He has been a School Trustee; member of the County Agricultural Board; President of the Farmers' Institute; Road Commissioner; member of the Farmers' Congress, for the World's Fair; delegate to the Farmers' National Congress, held at Fort Worth in 1898; President of the Old Settlers' Association of Knox County; President of National Poland China Swine Association; and for ten years President of American Poland China Record Company.

Mr. Sisson is a man plain in his manners, and possesses a nature free from all disguise. He is a lover of friends and home, strong in his attachments, and unyielding in his purposes and plans. He is intelligent, a great reader, and keeps himself abreast of the times. The history of the country and party politics is familiar to him, and his ability and discretion make him strong in the defense of his principles. He has always been regarded as an upright citizen, and as one worthy of confidence and trust.

In his religious creed, Mr. Sisson is broad and liberal. He believes in the religion of deeds, rather than in ritual or ceremony. He attends the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is an uncompromising republican, and takes a deep interest in every election.

Mr. Sisson was married, December 25, 1860, to Eliza Jane, daughter of John and Jane A. (Crane) Miller, who then lived in Chicago. Ten years after the death of her mother, Mr. Miller moved to Galesburg. He was one of the early settlers of Chicago, and was elected one of the first Trustees. He died in Galesburg, January 22, 1858.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sisson are the following: John Miller, died December 1, 1863; Mary E., died April 4, 1863; Della Abba; Dora Eliza; Fanny Owen; Margaret Miller; Helen McCall; and Anna Miller.

ARTHUR A. SMITH.

Judge Arthur A. Smith, for his sterling qualities, is entitled to the respect and veneration of every citizen. A life of duty well done is always interesting, and commands universal approbation.

Judge Smith, son of Eratus and Martha (Hulick) Smith, was born in Batavia, Claremont County, Ohio, May 9, 1829. His father was a New Englander by birth, a native of Rhode Island; his mother, a native of Ohio. The family removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1840, and settled upon a farm in Knox County.

Young Arthur spent his boyhood at the paternal fireside, attending school and performing the customary duties of a farmer's son. On account of the newness of the country and the unsettled condition of the schools, his early educational advantages were not the best; but he had the ability and will to make the best use possible of the means at his command, thus laying a firm foundation for his future success. After arriving in Knox County, he remained a

member of his father's family until 1848, when he became a student of the Preparatory Department of Knox College, and afterwards entered college, graduating with high honors in 1853.

Immediately thereafter, he commenced the study of law under the instruction and supervision of Abraham Becker, an able practitioner of Otsego County, New York. After remaining with Mr. Becker for a year, he finished his course in the office and under the tuition of Hon. Julius Manning, of Peoria, Illinois, and was admitted to the Bar in 1855. He opened his first office in Galesburg, and continued in active practice until the breaking out of the Civil War. Inspired by a patriotic spirit, he then left home and friends for his country's service. With General A. C. Harding, of Monmouth, Illinois, he organized the Eighty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry—General Harding being elected Colonel, and Judge Smith Lieutenant Colonel. This regiment was mustered in at Monmouth, August 21, 1862, and was immediately ordered to Forts Henry and Donelson, where for a time, it performed guard duty along the Cumberland. February 3, 1863, the Confederate Generals, Forrest, Wheeler, and Wharton, with 8,000 men, made an attack upon the Eighty-third Illinois, a company of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and a section of the guns of Flood's Battery. Colonel Harding commanded the post, and Colonel Smith the regiment.

This engagement is regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of the war. The Confederates were determined to capture Fort Donelson. They surrounded it and demanded its surrender. The little Spartan band, with heroic faith, resolved to stand their ground and die, if needs be, in their country's cause. The Confederates succeeded in capturing one gun of Flood's Battery. Colonel Smith proposed to recapture it, and with the assistance of a few men, made the attempt, but without success. The battle raged until nightfall, and this little band of patriots withstood this vastly superior force, and at last, the rebels were forced to retreat. The gunboats coming up, Colonel Smith was ordered to go aboard and direct the fire. This caused the rebels to abandon their plan of taking Fort Donelson. General Lowe, the commandant of Fort Henry, gave both Colonels Harding and Smith great praise for their bravery and meritorious conduct in this battle.

The following incident will show something of the spirit and character of Colonel Smith as a military man:

Lieutenant Gamble with six men was dispatched to guard a train going to Nashville. He was attacked by rebel guerrillas, and both he and his men were captured. They were stripped of their shirts and arranged in line for the final tragedy, with this tab attached to each one: "Killed by Guerrillas." As the deadly aim was taken, Gamble made a leap for liberty and escaped. The others were butchered on the spot. This act so outraged the feelings of Colonel Smith that he issued orders that these

inhuman butchers be captured, dead or alive. Subsequently, they were captured—dead.

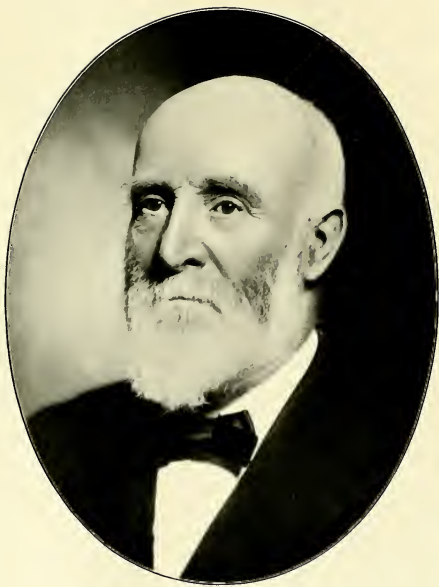
Lieutenant Gamble reached the camp in safety. Subsequently, for meritorious service, General Harding was made a Brigadier General, and Colonel Smith was assigned to the command of the District of Tennessee, with headquarters at Clarksville. This position he held until the close of the war, when in 1865, he was mustered out and brevetted with the rank and title of Brigadier General.

With these well-earned honors, General Smith returned to his home in Galesburg; but soon thereafter left for Clarksville, Tennessee, on a business venture with W. A. Pepper, afterwards United States Senator for Kansas. In this position, he did not remain long; for the passions and animosities of the Southern people had been so aroused against the North during the rebellion, that it was extremely dangerous for a Northern man to attempt to live in or pass through many sections of the South. Frequently, under the cover of night, General Smith was shot at, and he also received many threatening letters. By the advice of friends, he left Clarksville, and, in 1866, returned to Galesburg, entering again upon the practice of law, which he continued until 1867, when he was appointed by Governor Oglesby Judge of the Circuit Court to fill the unexpired term of Judge John S. Thompson. In June, 1867, he was elected to the same position, and for five successive terms, he received the almost unanimous suffrages of the people for that office. For the long period of twenty-nine years, he sat on the bench as Circuit Judge, performing his duty faithfully, wisely, and justly, with few decisions of his reversed in the higher courts. On account of ill health, he resigned two years before the expiration of his last term of office.

In public and private life, Judge Smith has shown himself to be a superior man. Rigid integrity, a sound judgment, prudence, and discretion are some of the elements of his character. As a lawyer, his reputation is established for his fairness towards his opponent and for his candor in speech and argument. As a Judge, his impartiality and the justness of his decisions were the predominating characteristics. As a citizen, his views are broad, liberal, and charitable, looking towards the improvement and welfare of his city, his State, and his country. He is regarded as an upright and trustworthy citizen, and is highly honored for his services in the dark days of the rebellion, and as a Judge of the Circuit Court.

Judge Smith's religious creed is not narrow. He accords to every man the right of worship as he pleases. Early, he was a member of the Methodist church, but in later years, he has been an attendant at the Congregational service, though not a member of that church.

In politics, he is a staunch republican. He is a believer in party principles more than in party machinery. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861, and worked faithfully for the interests of his constituents. He is a member of the G. A. R.; member of the Loyal



Henry McCall Sisson

Legion, and has been a trustee of Knox College for more than twenty years.

Judge Smith was married in 1855 to Mary Delano, whose death and the death of one child occurred the following year. He was again married, November 12, 1856, to Mary E. Benner, of Galesburg. To them were born five children: Blanche V., who is an accomplished musician, having spent five years in Europe studying music; Arthur A., an attorney-at-law; DeWitt, who is engaged in the jewelry business in Chicago; Loyal L., an attorney in Chicago; Benner X., a leading lawyer in Salt Lake City, Utah.

WILLIAM H. SMOLLINGER.

William H. Smollinger, President of Covenant Mutual Life Association, and son of John Martin and Anna M. (Maurer) Smollinger, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 20, 1858.

His parents were natives of Germany and were married in Wertenberg. They came to America in 1852, settling in Milwaukee, where they remained for sixteen years. They then removed, in 1869, to Aurora, Illinois, where the father died. The father's occupation was that of a live stock and grain dealer.

William H. received his early instruction in the excellent public schools where he lived. His first school days were spent in Aurora, Illinois. Afterwards he took a course of study at the North Western College at Naperville. Thus equipped, he was well fitted to enter upon the active duties of life. In February, 1880, he came to Galesburg to act in the capacity of Assistant Cashier in the Covenant Mutual. In December, 1882, he resigned that position to take charge of the correspondence of the Parlin and Orendorff Company, Canton, Illinois. He did not remain long in this position, but returned to the Covenant Mutual in August, 1883. In 1889, he was elected Assistant Secretary, and in 1890, Secretary, which post he held until March, 1897, when he was elected President of Covenant Mutual, which position he now holds.

Mr. Smollinger is a man highly respected by all who know him. Kind in disposition, affable in manners, learned in his profession, he has won the confidence of every one with whom he is associated. Free from all vanity and vaingloriousness, possessed of urbanity and suavity, he addresses himself favorably to every one. He is modest, unassuming, and never, in an obnoxious way, pushes himself to the front. After the waters are stirred, he finds his opportunity, and improves it with a sound judgment and keen discretion.

Mr. Smollinger has been connected with various societies. He was initiated into Veritas Lodge 478, Galesburg, October 21, 1880; into the Colfax Encampment 28, in 1882; has filled all the offices in local lodges; represented the Lodge and Encampment, of which he was a member, in the State Grand Lodge and State Grand Encampment; was elected Grand Junior Warden of Grand Encampment of Illinois, November, 1891; Grand Senior Warden Novem-

ber, 1892; Grand High Priest in 1893; Grand Patriarch of the State of Illinois, November 20, 1894; and Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, November 19, 1895. He was also an active member of the Patriarch's Millempost (Military Order of I. O. O. F.), and served for some time in the National body of that branch of the order as Adjutant General, Third Army Corps.

Mr. Smollinger has never been abroad, but he has gathered much information and broadened himself by his travels at home. He has visited every State in the Union, and has also made extensive trips into Mexico and Canada. He belongs to no church organization. His political creed is republican. He firmly believes in republican principles, and never has had a desire to affiliate with any other party.

Mr. Smollinger was never married.

JOHN VAN NESS STANDISH.

John Van Ness Standish is a lineal descendant of Captain Miles Standish, of Pilgrim fame, and was born in Woodstock, Vermont, February 26, 1825. His father was John Winslow Standish, who was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, July 19, 1785. He was a man of many virtues. He was kind, affectionate, trustful, and had a heart full of love for everyone. He possessed good natural powers of mind, and lived to his ninetieth year an exemplary and honorable life.

His mother was Caroline Williams Myrick, who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, December 20, 1790. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Myrick, who served his country through the Revolutionary War. She was devoted to her family and friends, domestic in her home life, untiring in industry, frugal, discreet, intelligent, and her whole life of sacrifice and duty is stamped indelibly upon the memory of her children.

The ancestry of the Standish family reaches back to a very early period in English history. In the thirteenth century, there were two branches to the family; one called the "Standishes of Standish," and the other the "Standishes of Duxbury Hall." Their location was near the village of Chorley, Lancashire. The first of the name was Thurston de Standish, who was living in 1222. He had a son Ralph, who had a son Hugh. In 1306, on account of differences in religious views, one being Catholic, the other Protestant, the estate was divided; Jordan Standish becoming the proprietor of Standish, and Hugh, of Duxbury Hall. In 1677, Sir Richard Standish occupied the Duxbury estate and in 1812, it came into the possession of Sir Frank Standish. Titled nobility came into the family in the following manner: Froissart relates in his chronicles that when Richard II. and Wat Tyler met, the rebel was struck from his horse by William Walworth, and then John Standish, the King's Squire, alighted, drew his sword, and thrust it through Wat Tyler's body. For this act he was knighted. This baronetcy, which was established in 1676, became extinct in 1812.

The history of the Standish family in America begins with Miles Standish, the great Puritan Captain, who was descended from the Standishes of Duxbury Hall. He was born about 1584 and died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, October 3, 1856. He inherited in a pre-eminent degree the military qualities of his ancestors. He was the Moses of his time and led the Pilgrim Band into the "Promised Land" of Liberty. Without him, New England for a generation or two would have remained a wilderness and that little Plymouth colony would have become extinct.

Miles Standish's first wife was Rose, a most beautiful woman. She died in about a month after landing at Plymouth. According to tradition, his second wife was Barbara, a sister to Rose. By this second marriage there were seven children. The eldest was Alexander, who built the cottage in 1666 now standing on the "Standish farm" at Duxbury. For his first wife, Alexander married Sarah, daughter of John Alden. His second wife was Desire (Sherman) Doty, by whom he had four children. Their eldest child was Thomas, who married Mary Carver. Thomas had six children, the third birth being a son whose name was Thomas, the great-grandfather of John Van Ness. This second Thomas married Martha Bisbee and had two sons, one of whom was named Hadley. Hadley married Abigail Gardner and became the father of eleven children. The third child was John Winslow, who married Caroline Williams Myrick. They had six children, the fourth birth being John Van Ness.

John Van Ness Standish belongs to the sixth generation from the Pilgrim Captain. He was not born in affluence, and consequently, has been obliged to depend upon his own exertions in the great contest of life. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native town. From these, he passed into private schools, in which he spent several terms. He next became a student, for several years, in an academy at Lebanon, New Hampshire, which would vie in thoroughness and scholarship with many of the colleges of to-day. Having finished here the entire course of mathematics save the Calculus, and being thoroughly prepared, he matriculated in Norwich University in 1844, and graduated as salutatorian of his class July 7, 1847. While in college, he was regarded as a most excellent scholar, and in mathematics, the leader of his class. To meet his expenses during these years of study, he taught school winters, commencing at the age of sixteen, and worked on the farm summers. He made study a business, squandered no time, and had but little leisure for recreation or games.

After leaving college, he taught a select school in Perkinsville, Vermont, and when this was closed, he became principal of a graded school in the same village. Not satisfied with the prospects in his native State, he resolved to seek his fortunes in the West. In the Fall of 1850, he went to Western New York and

taught in the graded schools of Farmington, Bergen, Macedon, and Victor, until he was called to the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lombard University. Rev. P. R. Kendall, a classmate, was its president, and the letter of invitation sent by him to Dr. Standish contained the following: "You and I are to build a college. I want you to take charge while I collect money." And it may be said that Lombard University owes its existence to the labors of these two men.

On October 22, 1854, Dr. Standish arrived in Galesburg, and on the following day, he entered upon his duties as Acting President and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. He was Acting President for three years, and the institution prospered greatly under his management. From 1854 to 1892, a period of thirty-eight years, he held his professorship. Nor was he confined to his own department. For seven or eight years, he taught the natural sciences, and if any new branch of study was introduced, Dr. Standish was elected as the teacher. A professor said to him, "You have taught the whole college curriculum." Dr. Standish replied, "Not quite." Counting Geometry, Calculus, Logic, Cicero, Virgil, and Livy, as distinct studies, he has taught over seventy—more perhaps than any other two professors in Galesburg.

In 1892, he was elected President of Lombard University, resigning in June, 1895. For the first seven months, he canvassed for funds, and raised by subscription forty-one thousand five hundred dollars—a larger amount than was ever raised in so short a time by any other man working in the interest of the University. The catalogues will show that during his administration, the patronage gradually increased.

Dr. Standish performed signal service for the college outside of his professorship. He planned the cabinet cases and, with the aid of Mrs. Standish, raised the money to pay for them. He raised the money and purchased the Cabinet of Corals. He obtained the Cowan collection. He secured the means to build the bookcases. He arranged and planned the shrubbery on the college campus. As another has said, "There is scarcely a place but that you see his hand."

As a teacher, Dr. Standish had but few equals. He was original in his illustrations and methods, and cared little for the opinions of men as written in books. He was a law unto himself, and his teaching was neither by book nor by rote. He was clear, incisive, and never allowed the dullest student to pass from him without a full comprehension of the subject. Many of his pupils used to say, "I can carry away more of his instruction than that of any other teacher." Dr. Anson L. Clark, a graduate of Lombard University in 1858, a Professor and President of Bennett Medical College in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, and a member of the State Board of Health for as long a period, pays him the following tribute: "As a teacher, Pro-

fessor Standish had few equals, no superiors. With the subject so completely in hand himself, it was always a wonder, how for the benefit of some dull pupil he could go over a mathematical demonstration again, again and again, without the slightest appearance of impatience. And to those observing this conflict between light and darkness, it was especially pleasing to note the kindly light of interest and satisfaction which would pass over his countenance when at last he saw that he had won, and that the problem was comprehended. He made such victories a life-work and acknowledged no defeat."

Rev. John R. Carpenter, whose pastorate is at Rockland, Ohio, and who graduated at the University in 1887, says: "Dr. Standish was an ideal instructor. He was a man of leading characteristics, original, positive in his convictions, clear-sighted, and always worked with a definite and good object before him. He was a growing teacher, always bringing forth some new view of the truth. Those who have been students of Dr. Standish are always grateful for the privilege of sitting at the feet of one of the best instructors that this country ever produced. He would carry his pupils up to the heights and give them a view of the promised land just beyond. But when once on the heights, no true student ever came down to his old position."

D. L. Braucher, a civil engineer and surveyor, and one of the best mathematicians ever connected with the University, gives his impressions in the following words: "Professor Standish was always thoughtful, dignified in his bearing, and anxious to make his pupils see the truth as viewed from foundation principles. He seemed more like a sympathetic companion than teacher, while we were delving for the hidden truths of higher mathematics. The more knotty the problem, the more persistent the labor, till victory perched on our banner, as she always did. Time has tinted those memories as delicately as the sunshine has painted the rainbow."

As a scholar, Dr. Standish stands pre-eminent. He is really an all-round man. Not only is he well versed in the lore of books and the teachings of the schools, but he has been a great student in the broad fields of the world. He is well posted in almost every department of science, literature, and art. In criticism, he has but few equals. He excels in rhetoric and in grammatical construction in the use of words, and has been called by some scholars a dictionary man. At the Ministers' Institutes, held in Chicago and other places, he was selected above all others as the critic for the entire sessions.

In his labors and zeal for the advancement and improvement of the common schools, he has hardly been excelled by any one. He has held teachers' institutes, and lectured all over the State—from Jackson and Macoupin counties on the south to Lake and Jo Daviess counties on the north. He was chairman of the first meeting to establish graded schools in

Galesburg, and attended other meetings held in their interest. From 1854 to 1880, he was a constant attendant at the Knox County Institute of Teachers, and was a leading member of the State Teachers' Association. The latter body, in 1859, elected him president.

Dr. Standish has been a great traveler. In company with Mrs. Standish, he has visited the Old World three times—in 1879, 1882-3, and in 1891-2. With the exception of Denmark and Portugal, he has visited every country of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and Asia Minor, went to the North Cape within nineteen degrees of the North Pole, saw the midnight sun seven nights, and took a trip of a hundred miles out on the Sahara Desert. Both Dr. and Mrs. Standish have gone abroad for study, as well as pleasure. In his own country, he has visited every State in the Union excepting the Carolinas.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Standish are lovers of art. They have visited every large picture gallery in the world, and many small ones. They are conversant with the museums of Europe and have studied cathedral and park wherever they have traveled. Egypt and Assyria, Greece and Rome, have been laid under contribution, and their treasures have been spread out before them.

As a public spirited man, Dr. Standish holds a conspicuous place among his fellow citizens. He has done much to improve the city, and has given more hours of labor without compensation than any other man in it. For more than thirty years, he has made his own grounds the most attractive in the city. Another said to him, "Your handiwork is seen all over Galesburg." He has an aesthetic nature, and is fond of mountain scenery and beauty of landscape. He is a horticulturist, and for nearly ten years, was president of Knox County Agricultural Society. He was once elected a member of the Board of Education, and for many years, has been a director in the Second National Bank.

As a man, Dr. Standish is kind, benevolent, and charitable, and will make sacrifices for the public good. He is open hearted, and believes in honesty of purpose and intention. He has no use for double-minded men. In religion, he is a Universalist. In politics, he is a republican.

Dr. Standish was married March 24, 1859, to Harriet Augusta Kendall, daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Stowe) Kendall. She was a teacher of painting, French and Italian in Lombard University for twelve years.

WILLIAM LUCAS STEELE.

William Lucas Steele, A. M., son of William Lucas and Anna (Johnson) Steele, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 22, 1854. His parents were Scotch-Irish Covenanters. His father, who was a farmer, and a teacher in the winter season, died at the age of thirty-nine, when William L. was a year old.

In 1859, his mother moved with her family of three children to Randolph County in southern Illinois. In 1869, she moved to Monmouth,

Illinois, in order to secure the educational advantages presented there for her children.

Young Steele's elementary training was obtained at the various public schools where he lived. His ambition was to make the most of his opportunities. Even at eight years of age, he performed the ordinary work of a man on the farm. Not satisfied with merely a common school education, he entered Monmouth College and graduated in the classical course with high honors. After graduation in 1876, his first employment was teaching. He took charge of the Yates City schools in this county, remaining there for seven years, when he was elected County Superintendent. The latter office he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Galesburg City schools, which position he has held with distinguished credit since August, 1885.

At Yates City, he laid the foundation for the school library, which has been flourishing for over twenty years and has at present over two thousand volumes. As County Superintendent, he wrote the first "Outlines for Ungraded Schools," which was published by the Board of Supervisors. As City Superintendent, he has introduced "Manual Training" and "Elective Studies" for the High School.

As an educator, Professor Steele is a popular man. He is popular among his teachers and among the citizens. In the educational fraternity throughout the State, he is well and favorably known. Before the State Teachers' Association, he has frequently been invited to read papers on educational subjects which have reflected great credit upon his ability. In every moral enterprise, he is a worker. He never has affiliated with any society, secret or otherwise, but is a firm adherent of the Presbyterian Church. He has been the secretary of its Board of Trustees for the past six years.

In his political sympathies, Professor Steele is a republican. On that ticket, he was elected County Superintendent.

He was married October 20, 1887, to Helen Carter Benedict, who died May 3, 1893. She had been a teacher in the city schools for three years. To them were born two daughters: Gertrude Helen, born July 27, 1889, and Helen Benedict, born February 11, 1893.

LOREN STEVENS.

Hon. Loren Stevens, son of Cassius P. and Clamentia (Smith) Stevens, was born in Westford, Vermont, May 25, 1845. His father was a farmer, whose sturdy habits were acquired and strengthened among the rocks and green hills of his native State. In early life, he joined the State Militia and attained to the rank of Major.

Young Loren passed his childhood and his youth at home on his father's farm. He was helper in the fields, when not attending school. His early educational advantages were not the best, but he was possessed of a spirit and disposition for improving all his opportunities. At the common schools in Essex, Vermont, to which town his parents removed when he was

three years old, he acquired his early education. At the age of fourteen, he attended the Essex Academy, and subsequently, at the age of eighteen, took a course in Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Burlington, Vermont.

After leaving home at the age of seventeen, he spent the first eight months in driving a team for a manufacturing establishment. Afterwards, he was a brakeman on the Central Vermont Railroad, and while so employed, met with an accident, which incapacitated him for work. During the period of convalescence, he attended the Business College at Burlington, and after completing the course, was employed as a teacher in the same institution for a year and a half.

Not satisfied with the business opportunities presented to young men in Vermont, he left on November 13, 1865, for the West. He came directly to Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there and in Bedford, Ohio, until the following Spring, when he came to Galesburg, Illinois, arriving on May 25, 1866.

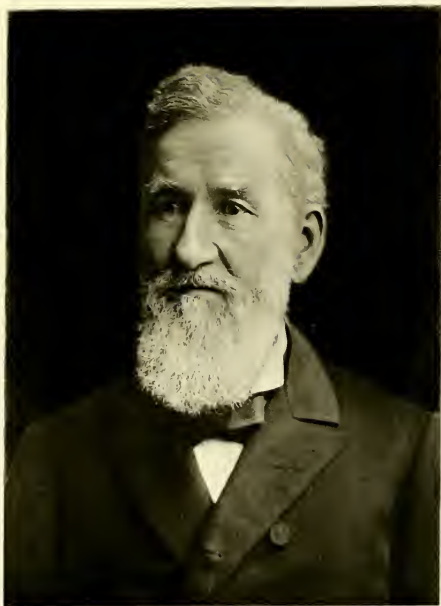
He was first employed in the office of George W. Brown, where he remained for one year. He then went into the office of B. Lombard, Jr., remaining for two years. He next returned to the office of George W. Brown, remaining there for the long period of seventeen years, when he tendered his resignation as Secretary, July 1, 1886. During the next ten years, he devoted his time to his personal affairs and to buying and selling real estate. On June 1, 1896, he assumed the duties as Cashier of the First National Bank of Galesburg, which position he now holds.

Mr. Stevens has won for himself a good degree of popularity and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He was elected Mayor of Galesburg on the Citizens' ticket and held the office for two years. He is also a member of the City Park Commission and still holds that position.

Mr. Stevens is a public spirited man, and is ever ready to aid any enterprise that will be of benefit to the city. He has taken great interest in the establishment and management of the Galesburg Hospital. He was elected one of the first trustees and still holds that position. He is also Secretary, Treasurer, and Director of the Galesburg Electric Motor and Power Company; was a charter member of the Galesburg Club; was one term a director of the same, and has always retained his membership.

Mr. Stevens has traveled quite extensively in his native land, having visited thirty-six States and territories and taken trips into Canada and Mexico. By these travels, he has become well acquainted with the industries of his own country and has enlarged materially the sphere of his knowledge. Moreover, in his charitable gifts, he has been liberal, as the Hospital, Y. M. C. A., Dorcas Society, and Universalist Church will testify.

Mr. Stevens is well informed and industrious. His manners are frank and simple, and his actions are courteous towards every one. His



Arthur A. Smith

record is that of a faithful, conscientious, and patriotic citizen.

In his religious views, he is liberal,—not bound by creed or ritual. He attends the Universalist Church, but is not a member. In politics, he is a republican. He is not a politician, but an earnest believer in the principles of that party.

He was married May 25, 1870, to Lizzie C. Simmons, a native of New York State. To them was born, December 11, 1876, one daughter, Ethel; died August 30, 1877.

MARY EVELYN STRONG.

Mary Evelyn Strong, Principal of the Galesburg Kindergarten Normal School, was born at Glens Falls, New York, February 14, 1854. Her parents, Ira Harrington and Mary Ann (Holt) Strong, were natives of New York, spending the larger part of their lives in Glens Falls. They were a frugal and industrious people, and brought up their children in the strict rules of morality and right living. They came to Galesburg, Illinois, when Mary Evelyn was only three years old. In the Spring of 1861, the mother was left a widow without means and with the care of five children. She was a frail woman with great energy, which enabled her to support her family. The children's success is largely due to the tender care and early training of the mother.

Miss Strong, when only six years of age, met with an accident, which disabled her. Consequently she was never able to attend school. She had, however, excellent teachers at home and learned much from the open book of nature. Every bird and flower, bird and insect, and sparkling dew drop had an attraction for her. She saw in them God's handiwork.

Though an invalid, her childhood was a very happy one. Her waking hours were spent in reading the instructive books furnished her by loving friends. Much time was spent with pets; and the raising and care of chickens was a pleasant pastime. She engaged, too, in rifle practice and became an expert marksman. Her skill was never exercised in taking life; for her humane feelings were too sensitive to kill the innocent beings that God has made.

Her love for teaching was an inborn passion, and when only a child, she gathered children about her to instruct. At the age of twelve, she taught Bible stories to the children of the neighborhood, on Sabbath afternoons. The numbers increased until her home was not large enough to accommodate them, and finally this school was made a part of the City Mission School. Her first real teaching, however, began when she was fourteen. It was a private school, which she taught for two years. On account of ill health, this was discontinued. She still pursued her studies, and in order to obtain the necessary books, she engaged in embroidering and similar work, as this could be done in a reclining position. Soon, however, she was sent to the National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, for surgical treatment, and while there, she took a six years'

course in Miss Alice Chapin's Training School for Kindergartners, spending part of the time in her school and part of the time teaching at home.

Miss Strong's first kindergarten was begun in her mother's dining room, in the Spring of 1879. In the Fall of that year, a pony and basket phaeton was secured to bring the children from different parts of the town. This conveyance was nick-named the "Kindergarten Clothes Basket."

In the Fall of 1880, Miss Strong's mother moved to Creston, Iowa, making it necessary to find other quarters for the school. Rooms were obtained over O. T. Johnson's store; but Main street was found to be an undesirable place for little children. Then apartments were obtained over the old fire-engine house on Prairie street, which proved to be less desirable. All this time the kindergarten was making friends, and among whom was the Rev. Dr. Thain, pastor of the "Old First Church." It was he that secured for the school the First Church Chapel, where it remained for six years. From this time, may be dated the kindergarten's real success and recognition as a school.

In 1885, Miss Strong first began the training of public school teachers, who wished to use kindergarten methods in their work. Having never attended the public schools, she found that her lack of knowledge concerning grade work would be a barrier to her success. So she closed her school at the end of the Winter's term. In order to study the common school system. She took an agency in Iowa, canvassing half a day and visiting school the other half, until she became thoroughly acquainted with common school methods. She says: "This trip proved to be financially so successful that my friends urged me to give up teaching and accept a permanent position offered me by the firm for which I worked. I had no such thought, however, and September found me again in the schoolroom, with my little ones and my first Normal School."

In order that this school should be a success, permanent quarters must be obtained. The old Christian Church property was secured, and the church and the school occupied it in harmony for six years.—Miss Strong residing in the same building.

In 1890, Miss Strong took the initiatory step to form a "free kindergarten." A free kindergarten association was organized, composed of three members from each church in the city, and to-day this school is in successful operation.

Miss Strong is a living example of one who not only has pursued, but has acquired knowledge under difficulties. With poor health and for many years prostrate upon a couch of pain and extreme suffering, she has risen to a height that the physically strong might envy. In this city she has done a noble work for the cause of education, and in the hearts of the people, she is not without honor. In her work, she is thorough, and never attempts to give

instruction on subjects in which she is not well versed. She is gentle and kind, and her moral influence over children and others is great and of a highly exalted kind. In the cause of temperance, she has labored, and in 1894, she was elected a member of the Board of Education on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ticket, which was endorsed by the general public. She was re-elected in 1897, with no opposition, although there were four tickets in the field. In religion, she is an earnest Christian, and for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later united with the Central Congregational Church. Her travels have been somewhat limited and connected mostly with her work as a speaker on educational subjects. For education, for morality, for temperance, she has been a faithful worker, and her reward is found in the universally expressed sentiment of all,—“Well done; good and faithful servant.”

JOSIAH TILDEN.

Josiah Tilden is a “Green Mountain Boy.” He is the son of Joseph Foster and Clementine (Lyman) Tilden, and was born in Rochester, Vermont, February 14, 1830. His parents were natives of Hartford, Vermont, and were married in that town, January 16, 1828. After marriage, they lived in Rochester, until 1840, when they removed to Newbury in the same State, living there fourteen years. In April, 1854, they came to Galesburg, Illinois, where they resided until 1864. They then went to Rochester, New York, in order to make their home near a daughter who resided there. In early life, the father's occupation was that of a merchant, live-stock dealer, a wool-buyer and shipper. He was an industrious man and a good citizen.

The name Tilden is common in the County of Kent, England. At an early date, one of the “dens” or “dales” bore this name before the period of the adoption of surnames. The name is found in the will of John Tilden, of Benenden, England, recorded September 12, 1463. He was born about the year 1400. Another of the name, Joseph Tilden, was one of the merchant adventurers of London, who fitted out the Mayflower, and furnished quite a portion of the means which enabled her passengers to found and maintain the infant settlement in America.

Nathaniel Tilden, with his wife Lydia and seven children, came over in the ship Hercules in March, 1634. On the list of passengers, his name stands first, and the first conveyance of land, recorded at Scituate in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was made to him in 1628.

Another of the Tilden family, Stephen, married Hannah Little, of Plymouth, whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower in 1620. One of the same name, Stephen Tilden, living in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1724, moved to Hartford, Vermont, in 1767, settling near White River Junction. He purchased a proprietor's right of four hundred acres of land for two dollars and fifty cents. Afterwards, he bought

for his children several other proprietor's rights.

Josiah Tilden received the customary education given in the district schools of that early day, supplemented by a course in the seminary at Newbury, Vermont. He seemed to have the ability to extract much from little, for he is a well informed and a well educated man. After leaving school, his first occupation was clerking in the store of Freeman and Henry Keyes in Newbury, where he remained six and a half years. His work was very laborious, and his wages were small. With the greatest economy and self denial, he scarcely saved enough to defray his expenses to Galesburg, Illinois,—a trip he had planned with a view of bettering his fortune. He came across Lake Michigan to Chicago; thence by “limited” canal to LaSalle; thence down the Illinois River to Peoria; and lastly by stage-coach to Galesburg, arriving, October, 1851, at the celebrated “Palmer House” which stood at the corner of Main and Cherry streets. After spending a little time visiting his sister, who was then Principal of the Ladies' Department of Knox College, he began to look around for employment. So poor was his success that he was on the point of returning East, when a fortunate opportunity was offered him. The Central Military Tract Railroad Company employed him to open its accounts. Before this, no books had been opened, and the papers were kept in a box in a loose condition. Thus it may be said that Colonel Tilden was the first person to open the books of what has now become the great Burlington system.

On January 6, 1852, Colonel Tilden began clerking in the store of Silas and Warren Willard, situated on the southeast corner of the “Square” and Main street. He remained with them until March, 1853, when, with David Sanborn as partner, he bought the general stock of goods of William Butcher. This store was situated two or three doors east of the Willard store, and was known from the sign over the door as “Uncle Sam.” This copartnership continued for two and a half years, when Colonel Tilden sold out to Mr. Sanborn, and built a modern building, twenty-five by sixty feet, the finest store room then in Galesburg. It was the first building with large glass in the windows, four to the window, and was rendered attractive thereby. He continued in the mercantile business until the Civil War broke out, when he sold out to Warren C. Willard.

Colonel Tilden's military record is a worthy one, and he is deserving great credit for the part he took in the War of the Rebellion. He was appointed Paymaster in the United States Army, May 27, 1863. His commission bears the signatures of Abraham Lincoln, and Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War. Hon. Owen Lovejoy, then member of Congress from this district, was the bearer of the document to him. During his service in the army, he paid to soldiers nearly ten million dollars. Colonel Tilden was one of eight paymasters, going on



H. H. Smollinger.

the steamer Ruth, August 4, 1863, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, with two million six hundred thousand dollars, when she was set on fire by a rebel and burned with all the money. His clerk, Simeon Martin, son of Deacon Martin, of this city, was drowned with about thirty others, among whom were two paymasters' clerks, who could not swim. Colonel Tilden swam ashore, saving nothing but the clothes he had on. It was midnight, and the struggle was with fire and water, and impenetrable darkness. The rebels had offered a prize for the destruction of United States boats. To counteract this, summary punishment was meted out to all when captured, who made the attempt. Without delay, a court-martial was held and the guilty one was loaded down with heavy pieces of iron, taken to the rear of the boat and commanded to swim ashore.

Colonel Tilden, during the war, had several very fortunate escapes from capture. At one time, at Springfield, Illinois, he had in the safe two hundred thousand dollars for payment to soldiers on the following day. The next morning, he was to go to the camp to disburse this money. During the night his office was broken into, and his clerks, probably chloroformed, were robbed of about three hundred dollars of their own money. Colonel Tilden says: "The largest check I ever drew was two hundred eighty thousand dollars, and many others for large amounts. I remember well, coming over from Indianapolis to Springfield one night, bringing four hundred thousand dollars in two carpet satchels, tied up with a rope. I dressed in old clothes, my clerk carrying one satchel; and I, the other, to pay soldiers mustered out, and waiting for their pay. I felt a relief when I had turned it in at the First National Bank, Springfield, to Cashier Tracy, now President of the bank.

For three years of faithful service, and it might be said, for honesty and ability, he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, dated April 15, 1866, and signed by Andrew Johnson, President, and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. His certificate of non-indebtedness and adjustment of accounts from the Second Comptroller of the Currency and E. B. French, Auditor, is dated, August 27, 1870.

Colonel Tilden, by his manliness and upright character, has won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens generally. In some good degree, they have tried to repay him for his services in the field. May 6, 1867, he was appointed Deputy United States Collector by William Kellogg, Collector, for the counties of Knox, Henry, and Bureau. At the end of one year, he resigned, went to Missouri, and bought 1,525 acres of land near Carthage. In the Spring of 1870, he moved there with his family and lived for twelve years. Impressed with the duty and responsibility of educating his children, he returned to Galesburg in 1882. Since his return, he was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1884, and has been re-elected three terms, serving in that office thirteen years. He was also Secretary and Treasurer of the Gales-

burg Gas Company, owning stock in the same, which he sold when he went to Missouri.

Colonel Tilden is decisive and unswerving in his political views. When in Vermont in 1851, he voted the whig ticket. He has been identified with the republican party since its organization. He says: "I have voted that ticket first, last, and all the time." His travels in this country have been quite extensive—having visited more than twenty-five States.

Colonel Tilden is a man of great moral worth. To his convictions and to his friends, he is true as steel. Double-mindedness is no element of his character, but firmness of purpose and stableness of action are his ruling traits. He is open hearted and frank, and despises all innuendoes and deceit. He is thoroughly patriotic, and benevolent and charitable in his dealings with his fellow-men. In his church relations, he is a Congregationalist, and was one of the fifty-one persons that organized the "Brick Church" of Galesburg. He went to Boston with Warren C. Willard to invite Dr. Edward Beecher to become their pastor. In church, city, and county, he has acted a conspicuous part, and the reward that comes from duty is his.

Colonel Tilden was united in marriage at Galesburg, Illinois, October 26, 1857, to Jeannette Lucretia Abbott, born in Vernon, Connecticut, June 3, 1836. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. She was the daughter of Bickford and Amelia Abbott.

They have had seven children, four sons and three daughters—Emma, Edward, Alice, Jeannette, Bertrand Josiah, Joseph Abbott, Earnest Lyman, and Amelia Clementine.

Emma, Edward, and Joseph Abbott are deceased.

GEORGE WALLACE THOMPSON.

George Wallace Thompson was born in the Dominion of Canada, near St. Mary's, Ontario, August 9, 1850. He is the son of Robert and Theresa (Lee) Thompson and was brought up on a farm. His parents came to Knox County in 1872, and are now living on a farm near the city of Galesburg. They were born in the northern part of England, and the father in his younger days was a stone-cutter.

Judge Thompson received the customary instruction of the common school of his native town. Afterwards, he attended the grammar school at St. Mary's, working on the farm during summer. He then entered Upper Canada College at Toronto, and finally Toronto University, where he took a full literary course. He graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, winning a scholarship every year and a gold medal at graduation. By the labors of his own hands, he earned the means, principally, to meet the expenses of his college course. He read law while a student at college, and afterwards, with William Davis in Galesburg. He was admitted to the Bar in Iowa at Fort Madison in 1875 and practiced at Sibley, Iowa, for two years. In June, 1877,

he came to Galesburg, and practiced uninterruptedly in the courts of Knox County and the State, until he was elected to the office of Circuit Judge.

His boyhood was passed on his father's Canada farm, which was stony and once heavily wooded. Early, he had a great fondness for books and a desire for learning. While attending the district school in winter, he borrowed books to begin the study of the classics; and while working on the farm during the day, he spent the early morning and the evening with a portion of the night in reading and study.

A chancery suit, involving his father's farm, was the immediate cause of Judge Thompson's removal from Iowa to Illinois. His first co-partnership was with Mr. Davis under the firm name of Davis and Thompson. This co-partnership was dissolved, and from 1883 to 1893, he practiced alone. Then the firm of Thompson and Shumway was established, and in 1896, that of Thompson, Shumway and Wasson. Judge Thompson remained a member of this firm until June, 1897, when he was elected Judge in the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, comprising the counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, and Fulton.

Judge Thompson has never been an office-seeker. He has held but few offices. He was elected Alderman of the First Ward of the City of Galesburg in 1880, and held the office until 1884. He is a member of several societies and has filled important positions therein. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Oddfellows, and Knights of Pythias. He joined the Alpha Lodge of Masons in 1877, and was an officer continuously therein from 1878 to 1898. He was Worshipful Master four terms, and Eminent Commander of Galesburg Commandery the same length of time.

As a lawyer, Judge Thompson has always borne a very high reputation. His fame expanded and spread by reason of his intelligent management of cases at court, and his fair treatment of witnesses on the stand. He has always been sought after for his reliability and fair-mindedness and for his superior knowledge of common and statute law. As a Judge, he is known for his quickness of decision and impartiality. He is just in his citations of points of law, and has earned the respect and esteem of both counsellor and jury. As a citizen, he is kind and forbearing, and is worthy of public confidence. He is charitable in speech and act, is helpful in all needed reforms and improvements, and never withholds a helping hand from the needy and suffering.

Judge Thompson is broad and liberal in his religious views. He belongs to no church, but is a regular attendant at the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member. He is a strong republican, and has been identified with that party from the time he was old enough to cast his first vote.

He was married September 12, 1884, to Hettie Linsley, who was born at Galva, Henry County, Illinois. She is a graduate of Knox College,

and was Librarian in the Galesburg Public Library five years prior to her marriage. Her father, James H. Linsley, up to 1899, was Road Master of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. With this road, he was connected for forty-six years.

Judge and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children: Alma C., Ruth L., and Wallace L.

FRANK DAVID THOMSON.

Frank David Thomson, Principal of the Galesburg High School, was born one half mile west of the Lapham bridge in Truro Township, Knox County, March 6, 1864. His parents were Presson Wheeler and Mary S. (Lapham) Thomson. They came to Illinois in 1851, soon after their marriage, and settled in Truro Township, where Mr. Thomson bought a saw-mill on Spoon River in 1853. He also worked a farm; and when in the later sixties the saw-mill was burned, he gave his entire attention to farming. Mr. Thomson was born in Ohio; his family were of New England stock. One brother, David Thomson, was a general in the Civil War. Presson Thomson was gifted with a genius for inventing; he was greatly interested in all mechanical devices, was original in his ideas and, in his inventions, was far ahead of his time. Thus he invented a cultivator, a sulky and gang plow, a road scraper, a three-horse evener, a corn-planter and checkrow with original features which are highly commended. He is also endowed with a talent for music, and plays the violin. This musical ability has been inherited in a remarkable degree by his five sons. Mr. Thomson served for several terms as Supervisor from Truro Township. Mrs. Thomson has always been entirely devoted to her family; she is a woman of rare judgment and strong personality. Mrs. Thomson's ambition has been to see her sons well educated, and respected men. Her father, Augustus Lapham, was of Welsh and English parentage. He was born in Rhode Island in 1806, settled in Marion County, Ohio, and then came to Illinois in 1851. He was the first Supervisor for Truro Township after Knox County adopted township organization. He had three brothers, who, like himself, were teachers; two of them had attended Yale University.

In 1874, the Thomsons removed to Canton, Illinois, and in the following year to Yates City, where they now live. Frank D. Thomson spent his boyhood upon the farm. He lived an active, out-door life, and enjoyed nothing better than a ramble in company with his dog, or a boat-ride on the Spoon. Like his father he, too, is clever and ingenious in mechanical construction. His mother's ambition, also, had taken possession of his mind, and he was early conscious of the desire "to be somebody"—as he often heard his mother express it.

When a boy he attended the district school in Truro Township, the public schools in Canton and Yates City. During his High School course in the last named place, he studied under the principalship of Mr. W. L. Steele, now



John Van Ness Standish

Superintendent of the Galesburg public schools. With the assistance of his brother, Leroy, Mr. Thomson was enabled to attend Knox College, receiving from that institution the degree of A. B. in 1892, and that of A. M. in 1895. When the latter degree was conferred, Mr. Thomson delivered, at the invitation of the college, the Master's Oration. During his college course he united with the Christian Church at Galesburg. By the advice and with the material assistance of Mr. Albert J. Perry and Superintendent Steele, Mr. Thomson spent two years, 1892-4, in Baltimore at the John Hopkins University, making a special study of history, political science, economics, and sociology. While fortunate in having had the assistance of willing friends, Mr. Thomson, after all, owes the attainment of his education and his successful career largely to his own industry and pluck, for he belongs to that interesting group of young men who have a mind to help themselves and the spirit to work their way. Appreciating the conditions of his own advance, it has been his pleasure to assist in his turn the brothers who have followed in his steps. Mr. Thomson's professional success has been rapid. He had charge of the village school at Douglas for three years; of the Yates City High School for two years, 1889-91, although he gained his first experience in teaching, as "Master" in the district school at Arkansas Corners, Truro Township, several years before. During the school year 1894-5, he was Principal of the Summer School in Peoria, and then was called to the Principalship of the Galesburg High School, a position which he has held ever since.

On his coming to Galesburg the "elective system" was introduced into the High School and his work, together with that of an efficient corps of assistants, has been to show that this system can be effectively operated in a High School. His idea in education has been that the school should be of the greatest service to the greatest number, and that the "elective system," when properly handled, produces that result by adapting the school more easily to the needs of individuals who need the most help. Owing largely to the success of this plan the school has increased in number from 214 in 1895 to 495 in 1899. Mr. Thomson has been successful as an instructor and as an executive, and by both teachers and pupils is held in high esteem. For a number of years he has been employed as a teacher in summer institutes. He takes a just pride in the spirit of the institution in which he works.

JOSEPH TONELLO.

Joseph Tonello, pastor of Saint Patrick's Church, Galesburg, commands the eminent respect of all who know him as a priest and as a citizen. He was born in Turin, Italy, March 16, 1851. His parents were Michael and Laura Giulia Tonello. His father carried on the business of a contractor. Both parents were lovers of art and were especially proficient in music. They were exemplary Catholics, and it is told

of Laura Tonello that she was able to repeat in both Italian and Latin all the Psalms, a great part of the Book of Job, the whole of Ruth, the four Gospels, and some of the Epistles of Saint Paul, besides other portions of the sacred writings. Of the earlier ancestry, the majority had followed a military career; both grandfathers served under Napoleon I., and one participated in the fateful campaign against Russia. Besides the soldiers, however, this family had produced several magistrates and artists, one of whom, La Tonello, was a famous soprano in her time. One of his relatives was the well known Italian diplomat, Michael Tonello, who was commissioned by the Italian Government to negotiate with Pope Pius IX. for the unity of Italy.

The childhood of Joseph Tonello was spent for the most part at home, during the winters in town, during the summers among the Alps of Switzerland and Northern Italy. His association was with artists and with those of artistic tastes. His own favorite recreation, even as a boy, were drawing and music. Before the time came for military service, he attended the Gymnastic and Military School for seven years. His school training began with the Society of Christian Brothers, at the age of six. At nine he entered the public gymnasium at Turin, and after completing the five years' course required in that institution, was admitted to the Lyceum, or College. He later became a student in the University of Turin, where he specialized in mathematics and architecture. Following his course in the university, he traveled and studied in Switzerland, applying himself now more directly to the classics, to philosophy and modern languages. He finally became a student of theology and a member of the Order of Charity. In 1878, Father Tonello was ordained a priest and settled at Domodossola. In 1879, he was made Vice Rector in the college at that place, teaching various branches until his departure for this country in 1892. Upon his arrival in America, Father Tonello was employed for a time in missionary work among the poor miners; but in October, 1893, he was appointed to the charge of Saint Patrick's, where he has since remained.

In musical circles, Father Tonello fills a conspicuous place. Some of his artist friends of early days, now famous in their profession, have been brought to Galesburg because of his presence in that city. He is himself a musician of acknowledged talent, and among his numerous compositions, one in particular, "Cuba's Dream," has achieved widespread fame.

JOHN JAMES TUNNICLIFF.

Hon. John James Tunncliff, lawyer, son of Nelson and Mary (Smith) Tunncliff, was born in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, March 17, 1841. His father was a merchant and son of John Tunncliff, who was one of the early settlers of Herkimer County, New York.

The educational advantages of Mr. Tunncliff were of the better kind. After receiving the

rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native town, he was placed under competent instructors and fitted for a more advanced course of study. He entered Hamilton College, located at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, and graduated with high honors in 1863. Immediately after graduation, he took a course in the Albany Law School and was admitted at the Bar in 1864. He then came West and entered the office of Judge D. G. Tunnickliff at Macomb, Illinois, where he remained until he came to Galesburg in September, 1865. His first partnership here, in the practice of law, was with the late Thomas G. Frost, one of the leading lawyers of the State, under the firm name of Frost and Tunnickliff. This partnership continued until 1871, when it was dissolved by the removal of Mr. Frost to Chicago. This firm had a large and extensive practice in the counties of Knox, Warren, Henry, Mercer, and Henderson, and also had many cases in the Supreme Court of Illinois and some cases in the United States Court.

Mr. Tunnickliff has been called to positions of honor and trust, which is an evidence of the confidence of the people in his ability and integrity. At the general election in 1872, he was elected State's Attorney for Knox County, and was re-elected five successive times, holding the office until 1892, a period of twenty years, and then declined a re-election. He was elected Mayor of the City of Galesburg in April, 1895, and held the office until 1897.

Mr. Tunnickliff ranks high as a lawyer, and when he was State's Attorney, he prosecuted several criminal cases of national notoriety. He prosecuted John Marion Osborn for murder, who was hanged at Knoxville, March 14, 1873,—being the first and only criminal suffering capital punishment in Knox County. He also prosecuted the notorious "Frank Rand," known as the "Bandit of the Wabash," who was sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet for life, where he tried to murder the Deputy Warden and afterwards hung himself in his cell.

Mr. Tunnickliff holds no official position at present. He is engaged in the practice of law—the firm name being J. J. and G. Tunnickliff.

As a citizen, he has lived a life above reproach. He is esteemed as a man of stern integrity, consistent in his views, wise and discreet in judgment. He is affable towards all, and with friends, frank and familiar, without the appearance of affectation. In religious faith, he is Presbyterian. His political creed is republican.

Mr. Tunnickliff has been twice married. He was first wedded July 4, 1866, to Catherine Ludlow Burrows, who was born at Avondale, Ohio; died April, 1871. By this union, one son was born to them: Fredrick B.

He was married a second time January 23, 1873, at Saginaw, Michigan, to Margaretta Willoughby Duffield, daughter of Rev. George Duffield, D. D., late of Detroit, Michigan. To them were born three children: George Duffield, Augusta Willoughby, and John J., Jr.

JOHN BOWEN VIVION, M. D.

John Bowen Vivion, M. D., son of Herve and Mildred (Ryon) Vivion, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, October 23, 1810. At eight years of age, his father's family moved to Warren County, Kentucky, where they remained for six years. Then they moved to Howard County, Missouri, where they lived until the father's death at the age of seventy-nine. The mother afterwards resided in Clinton County, Missouri, with her oldest son, James, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five years and four months.

The parents of Dr. Vivion were natives of Virginia, being raised on farms about forty miles from Alexandria. They moved to Clark County, Kentucky, into a region called the "Canebrakes," at a very early day, when the county was almost an unbroken wilderness. They were firm believers in the Christian religion, and were members of the Baptist Church, until that church in Missouri separated into two divisions. Then they joined the Reformed Christian Church, remaining in that faith until their deaths.

During this time, the father was the owner of ten or fifteen slaves, which were held in accordance with the institution and laws of the State in which he lived. He was ever regarded as a good citizen and a thrifty farmer. He was always charitable to the poor. The benevolent traits of his character are illustrated by the following incident: In 1822, the scarcity of corn caused great suffering among the poor. He refused to sell at the high price of a dollar a bushel, saying that what he could spare should be given to the poor.

Dr. Vivion's opportunities for education were meager, but he availed himself of all the advantages that the country schools afforded, until he was eighteen years of age. For two or three years, he was a teacher; but his intention of making medicine the professional business of his life never forsook him. During his spare hours, when teaching, he studied those branches which belong to that profession. At the age of twenty-two, at Huntsville, Missouri, he commenced the study of medicine, and for a year and a half, was under the tuition and instruction of two most excellent teachers—Doctors Head and Rutherford. He then went to Winchester, Kentucky, and for the same length of time, studied with Doctors Frasier and Vivion. During all these years, he was engaged in practice as a student, under the direction of his preceptors. Afterwards he attended courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and May 1, 1836, settled as a physician in Dover, Missouri,—a profession which he has followed assiduously for sixty-three years.

Dr. Vivion's first thirty years of practice was in accordance with the rules of the allopathic system, but in 1866, he changed to the homeopathic system, being convinced of its superiority. To practice the latter system, he received



W. L. Steele

a diploma from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

In 1851, Dr. Vivion moved from Dover to Waverly, Missouri, and in 1853, he purchased a farm two miles from Dover, on which he lived seven years, practicing his profession in the meantime. In 1860, he disposed of his farm and moved to College Mound near Macon City, Missouri. In 1865, he moved to Ursa, Illinois, a few miles north of Quincy, and in 1868, he came to Galesburg, where he has been an honored resident ever since.

In 1840, Dr. Vivion was elected to the Legislature on the whig ticket, being the first successful candidate of that ticket in Lafayette County, Missouri. He did not seek the office, but the office sought him. He never has been an aspirant for political honors. After becoming a resident of Galesburg, he served as Health Commissioner for several years; was City Health Officer for two years; held the office of City Physician about five years. At a meeting of the State Medical Society, he was elected President pro tem., and by the same body, he was elected permanent President, but resigned in favor of a younger man.

In politics, Dr. Vivion was a whig until the whig party was disorganized in 1856. He then became affiliated with the democratic party, although not strongly a party man.

In religion, he is a member of the Christian Church, having connected himself with that church at Dover, Missouri. In the same year, 1843, he was elected Elder and ordained, and has filled that office ever since. After coming to Galesburg, he made his church home temporarily with the Baptists, until in 1871, a small number of similar faith held meetings in a hall over the Second National Bank. During the Winter of the same year, services were continued in the Doctor's office in the Matthews Block. The sacrament was administered every Lord's day, and the weekly meetings were conducted with great regularity.

In the following Spring, the hall over L. B. Miller's music store on the Square was occupied, and there services were continued until a church organization was effected in February, 1872, with twenty members. Dr. Vivion filled, without compensation, the place of minister in this church nearly half the time from its organization until 1890. Since then a regular pastor has been employed. The number of church members in 1898 was two hundred and twenty.

Dr. Vivion is possessed of a deeply religious nature. His correct tastes and habits are largely due to the religious training of his parents, who required him to take the New Testament to school and read it every day. In all his long life, he never saw a moment when he doubted the truth of the Christian religion. Even when a boy of sixteen, he saved a sufficient amount to purchase Buck's Theological Dictionary, the price paid being two dollars. He made good use of his opportunities, and his wisely chosen profession afforded an ample field for exercise of his powers.

Although having passed the period of life set by the psalmist, he still enjoys good health and is practicing his profession, and fills his place at church regularly.

He was united in marriage to Maria Jane Atkinson, an only child, September 26, 1836. Her family was of the Presbyterian faith, but she joined the Christian Church at the same time her husband joined. She was a kind and faithful wife, ever ministering to the wants of her family. She died August 24, 1887. Eight children were born to them, four of whom died in infancy. The names of the others are Sarah Ann Mildred, born June 15, 1839, married to T. L. Gorham; Robert, born November 10, 1848, died February 5, 1866; John G., born July 18, 1853; Edward L., born November 22, 1857.

A second marriage to Lucy Neely was contracted May 16, 1888.

WELLINGTON W. WASHBURN.

Wellington W. Washburn was born in Akron, Ohio, September 18, 1836. His father was Leander Washburn, whose occupation was that of a carpenter and builder. He was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, December 9, 1811, and died in Galesburg in 1881. His boyhood was spent in his father's family, almost in sight of Plymouth Rock. His father, with his family, moved to Troy, New York, when Leander was about twenty years of age. After living there about a year, they went West, settling in Akron, Ohio.

Wellington's mother was Eliza Upson, who was born in Laimadge, Summit County, Ohio, January 21, 1813, and died in Oakland, California, in 1893.

The "Washburn family," without doubt, are of English descent, as the name indicates; although tradition says that they came into England with William the Conqueror, and one of them was knighted by him, on the battlefield, for meritorious service. In Worcester and Gloucester counties, England, there are two villages known by the name of Great Washburn and Little Washburn, where the family have lived for many generations.

The "Washburn family" in America not only is numerous, but contains many distinguished men. John Washburn came to Duxbury, Massachusetts, about 1628-32. His wife Margerie came with her two sons, John and Phillip, in 1635. He is said to have been the first secretary of the Plymouth Colony Company in London in 1628-9.

John, who belonged to the second generation in the line, married Elizabeth Mitchell, whose mother was Jane Cooke, daughter of Francis Cooke, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. He was one of the signers of the "Compact" on the deck of the vessel before landing.

The third generation contains the names of Joseph and Hannah, who married a Mr. Latham. In the fourth generation, we again find the name John with Mehitable or Lydia. In the fifth, is Jabez, who was born in 1708, and Judith, who married a Mr. Faunce. In the sixth generation is to be found Jabez and

Mary, who married a Mr. Sherman. The seventh generation contains the names of Abiel and Rebecca (Adams) Washburn, the grandparents of Wellington W. Thus it appears that Wellington W. belongs to the eighth generation from John Washburn, who settled in Duxbury about 1631-2.

Wellington W. Washburn belongs to the class of self-made men. He had the care of loving parents and attended the public schools of his native town. For a time, he pursued a course in the High School under the Principaiship of General Leggett, a noted teacher. On May 3, 1852, when only sixteen years of age, he left the High School and entered a jeweler's store to learn the watchmakers' and jeweler's trade. He was under the instruction of H. S. Abbey, one of the leading jewelers of Akron. Here he remained until 1859, when he came to Galesburg, Illinois. His capital was his ability and the few tools that he brought with him. His first co-partnership was with J. K. Armstrong, from 1867 to 1872, under the firm name of Washburn and Armstrong. He continued in the jewelry business until April, 1875, when he sold out to E. W. Trask, of Aurora, Illinois, who continued it under the firm name of Trask and Gentry.

In 1877, he was elected cashier in the Second National Bank of Galesburg, remaining there until after the death of the President, David Sanborn, in 1883. He then organized the Galesburg National Bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which opened for business May 3, 1884. He was elected its first President and held that position until May, 1889, when business called him to California. He resided at Oakland until May, 1895, when he returned to Galesburg, where his home has been ever since.

The name Washburn is imperishably written in the archives and history of the nation. Two of them, Emory and William B., have been Governors of the Old Bay State. Israel was Governor of Maine. Peter T., of Woodstock, Vermont, was once Governor of that State. Elihu B. was once a Congressman from Illinois, Minister to France, and Secretary of State under President Grant. Cadwell C. was Major General in the Civil War and afterwards Governor of Wisconsin. John D. was once Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Minister to Switzerland. William D. was United States Senator from Minnesota. Charles A. was Minister to Paraguay. Washburn Maynard, commander of the gunboat Nashville, is the son of Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and Laura Washburn, of Randolph, Vermont. Truly, such a list of patriots and statesmen have honored the name of Washburn.

Wellington W. Washburn has shown himself to be an enterprising citizen. He has aided greatly in the improvement of Galesburg. In 1869, he built the "Washburn Block," which, at that time, was one of the best in the city. He has erected several dwelling-houses, which stand as an evidence of his enterprise. He has

labored for the upbuilding of the city, and has aided by his means in all undertakings which his judgment approved. As a man, he is social in his intercourse, kind in disposition, charitable in his relations towards his fellows, and popular in his every-day life. He has ever shown himself to be an honest, intelligent, and trustworthy citizen. His religious views are broad and without cant. He is a member of no church, but attends the Universalist. In politics, he is a republican if the party candidates for office are good men.

Mr. Washburn was married, February 9, 1876, to Margaret Lockwood, who died in June, 1883. She was born in New Albany, Indiana. Her father's family were long residents there, and were held in high esteem. By this union, one son was born to them: Fred Lockwood, born May 10, 1878.

His second marriage was December 28, 1893, to Etta P. Burrows, of Chicago.

EUGENE WILLIAM WELCH.

Eugene William Welch, one of the most active and industrious men of Galesburg, was born in LaSalle, LaSalle County, Illinois, October 28, 1852. He is the son of William W. and Jane (Chadwick) Welch. His father is a physician of ability, and of considerable education, acquired in the practical school of the world. In his profession, he rose to a degree of prominence after years of effort and struggle, and became also a writer of some note. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he enlisted as a surgeon of a regiment. He was promoted to be a Brigade Surgeon, then Acting Staff Surgeon of the Western District of Mississippi. He entered the volunteer service in 1861, and was mustered out in 1865.

Eugene's early educational advantages were very limited. However, he made the best use possible of his opportunities, availing himself of the instruction afforded in our public schools. This preparatory training was supplemented by attendance at St. Patrick's Academy, at LaSalle, and for a short time, as an "irregular" at Knox College.

His first occupation after leaving school was teaching. He taught in the district schools of Knox County for eight consecutive winters, commencing in 1870-71, and three summer schools during this period. Being anxious to earn an honest dollar whenever possible, he worked on the farm during the interim between terms of school. Many a farmer will remember him as a faithful hand in the harvest field.

As a teacher, he held advanced and independent ideas. He believed that the teacher should conduct his school without the use of books, if required; that he should be the book and the active spirit of his school. With such views in imparting instruction, his teaching was always practical and successful.

Mr. Welch's early life was spent in LaSalle. In the latter part of 1869, he moved with his parents to Galesburg, where he has lived ever since.

He was elected City Attorney for two years, 1889-91, and re-elected for 1891-93, both times on the liberal ticket. He was elected State's Attorney for four years, 1892-96, and re-elected for four years, 1896-1900, both times on the republican ticket.

The societies with which he is connected are the following: Vesper Lodge, No. 584, A. F. and A. M., Master of the same for two years; Galesburg Lodge No. 142, I. O. of O. F., now Noble Grand, heretofore Vice Grand; Galesburg Camp, No. 667, Modern Woodmen of America, being Venerable Consul; was a member of Edvall Camp, No. 50, Sons of Veterans; member of Galesburg Club; member of the Illinois State Bar Association, and Association of State's Attorneys of Illinois.

As an attorney, Mr. Welch has been eminently successful. He stands in the front rank of his profession at the Knox County Bar. As State's Attorney, his work has been prosecuted conscientiously and thoroughly. The indictment is the lawyer's work, and its preparation is a safe indicator of his knowledge and ability. If there is the least flaw, the indictment is quashed. For the past six years, as State's Attorney, he has prepared 450 indictments, and the records show only two quashed. It is doubtful whether a cleaner record than this can be shown by any other State's Attorney. For the last three years, the jury, in every case, have returned the verdict, "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty."

When he was City Attorney, important improvements to the amount of \$344,000 were made. Street pavements were put in and water-works constructed. Ordinances were to be framed, contracts drawn, and confirmations in courts attended to. All this work was so well done that the city was never required to pay one dollar, owing to the blunders of the City Attorney. These things speak volumes for his efficiency.

Mr. Welch has always had for his motto: "Never be idle." A kindred sentiment he has also cherished: "He who would enter through the door of success, must observe the sign, 'Push.'"

He commenced the study of law in June, 1875, and before the entire Supreme Court, in June, 1877, was admitted to the bar. He read for a short time, with the firm of Lanpher and Brown, composed of the late Judge George C. Laupher and A. M. Brown. His reading mostly was with Douglas and Harvey, the partners being Judge Leander Douglas and Hon. Curtis K. Harvey.

Mr. Welch is a public spirited man, and is always interested in public improvements. His charity is of the kind to help those that help themselves. He is a member of the Christian Church. His political sentiments are intensely republican.

Mr. Welch was married in Galesburg, June 24, 1879, to Ida Spencer, a lady of intelligence and refinement. Of this union, four children were born: Nellie M., Frank A., Bessie S., and Sidney Post.

LLOYD FRANKLIN WERTMAN.

Lloyd Franklin Wertman, son of Elias and Mary Wertman, was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1845.

His father was both a merchant and a farmer, being engaged in the mercantile business in the East, and giving his attention to farming after settling in Illinois. The Wertman family came to this State in the Spring of 1864, when Lloyd was 19 years of age. They moved on to a farm seven miles east of Knoxville, known then as the "Bob White" farm, which was owned by George Stevens. Here the family lived for three years, and then purchased a farm in Elba Township, where they lived until the Spring of 1879.

In the meantime, young Wertman engaged in farming for himself. In 1870, he rented lands in Elba Township of George A. Charles, and these he cultivated for three years. Then he purchased his home place, where he devoted himself to farming until the Spring of 1879. He then moved from Elba to Yates City, and was employed as a bookkeeper and salesman for one year in a co-operative store. He then formed a partnership with J. H. Nicholson and W. P. Parker in the purchase of the Farmers' Bank, Yates City, which was owned by J. M. Taylor. He was elected Cashier—a position he occupied until January, 1889. He was then elected Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Galesburg, Illinois, and served for six years. In January, 1895, he was elected Vice President of the First National Bank, serving for two years. Then in January, 1897, he was elected President of the same, which position he now holds.

Mr. Wertman has held several other offices of honor and trust. He was Township Clerk of Elba for eight years, Collector for two years, School Treasurer for four years, Supervisor of Salem Township for two years, Vice President and Director in the Galesburg Printing Company, Director in the Board of Education, and Director in the Mutual Loan and Building Association.

The life and success of Mr. Wertman should encourage every young man who may read this sketch. By probity and strict integrity, he has risen to places of honor and trust. His early educational advantages were greatly circumscribed, but he availed himself of all the opportunities the common school afforded. With this preparatory education, he completed his studies at the Academy and Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. Thus equipped he has gone on from one position to another, and won for himself an enviable reputation.

In political faith, Mr. Wertman is a staunch republican. In religious affiliations, he is an attendant at the Presbyterian Church. He is a believer in moral and benevolent institutions of every name.

Mr. Wertman was married January 11, 1870, to Miss Isabella J. Obholtzer, whose parents settled in Knox County, in 1840. Of this union, four daughters and one son were born: Mary

Estella, Martha Leora, Maud S., and Norma Blanch, now living.

MARY ALLEN WEST.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Ye, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Of few of the ladies of Galesburg could these words of the inspired writer be predicated with more appropriateness than of Mary Allen West, whose name is a fragrant memory in every household where self-sacrifice, higher consecration and devotion to religion and temperance are held in higher esteem than worldly gain. She was born in a cabin, in "Log City," on July 30, 1837, her father having been one of those devoted men who aided George W. Gale in planting the Galesburg colony and founding Knox College. Her mother's maiden name was Catherine Neeley, and her father was Nehemiah West. He was a man of spontaneous generosity and of rare executive talent. It is possible that from him she inherited her strength of character, while from her mother she derived her loving disposition, her innate cordiality of temperament and her simple, sublime faith in God.

Her earliest education, outside of the refining influence of her home, was received from George Churchill, an instructor of no mean fame. Her bright eyes evinced her eager, ambitious temperament, while her sensitive moral sense, carefully stimulated and guided by a pious mother, and developed through the example of a Godly father, aided her in avoiding the foibles and frivolities of children of her years. At the age of thirteen she was qualified for admission to Knox Seminary, but the rules of the institution forbade her entrance until she was fifteen years old. She graduated, however, at the age of seventeen, and at once began teaching, a profession for which she was eminently qualified by intellect, impulse and training.

In 1873, she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, having been nominated on the republican ticket, over two opposing candidates, and held the position, through practically unanimous re-election, for ten years, discharging its duties with an ability constantly growing, and with a conscientiousness born of a deep and abiding consciousness of her responsibility to her Maker. As Superintendent, she was unwearied in her efforts to advance the interests of education and promote the efficiency of the schools under her charge. She secured the insertion of a column devoted to school interests in the Republican-Register, established an educational exhibit at the county fair, and personally conducted, each year, a Normal School and Teachers' Institute. She was a member of the Examining Committee of the State Teachers' Association, and of the International Council of the Permanent Exposition in Philadelphia.

During the Civil War she was active in the work of the Soldiers' Aid Society, usually holding the office of either Recording or Correspond-

ing Secretary, and was unanimously voted the recipient of a photograph of Attorney General Bates, which he had sent to a four days' Sanitary Fair at Galesburg to be given "to the best woman," from "the old fogey, Edward Bates, of Missouri." It was not alone the recognition of her patient, patriotic toil that secured for her this tribute; the people knew her worth as a teacher, a woman and a Christian whose daily life was an exposition of her faith.

Miss West was also an active and successful Sunday school worker, taking a deep interest in every effort to elevate humanity to a higher plane, thereby bringing the soul of the creature nearer to the great heart of the Father. For several years she taught a large class of young women in the "Old First" Church, from which eight, inspired by her personal influence and with a purpose vivified by her own intense spirit of self-consecration, went forth to devoted missionary work. Each of these she followed with intelligent, prayerful interest, not only watching her work but learning and remembering the details of her home life with marvelous accuracy.

To the cause of temperance she brought the same wisely directed effort, the same self-abnegation. In the formation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Illinois she was a potent factor. Here she felt that she had found her true mission, and here she believed that she could best work out her loftiest ideals. In connection with the work of this organization she accomplished her noblest triumphs, and won world-wide fame. In city, county, district, State and international work she toiled with tireless energy and unflinching zeal, and was chosen the "round-the-world" delegate of the Galesburg branch. Her final mission in the interest of humanity and religion was undertaken in January, 1892. On August 31 of that year she sailed from Vancouver for Japan, where she was enthusiastically received. To the higher classes of Japanese women she spoke four or five times a day. At Tokio she was made an honorary life member of the Red Cross Society; and was presented with a silver medal by the Empress, being the only foreign woman ever thus honored with the exception of the Crown Princess of Russia.

But the physical strain of the journey proved too much for a constitution already too far taxed by overwork, and on December 1, 1892, she passed into eternal rest at the home of a dear friend and former member of her own church at home. Mrs. Lella Willard Winn, of Kanazawa, Japan. Funeral services were held in the native chapel, Christians and pagans uniting to do honor to one who, in her broad charity strove to follow in the footsteps of her Master. Her remains were brought home to the city which she loved so well, and on Monday, January 16, 1893, another service was held over the lifeless form at the "Old First." She sleeps among her kindred and friends, awaiting the summons of Him who said, "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

MARTHA FARNHAM WEBSTER.



Lewis Stevens

NEHEMIAH WHITE.

This distinguished educator and theologian, the third son of Justin Morgan White and his wife, Lydia Eddy, was born January 25, 1835, at Wallingford, Rutland County, Vermont. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England. Nicholas White, the first American of the family, was living at Dorchester, Massachusetts (now a ward of the city of Boston), in 1642. In 1653 he removed, with his family, to that part of Taunton, Massachusetts, which, in 1712, became the township of Norton. Nicholas White, the grandson of the first Nicholas, was one of the most influential citizens of the province. He was an officer in the little army which took part in the series of struggles between the whites and the aborigines between 1695 and the close of Queen Anne's War, in 1713. He was equally prominent in civil life, and was twice a representative to the General Court of the colony. Philip White, grandson of Nicholas (third), was born July 28, 1734, at Norton, Massachusetts. He married Abigail Campbell, March 2, 1758. A few weeks after his nuptials he joined the army under Abercrombie. The object of the expedition was the reduction of Fort Ticonderoga, and with the other Massachusetts volunteers took part in the storming of that stronghold, July 8, 1758. He was also a soldier of the Revolution and served through the campaign of 1776. His son, Nehemiah, born August 6, 1765, married Mercy Miller, at Tinmouth, Vermont, in 1787. The third son of this marriage, Justin Morgan White, was the father of the subject of this brief biographical memoir.

Nehemiah White received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and entered upon his life's work as a teacher at the early age of sixteen years. In the Fall of 1852, with the design of preparing for college, he entered the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, then a well attended and prosperous institution, under the charge of Dr. John Stebbins Lee. In August, 1853, he entered Middlebury College and graduated in 1857. Immediately upon leaving his Alma Mater, he became Associate Principal of the Green Mountain Liberal Institute, and in April, 1859, took charge of Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, New York. This post he resigned at the close of the year, on account of the failing strength of his wife. In 1864, he was offered the position of Assistant Principal of Pulaski Academy, at Pulaski, New York, and, on the resignation of the Principal, was made executive head of the school.

In 1865, he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in Saint Lawrence University, at Canton, New York. The funds of the young college were at that time very meager and the instructors few in number, so that the range of his teaching (or of what he tried to teach) was correspondingly wide. He not only gave instructions in the various branches of mathematics, but also in natural science and the modern languages. Here, however, he first enjoyed the advantages of a good library.

Through the munificence of Mr. Herring, of New York City, the valuable collection of books gathered by Dr. Credner, an eminent Biblical critic, was presented to the University. Mr. White became greatly interested in patristic literature, began the study of Sanscrit, enlarged his knowledge of the Gothic tongues, and earnestly sought to lay the foundations of a broader culture. He resigned his professorship in 1871.

In 1872, the chair of Ancient Languages was tendered by the Trustees of Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio. This institution bears the name of its founder, Mr. John R. Buchtel, who ultimately devoted his whole fortune to its endowment and support. Here the work of Professor White covered a narrower field than before, his chair embracing only instruction in the Latin and Greek classics. The work prospered under his care, but in September, 1875, he accepted a call to the Presidency of Lombard University, and entered upon his duties in the following month. The inaugural ceremonies took place January 6, 1876. He tendered his resignation as President of the University in 1892, but by request remained as Instructor in the Ryder Divinity School, a department of the same institution. This charge he still holds.

Professor White married Frances Malona, daughter of Orsamus White, of Huntington, Vermont, at South Woodstock in that State, March 11, 1858. The fruit of this union was a daughter, Lois Melinda, born July 17, 1861. She died January 1, 1882, Mrs. White having passed away on April 29, 1864.

May 29, 1871, Professor White married Inez Ling, daughter of Lorenzo Ling, of Pulaski, New York. Two children have been born to them: Willard Justice, on April 19, 1872, at Wallingford, Vermont, and Frances, on July 3, 1876, at Galesburg, Illinois. Willard Justice graduated from Lombard University, in 1891, and from Barnes Medical College, of Saint Louis, five years later. He is now a practicing physician at Rio, Illinois. Frances graduated from Lombard in 1897.

Professor White received the degree of Ph. D. from Saint Lawrence University, in 1876; and in 1889, the degree of S. T. D. was conferred upon him by Tuft's College.

MATTHEW CHAMBERS WILLARD.

Matthew Chambers Willard lived a life worthy of all imitation. His tastes and habits were simple, his manners suave and gentle, and his actions controlled by a keen and deliberative judgment. His qualities were those of a Christian gentleman, and inspired confidence in all with whom he came in contact. He was the son of Silas and Hannah Cordelia (Chambers) Willard, and was born in Washington, Illinois, June, 1843.

His father was a Vermonter, born in Barre, April 21, 1814. In 1834, he came to Illinois, in his private conveyance, with his elder brother, who was far gone in consumption, in the hope of arresting the disease. He supported himself on the way by working at his trade of harness

maker. His efforts to save the life of his brother proved unavailing, for he died soon after reaching his journey's end. After working three or four years at Alton and Jacksonville, he established himself in the harness business at Washington, Tazewell County, until nearly the time of his removal to Galesburg in 1849. A short time in Washington, he entered upon a mercantile career, which he pursued in Galesburg with great success. He at once became interested in the various railroad schemes that were agitating the community. He looked with disfavor upon the Peoria and Oquawka project as wanting in proper objective points. He then gave his attention to the Burlington system, and by his untiring efforts, with others, the road was finally brought to this city. The marked traits of his character are portrayed in the following: "His business operations have been bold, but guided by a strong judgment, and carried out by strenuous exertions, they have always proved safe and commonly successful." While the town was small and comparatively feeble, he took the money from his own business, which gave the town its first flouring mill. And when the proposition for our first railroad was at a crisis in the struggle for existence, he boldly risked in the enterprise almost all he was then worth. Others made like exertions, and the little town is become a flourishing city.

But while risking nearly all his means in the road, he, a stockholder and director, quietly, yet boldly, resisted all infringement on the Sabbath for its operations, and was especially decided against its becoming a shelter for intemperance. He was called away at the early age of forty-three. But one scarcely meets in the whole course of life with a man at once so unambitious and at the same time so capable and energetic as he. His life, like his taste and turn of mind, has been one of unpretending usefulness.

Matthew's mother was a native of Vermont, born in Bridport, September 19, 1820. She came to Illinois with her parents in 1836. She enjoyed the distinction of being one of the pupils of Knox College on the first day of its collegiate year.

Matthew's maternal grandfather was Matthew Chambers, Jr. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and on his settlement in Galesburg, became a charter member of the Board of Trust of Knox College. His maternal great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolution, and had the confidence of Washington, as is shown by testimonials in possession of the family. He was one of General Wayne's picked men for storming Stony Point.

Matthew C. Willard received his elementary training in the public schools of this city. He then entered Knox Academy and prepared for college. He entered college and graduated in 1864 with honor and distinction. After graduation, he was employed in mercantile business, and afterwards in the sale of real estate. In 1872, his Alma Mater elected him a member of the Board of Trustees, a position he held to the day of his death, September 15, 1894.

Aside from his domestic relations, there were two objects that were uppermost in his mind—the college and the church. Of the former, he was elected Secretary, serving for several years, and was a member of the Executive Board. Its interests and welfare were ever dear to his heart. His good judgment and persistent activity were acknowledged, and to these qualities much of the success and prosperity of Knox College is due. The old First Church also claimed his attention. Here was the religious home of his parents, and here he was consecrated in May, 1858. His love and zeal are shown by his strict attendance on all appointments of the church. Divine service, prayer meetings, and business meetings were not neglected. As a Christian, he fulfilled his mission faithfully and well. For several years he was Superintendent of the Mission Sunday School.

Politically, Mr. Willard was a republican, but he was not of that sort that would condone wrong-doing in his own party. He was a strong temperance man, and believed in purity of government, purity of home, and purity of life. He lived a life of honesty and integrity, and died with the plaudits of every citizen—good and faithful servant.

Mr. Willard was twice married. His first wife was Helen Frances Dieterich, a daughter of George Dieterich of this city, whom he married May 9, 1872. Her father was a man of great influence and note.

His second marriage was to Ideletta Henry, of Princeville, March 30, 1886.

Of this last union, there were born three children; one son and two daughters: Cordelia, Silas, and Louise.

THOMAS RIGNEY WILLARD.

Thomas Rigney Willard was born in Grove-land Township, Tazewell County, Illinois, November 18, 1844. He was the son of Warren C. and Caroline (Cottle) Willard. His parents were natives of Vermont, and came West at an early period; the father in 1834, at the age of eighteen; the mother in 1820, when she was three years old. Her father, Andrew Cottle, settled at St. Charles, Missouri, where he died, and she was reared in the family of her aunt, Sophronia (Cottle) Hayes. Warren C. Willard became a student in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, with the intention of preparing for the university, but failing health compelled him to seek other work. After his marriage, he built a log house and began life as a farmer. By labor in the open air his health was restored, and in 1847, at the invitation of his older brother, Silas Willard, he moved to Galesburg, and assumed the management of a general merchandise business, which his brother had established. He died in Florida, in March, 1871; his wife died in 1879.

Thomas R. Willard graduated from Knox College in 1866, and the next year taught Greek and Latin in Knox Academy. In the Fall of 1867, he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary, but took the middle and senior years of



M. Evelyn Strong.

his course in divinity at Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1870. He spent the following year traveling with his parents in California and Florida, on account of his father's failing health. During the college year, 1871-72, he was instructor in Logic and Rhetoric in Knox College. July 9, 1873, he married Mary L. Wolcott, of Batavia, Illinois, at the home of her parents. They spent the greater portion of the next two years at the university town of Leipzig, Germany, where Mr. Willard attended lectures on the Greek language and literature. In the Spring of 1875, he visited Greece, and made a pedestrian tour through portions of the Peloponnesus and the north of Greece.

At the opening of the college year, 1875-76, Professor Willard entered upon his labors in Knox College, in which he is still engaged. At first he was the sole instructor in Greek and German, but as the course in German was lengthened, the elementary work in that language was assigned to others. In June, 1899, on the resignation of Dr. John H. Findley from the presidency of Knox College, Professor Willard was appointed, by the trustees, Dean of the Faculty.

He has for many years been interested in the development of the manufacture of paving brick, first with the Galesburg Brick and Terra Cotta Company, and more recently with the Galesburg Paving Company, of which he is at present a director.

Professor and Mrs. Willard have five children: Frank C., Superintendent of Schools in Tombstone, Arizona; Nelson W., Instructor in the Classics in St. Albans Military Academy, Knoxville, Illinois; Alice; Florence; and Mary. The three daughters are students in Knox College; the two sons graduated from that institution in 1896.

In national politics Professor Willard is a republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

MOSES O. WILLIAMSON.

Moses O. Williamson can boast of a birthplace broader than the vast prairies of Illinois. He was first "rocked in the cradle of the mighty deep." He was born on the Atlantic Ocean, July 14, 1850. His parents, William and Margaret Williamson, were natives of Sweden, and it was during the ocean voyage, while coming to America, that Moses was born. They came directly to Illinois, and settled in Sparta Township, Knox County. His father purchased a small farm on Section 22, where he lived until his death, in 1854. His mother died in 1886. They had a family of six children, who lived to manhood and womanhood.

Moses remained at the paternal homestead until he was twelve years of age, assisting in the farm labors and farm duties, according to his ability. At this time, he went from home to work on a farm of a neighbor, where he remained two years. He then came to the village of Wataga and engaged himself to Olson & Gray, to learn the harness trade, where he served for three years, afterwards working

one year as journeyman. He then bought out Mr. Gray, one of the partners, and from 1867 to 1879, was in partnership with Mr. Olson. His next venture was the purchase of Mr. Olson's interest in the harness business, which he carried on, single-handed and alone, until 1890, when he came to Galesburg.

Mr. Williamson has the ability to please. His rigid life of honesty and integrity has won for him implicit confidence and universal respect. Places of honor have been given him without stint, and no word of criticism or censure has ever been spoken justly against him. Before coming to Galesburg, he held the office of Councilman, Justice of the Peace, Village Clerk, and Town Clerk, and was ever regarded as a careful and reliable public man.

In political faith, he is an earnest and conscientious republican. He believes in his party creed, and has done much for the success of his party candidates and party principles. In 1884, he was made Secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, and has been its Secretary or its Chairman ever since, being its Chairman at the present time. He was elected County Treasurer in 1886, County Clerk in 1890-1894-1898, was one of the organizers of the Swedish American Republican League of Illinois, was its President in 1897, and was one of a committee of five, associated with the Republican State Central Committee in 1896, that had charge of the Swedish part of the campaign in that year in Illinois.

Mr. Williamson is not a bigot. He believes in the freedom of religious convictions. He is an attendant at the Congregational service, though not a member of that church. Both his private and public character are above reproach. His early educational advantages were very limited, and yet by his assiduity and love of learning, he became thoroughly fitted for fields of great usefulness. In his sympathies, he is patriotic and charitable, loving country, home, and friends, and has always discharged his public and private duties ably and honestly, winning for himself the commendations of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Williamson was married October 18, 1871, to Mary Driggs, a native of Oneida County, New York, and the daughter of William M. and Millicent (Housted) Driggs. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are now living: Ada and Nellie.

AIKEN, EZRA D.; Secretary of the Boyer Broom Company, Galesburg; born April 17, 1844, in Wentworth, New Hampshire; educated in Illinois. His parents were John V. and Martha D. (Darling) Aiken, of New Hampshire. The father was a farmer, and came to Illinois in 1857, settling on a small farm in Ontario Township, Knox County. His eyesight began to fail when he was a lad of ten; he was blind at fifty, and died at the age of eighty-five. He had one daughter, Mary, who died in 1865, and four sons: Edward A., who was killed at the battle of Resaca; Dennis B., who served through the Civil War; Louis B., who served one term of enlistment; and Ezra D., who re-

mained on the farm, and cared for his blind father and invalid mother. In 1870, Mr. E. D. Aiken entered the employ of Jones Brothers in the grain, lumber, and stock business. In 1874, he came to Galesburg, and engaged with his uncle, S. N. Grose, in the stationery and book business, in which he later became a partner. In 1884, he contracted a partnership with W. E. Reed, sold out his interest in 1888, and in 1891, became the bookkeeper and confidential clerk of Mr. Boyer, who was blind. In 1897, he was the promoter of a stock company, which purchased Mr. Boyer's interest in the broom business, and which was organized as the A. Boyer Broom Company, with Mr. Aiken as Secretary and Treasurer. In religion, Mr. Aiken is a Congregationalist. He is a republican.

ALLEN, NORMAN T.; Clergyman; Galesburg; born August 15, 1844, in Galesburg, Illinois; educated in Knox College and in the North Western University. His parents were Sheldon W. Allen, of Augusta, Onelida County, New York; and Fidelia (Leach) Allen, of Wauertown, New York; his grandparents were Chester Allen, of Connecticut, and Eunice Allen, of New York. Mr. Allen was married to Amelia A. Kent, May 26, 1867, at Rock Island, Illinois. Five children were born to them: William R., Adah E., Eva A., Norman C., Grace F. Mr. Allen is a Methodist, and has retired from active service as a minister. He is a republican, and was Overseer of the Poor from 1889 to 1891; Justice of the Peace from 1893 to 1897, to which office he was re-elected in 1897, for four years.

AMES, ABASALOM AUSTIN; Galesburg; born March 7, 1856, at Summerset, Ohio; educated at Columbus. His father, John W. Ames, son of A. A. Ames, of Pennsylvania, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, and his mother, Martha A., daughter of Charles Morehrad, was from Virginia. Mr. Ames taught school for some time at Columbus, Ohio. He afterwards lived in California for seven years, later going to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he became connected with the Rattan Manufacturing Company, which was succeeded by the Smead Warming and Ventilating Company, in whose employ he remained for many years. He came to Galesburg in 1892, and was elected Alderman from the Fifth Ward April 6, 1897. He was married to Ida A. Crall August 9, 1885, at Albia, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Ames have three children: Eva M., John T., and Francis C. In politics, he is a republican.

ANDERSON, A. W.; Blacksmith; Galesburg; born December 17, 1856, in Sweden; educated in Sweden and America. His parents were Abraham and Nellie Anderson, of Sweden. He was married to Elsie Anderson in Kansas City in 1883. They have five children: Maud Aqueline, Nellie, Leo Forest, Helen, and Hazel. Mr. Anderson inherited his trade, his father having been a blacksmith and mechanic. He came to America in 1881, and settled at Kansas City. In 1886, he was honored by a call from the government of Sweden, and promised five crowns a day if he would return, but having a

substantial trade in America, he decided to remain here. He was in Joplin, Missouri, for one year, and came to Galesburg in 1885, where, for two years, he worked at his trade with the Frost Manufacturing Company. He then established a business for himself. He has exceptional ability, and has made important discoveries in his line of work. He welds steel on copper, iron and brass, on which process he has taken out a patent in this country and in Europe. Much is expected as the result of this discovery, and a company of business men has been formed, known as the "Copper and Steel Welding Company," with a capital of \$15,000, of which Mr. Anderson is the promoter. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican.

ANDREWS, JOHN ASA; Editor of the Galesburg Spectator; born December 13, 1864, at Geneseo, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents were James Andrews, of Ohio, and Mary (Campbell) Andrews, of Mowira, New York. His grandfathers were Reverend Wells Andrews and Hiram Campbell. Mr. Andrews was married to Jennie Reed, at Ough, Nebraska. They have three children, Alfred, Edwin, and Willie. In politics, Mr. Andrews is a democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ANTHONY, NORMAN; Galesburg; Proprietor Brown's Hotel; born in Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, August 27, 1833. The ancestry of the Anthony family is German. His father, Christopher, and his mother, Anna Peyser, were born in New York, as were his paternal grandfather and great-grandfather; his great-uncle, John Anthony, served during the Revolutionary War. Norman Anthony was educated in the public schools and in the academy at Ames, New York. His first independent venture was as a school teacher at Sharon Springs in 1851-2. He afterwards worked on a farm, and later, became a clerk in a grocery store at Canajoharie. In 1853, he came West, and, after a six weeks' sojourn in La Salle County, found employment as a bookkeeper with the firm of George R. Roberts and Company, lumber merchants of Chicago. In 1855, he kept books for a dry goods merchant in Kankakee, and came to Galesburg, March 13, 1856, as clerk and manager for the Galesburg lumber yard of Abraham Cohert of Chicago. Afterwards, he went in business with D. H. Eldridge, whose interest he purchased after four years. He also bought out Edwin Post, another lumber merchant, and, forming a partnership with Hiram Mars, operated both yards. After ten years this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Anthony assuming management of the yard now occupied by Simpson and Company, which he eventually disposed of to Edgar and Company. He then bought the Howard Reed farm, near Galesburg, which he still owns. In 1891, he became the owner of Brown's Hotel, and in 1893, he took possession of the property and became proprietor of the hotel. Mr. Anthony has traveled extensively in the United States, and has been East at least twenty-five



Josiah Fielden

times. He is a genial, public spirited man, and was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Galesburg, and a Director for many years.

AVERY, JOHN; Engineer; Galesburg; born November 30, 1845, in Hancock, Vermont; educated at Northenfield, New Hampshire. His parents were George Avery, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Phoebe (Page) Avery, of Hancock, Vermont; his grandparents were Henry Avery, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Sarah (Freelove) Avery, who lived near Boston; his maternal grandparents, Joseph and Priscilla Page, came from Rochester, Vermont. Mr. John Avery was first married to Louise, daughter of George Hull, of Warsaw, Illinois; they had one son, Elbert, who now lives in Logan County, Kansas. His second marriage was with Mrs. Esther (Thomas) Wingate, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, March 4, 1883; they have one child, Grace. Mrs. Avery had three children by a former marriage: Lulu, Flora B., and Clifton D. Mr. Avery worked at the carpenter's trade for thirty years. August 12, 1861, he enlisted in what was known as the Twenty-fourth New York Independent Battery and served three years and eleven months. After three years' active service he was captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, at the close of a fight lasting four days and three nights, and was confined in Andersonville and at other prisons, in South Carolina. He was exchanged at the close of the war. He fought in thirty-six battles, the more important being: Hatteras Inlet, Newbern, Roanoke Island, Tarboro, Whitehall, and the second battle of Newbern. After the war, he was a fireman on the New York Central Railroad, and engineer on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. He went to California and returned to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was in the bridge department of the St. Louis and Northwestern Railroad. He served on the Des Moines Valley and other railroads, and finally on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, in Iowa. He was foreman in building the east wing of the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He afterwards returned to the service of the Burlington Company, and since January, 1890, has been employed as engineer. Mr. Avery is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Zenith Lodge, No. 207, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Henry Chapter No. 8; Henry Council No. 2; Jerusalem Commandery No. 7; G. A. R.; U. V. U.; and the Old Prisoners' Association of Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Avery is independent in politics.

AVERY, ROBERT H.; Inventor, and President of the Avery Planter Company, was born at Galesburg on January 16, 1840. He was the son of George Avery and Sarah Phelps, his father having been one of the founders of Galesburg and of Knox College. He was raised upon a farm, but at the outbreak of the Civil War felt himself impelled to offer his service to his country. He enlisted as a private in the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and although never wounded, was one of those unfortunates who underwent the horrors

of the prison pen at Andersonville. For eight months he was a prisoner within the Confederate lines, half of that time being spent in that living grave, the very memory of which is a blot upon the civilization of the country.

It was while confined there, however, that Mr. Avery, from sheer lack of mental occupation, first directed his thought to those improvements in the implements of farm work, the perfecting of which have made his name famous. On receiving his discharge, at the end of the war, he returned home and resumed work upon the farm, at the same time working out the ideas which had come to him while languishing in the Georgia stockade. He evolved first a cultivator and next a stalk-cutter. For the manufacture of these machines he entered into a contract with Hon. George W. Brown, under the terms of which he was to receive a small royalty upon their sale.

His means were small, and in the hope of improving his fortunes he resolved to emigrate to Kansas, where he entered a soldier's claim to land, and at the same time perfected a "tree claim." Having broken the prairie, and being desirous of raising a crop of corn, he found himself hampered by the want of a corn planter. His inventive genius came to his rescue, and with the aid of such tools as he had at hand—a saw, a plane and some augurs—he constructed his first machine of this description. It was rude, but it did its work, and embodied several of the principles which he utilized in his later invention.

Returning to Galesburg, he entered into partnership with his brother, under the firm name of R. H. and C. N. Avery, for the manufacture of agricultural implements under his patents. For ten years the brothers conducted the business at Galesburg, and in the Summer of 1882 the Avery Planter Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$200,000, Robert H. Avery becoming President. A large plant was erected at Peoria, and the manufactory was removed to that point. The business has greatly prospered, the Avery agricultural implements ranking among the best on the market and the demand for them steadily increasing.

Mr. Avery remained at the head of the company until his death, which occurred September, 1892. His demise was indirectly the result of the hardships undergone at Andersonville, the seeds of disease there implanted in his system having never been eradicated.

He was a man of rare, and thoroughly original, inventive genius; strong in conviction, yet modest and unassuming; kindly, generous and just. It was said of him, after his death, by one who knew him well, that "to have known him was an education, while it was an honor to have been called his friend."

BARLOW, AMES A.; Farmer; Galesburg; born February 25, 1857, at La Fayette, Stark County, Illinois. He remained at home until about twenty-three years of age. He was married to Celinda S. Hathaway in Lynn Township, August 17, 1879, and lived for three years on his own farm which was part of the

Barlow homestead. Mr. Barlow then removed to the Hathaway farm, which was his home for fifteen years, and later settled in Galesburg where he has since resided. They have three children, Lawrence W., Mabel M., and Abbie A. His father, Gideon A. Barlow, was a native of New York State, his mother, Martha (Johnson) Barlow, was born in Sweden; his paternal grandfather, Nathan Barlow, and his paternal grandmother, Athalia (Gillet) Barlow, were natives of New York. Mr. Barlow's real estate interests are mostly in Lynn Township, where he owns four hundred acres of land. He was Town Clerk for six years, and ably represented his township while filling the office of Supervisor, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics, Mr. Barlow is a republican.

BELLOWS, JAMES; Machinist; Galesburg; born September 7, 1847, at Rochester, New York, where he was educated. He was married to Mary Weber, October 5, 1892, at Galesburg, Illinois, in the house where Mrs. Bellows was born. Mr. Bellows came to Illinois in 1869, lived in Chicago about two years, moved to Elkhart in 1871, and in 1872, came to Galesburg. Mr. Bellows is master of his profession, having made it his life work. For more than twenty-seven years, he has been employed in the mechanical department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Mr. Bellows' father, Francis Bellows, was a native of Massachusetts; his mother's name was Julia Carr. Charles and Catharine Weber, the parents of Mrs. Bellows, came from Germany and settled in Galesburg, where they resided until their decease. Mrs. Weber died, December 12, 1897, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bellows.

BERGLUND, ALBERT E.; Farmer; Galesburg; born April 25, 1873, at Altona, Knox County, Illinois; educated in Galesburg. His parents were Lewis and Carrie (Anderson) Berglund, of Sweden. Mr. Berglund is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

BERGER, MORRIS; Engineer; Galesburg; born July 28, 1864, at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania. His parents were Isaac Berger, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and Kate (Bittle) Berger, of the same State; his grandfathers, Joseph Berger and Jacob Bittle, came from Pennsylvania. He was married in Galesburg, Illinois, December 23, 1890, to Jennie, daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Green) Riley, of Ireland. Their children are: Mabel, Louis, and Marie. Joseph and Isaac Berger were carpenters by trade. For twenty-eight years Isaac Berger was foreman in the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, where he and his wife now live. When thirteen years of age Morris Berger began as carpenter in his father's employ. After five years he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as brakeman, and after two years became conductor. In 1886, he resigned, and began firing, and in 1887, came to Galesburg and entered the service of the

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as fireman. In 1891, he became engineer. Mr. Berger is the engineer who, February 17, 1899, ran the Fast Mail from Chicago to Burlington, a distance of two hundred and six miles, in one hundred and ninety-five minutes. The thermometer was seventeen degrees below zero, and it was the fastest long run on record.

Mr. Berger is a member of the Masonic Order, Alpha Lodge, Galesburg, and is a Master Mason. He has passed the chairs of the Webster Council, No. 23; of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; the Knights of Labor, and the Sons of America. In politics, Mr. Berger is independent.

BLANDING, MARION J.; Civil Engineer; Galesburg; born December 22, 1842, in Madison County, New York. His parents were Joseph H. Blanding, of Swansea, New Hampshire, and Mary J. (Sweet) Blanding, of Madison County, New York. Mr. M. J. Blanding was married in 1870, to S. Eliza Throop, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have two children, George T. and Mary J. Mr. Blanding's second marriage was with Sadie R. Graham at Galesburg, in November, 1883. He was Resident Engineer on the Saint Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for six years. In 1893, he was made City Engineer of Galesburg, which position he now holds. In religion, Mr. Blanding is a Universalist. In politics, he is a republican.

BOWMAN, H. P.; Engineer; Galesburg; born January 25, 1857, in Springboro, Pennsylvania; educated in Pennsylvania and Missouri. His parents were Sherman Bowman, of Connecticut, and Martha (Larmor) Bowman, of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Nathan Bowman. Mr. H. P. Bowman was married in Ipava, Illinois, October 17, 1895, to Anna, daughter of George A. and Susan (Leightner) Jacobs, of Pennsylvania. She was born in Knoxville, Illinois, June 16, 1866. Her parents came to Knox County at the close of the Civil War, in which Mr. Jacobs participated. Mr. Bowman's ancestors in this country date back to 1714, and he has in his possession a deed from King George to his great-great-grandfather, Joseph Bowman. His great-grandfather served under Putnam in the Revolutionary War, and Mr. Bowman has his commission as Captain in the service. Sherman Bowman was a farmer, and moved from Pennsylvania to Missouri in 1863. Mr. H. P. Bowman worked on the farm until he was twenty-six years of age, afterwards following the trade of butcher for three years. He became fireman on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and after three years accepted a position with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1888, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as fireman, and in 1892, became engineer, a position which he now holds. He is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics, Mr. Bowman is a republican.

BOYERS, BARTHOLOMEW; Conductor; Galesburg; born February 22, 1858, in Whiteside County, Illinois; educated in Illinois. His par-



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ents were Samuel Boyers, born in Lincolnshire, England, and Mary (Kinney) Boyers, born in Limerick, Ireland; his maternal grandparents, Patrick and Mary (Tansey) Kinney came from Ireland. He was married in Keokuk, Iowa, December 13, 1880, to Minnie, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Elmore) Carr, who were natives of Ireland. They came to America in middle life and lived at Janesville, Wisconsin, where Minnie was born. They had one child, Ruby. The parents of Mr. Boyers came to this country in early life, and were married here. The father had considerable property, and went to Colorado in 1849, where he spent his fortune in mining. He returned to Illinois, enlisted in the Civil War and passed through the entire period without a wound, but contracted bronchitis, from which he died. Mr. B. Boyers began with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as brakeman, and became conductor in 1882, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Court of Honor. Mrs. Boyers is a member of the Court of Honor, and also L. A. to O. R. C. Mr. Boyers is a Catholic in religion. In politics, he is independent.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM O'R.; Physician; Galesburg; born October 14, 1861, in Rochester, New York; educated in the public schools of Rochester; at Conesius College, Buffalo, New York, and at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. His parents were Thomas Bradley, of Belfast, Ireland, and Anna G. Bradley, of Rochester, New York. His four grandparents came from Belfast, Ireland. Dr. Bradley was married to Margaret Rivers, in Rochester, New York, July 22, 1884. They have three children: William, Marie, and Anna. Dr. Bradley is a democrat.

BROWN, GEORGE W.; original inventor of the corn planter; was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga County, New York, October 29, 1815. His parents, Valentine and Bethany (Spink) Brown, were New Englanders, who moved to New York when that State was comparatively new. They lived on a farm, where George W. passed his first fourteen years. After reaching that age he went to live with an older brother, who taught him the carpenter's trade. He found employment on the Erie Canal during its construction, as well as on the line of the Schenectady and Albany Railroad, of which he was for a time Roadmaster. On September 1, 1835, he married Maria T. Terpening. In 1836 he brought his bride of a year West in a wagon, the journey occupying six weeks. They reached Tylerville, in Warren County, in July, 1836. The team was exchanged for eighty acres of land, and then his mechanical trade began to serve him in good stead. From 1836 to 1850 he built many houses for his neighbors. But he was naturally an inventor, and during these years devised a cultivator, churn and implements of value to farmers, although he secured a patent only upon his cultivator. In 1848 he began to perfect his primary idea of a corn planter, complet-

ing the first practical machine in 1851. He obtained his first patent August 2, 1853, and constructed twelve planters that same year. The following year he placed one hundred upon the market, and in 1855, three hundred. In the last mentioned year he moved to Galesburg. Prior to 1866 his receipts from the sale of his devices had been exceedingly small. In that year he borrowed \$25,000 and built three thousand machines. From that time forward, his business was a success. The present plant was erected in 1875. In 1880 the business was incorporated under the name of George W. Brown and Company, with a capital of \$300,000, Mr. Brown becoming President. His patents were infringed upon and in a series of suits, ending only in the United States Supreme Court, he conclusively established his right to be called the inventor of the corn planter. As a result he has received many hundred thousand dollars in royalties. Although he acquired great wealth, Mr. Brown remained an unpretentious man until his death. He was essentially self-made, yet he was one of the best types of the class to which that much-abused term is so often applied. On reaching Illinois he had but twenty-eight dollars in cash, beside his team and "prairie schooner." His energy, genius and sound judgment won his battle. He was generous almost to a fault and sincerely beloved by his employees, two hundred of whom were on his pay-roll for thirty years. In 1835 he and his wife became members of the Methodist Church, in which he took a very active part until his death. He was a republican in politics, and was Mayor of Galesburg in 1876. He died June 2, 1895, leaving three children, James E. Brown, Mrs. Jennie S. Cowan and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perrin. His wife died December 28, 1891.

BRUNER, HENRY; Retired Farmer; Galesburg; born in 1812, in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. He came to Warren County in 1835, to a farm nine miles west of Galesburg. He was married to Matilda Claycomb, who died in 1867. Their children attained maturity. Francis M., Melissa A., Adeline, Sarah, John M., Clarinda, and Julia. Francis M. graduated from Knox College in 1857; he was President of Oskaloosa College, Iowa, from 1870 to 1876; President of Abingdon College, Illinois, from 1877 to 1885; and Professor of Sacred Literature and Exegesis in Eureka College, Illinois, from 1885 to 1887. John M. served in the Civil War; he graduated from Knox College in 1869, and studied medicine in Berlin and Halle, Germany, and in New York. He died April 23, 1890. Mr. Henry Bruner came to Galesburg in 1855. His second marriage was with Mrs. Anna Clark. He is a member of the Christian Church.

BUNCE, JAMES, M. D.; was born on May 25, 1805, in Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts. He died December 3, 1862, at Galesburg. One of the original settlers, he was also the first physician of the infant colony. In time his reputation as a physician and surgeon outgrew

the straightened limits of his adopted city and he received calls to a professorship from both Rush and Lynn Medical colleges, at Chicago, which he declined. As a Trustee of Knox College, from 1845 until his death, his interests were centered in the welfare of that institution, and he was highly esteemed by faculty and students alike. As editor of the "News Letter" he acquired considerable reputation in journalism, while as a citizen he took an active part in the building of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line. He was for many years Attending Surgeon of that road, and a member of the Board of Directors. He was Medical Examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and also served for some years as County Physician. Dr. Bunce was the son of James Bunce, owner of a paper mill in Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts. He was a lineal descendant of William Hagar, of Weston, Massachusetts, one of the first freemen to take the oath in America. Lieutenants Josiah Bigelow and Nathan Hagar, who marched from Weston to participate in the battles of Lexington and Concord, were among his ancestors. In early life he was compelled to earn his own living in various capacities, as opportunities offered, his father having died, leaving a large family. Young James finally, however, found himself well enough advanced to matriculate at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which institution he received his diploma prior to the settling of Galesburg. He married, March 10, 1836, Miss Harriet Nevil Ferris, a daughter of Silvanus Ferris, one of the financial backers of the colony which settled Galesburg and founded Knox College. Death removed Mrs. Bunce on December 12, 1851. She left a family of four girls, two boys having previously died. On October, 1854, Dr. Bunce married Miss Mary Ann Davis, of Le Roy, New York, a daughter of Norton Seward Davis, who had served with honor as a Colonel in the War of 1812. They had one son, who, with his mother and two half sisters, is still living.

BURGLAND, NELS M.; Butcher and Packer; Galesburg; born December 25, 1846, at Blekinge, Sweden, where he received his education. He married Johanna Jacobson, January 7, 1873, at Galesburg, Illinois; they have three children: Charles M., George H., and Arthur T. Mr. Burgland's father, Mons. Persson, was born in Blekinge Lan, Sweden; his mother, Karsti (Monson), was also a native of Blekinge Lan. Mr. Burgland was for one term a member of the Board of Supervisors, and a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward for one term; all other official positions offered have been declined. Mr. Burgland is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican.

CALKINS, WILLIAM HENRY; Engineer; Galesburg; born April 3, 1862, in Onondaga County, New York; educated in Oswego. His parents were Henry J. Calkins, born January 31, 1831, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Martha Jane (Baker) Calkins, of New York; his grandfather, Ezra Calkins, came from Bridgeport,

Connecticut; his maternal grandparents were James and Nancy Baker. He was married in Oswego, New York, November 24, 1880, to Anna, daughter of Peter and Anna (Barry) Mahoney, of England. Her father and brothers belonged to the Queen's Guards. Mr. Calkins' ancestry is traceable to the Pilgrim Fathers. They were active in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. His great-great-grandfather, Huger Calkins, was a member of Congress. His father was a veteran of the Civil War, and an uncle, Stephen Calkins, was a victim of Andersonville Prison; his uncles on his mother's side, six in number, were also veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Calkins, at the age of fifteen, was engaged in government pier work at Oswego, New York. At seventeen years of age he was in the engine department, as fireman of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. He then worked for the New York and Ontario Western, the Carthage and Adirondac, and in 1888, he returned as engineer to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. In October, 1888, he came to Galesburg, taking a position as engineer for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Pyramids. Mr. Calkins has imported hares from England and Belgium; has a rabbit warren, and a kennel of bird dogs at his residence, 224 Lincoln street, Galesburg. He is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

CALLENDER, IRA S.; Secretary of the Glenwood Ice Company; Galesburg; born at Peoria, Illinois, July 31, 1857. His father, Isaac, was born in Kentucky, and his mother, Sarah A., was born in Maine; they are now residents of Galesburg. His paternal grandfather, Joseph, was a native of Virginia, and his great-grandfather, Phillip R., was born in Scotland. His paternal grandmother, Ruth, was born in Kentucky. His maternal grandmother, Sarah, and his grandfather, Ira Smith, and his great-grandmother, Sarah Jenks, lived in Maine. Mr. Callender's early life was spent upon the farm and in the public schools. For several years, until he was twenty-five years of age, he taught school in the winter and worked on the farm during the summer. In 1880, he removed to Nebraska, where he spent three years in farming. February 2, 1882, he was married to Alice B. Bassford, of Pleasant Dale, Nebraska. Five children have been born to them, Wallace V., Alice B., Ida E., Gladys M. and Ruth S. In the Spring of 1883, Mr. Callender returned to Illinois, and spent the summer in a business college at Davenport, Iowa. In the Fall he moved to Galesburg, and in 1884, started in the ice business. Mr. Callender is a progressive business man. He is a republican. He is liberal in his religious views.

CALLENDER, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH; Real Estate, Loans and Insurance; Galesburg; born January 1, 1865, in Henry County, Illinois. His parents were Isaac Callender, of Kentucky, and Sarah A. (Smith) Callender, of Maine. His maternal grandparents were Ira and Sarah (Jenks) Smith. Mr. Callender was married



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November 21, 1888, at Ithaca, New York, to Grace A. Packard. They have one child, Lillian G. Mr. Callender has met with enviable success in his line of business, having negotiated for a large amount of country and city property. His enterprise and reliable methods have won for him the confidence and extended patronage of his fellow citizens. Mr. Callender is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a republican.

CAMERON, WILLIAM S.; Pattern-maker; Galesburg; born January 17, 1864, at Elgin, Scotland. His parents were Robert and Elspit (McBeth) Cameron. Mr. Cameron was married September 27, 1888, at Galesburg, to Margaret S. Davidson. Three children have been born to them: Robert LeRoy, deceased; Margaret Mae; and William Rae. Mr. Cameron has charge of the pattern-making department of the Frost Manufacturing Company, of which company he is a stockholder and director.

CHALMERS, GEORGE S.; Physician; Galesburg; born March 26, 1845, at Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was educated. His mother, Mary (Robinson) Chalmers, daughter of John Robinson, was born at Kincardine, Scotland; his father, John Chalmers, son of William and Margaret Edwards Chalmers, was from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Dr. Chalmers was married to Adelia J. Copley at Altona, Illinois, October 30, 1876. Seven children were born to them: Paul Garfield, John Brown, Elizabeth A., George Gordon, Thomas Carlyle, Mary Estelle, and William Copley. Dr. Chalmers came to Illinois from Scotland in 1872, living in Dwight, Illinois, until 1874. He commenced practice in May, 1875, at Knoxville, where he remained until 1880. He afterwards practiced twelve years at Altona, coming to Galesburg in 1892, where he has since resided. During his residence at Knoxville, he was a member of the Board of Education. In Altona, he was elected several terms as a member of the Board of Education, was Town Clerk, Village Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Library Board. He was elected Coroner of Knox County in 1892, and re-elected in 1896. In religion, he is a Congregationalist. He is a republican.

CHAPIN, EDWARD P.; Engineer; Galesburg; born August 31, 1864, at Chatham, New York; educated in Chicago, Illinois. He was married to Carrie P. MacFillin in June, 1894, at Beardstown, Illinois. They have two children: Edward P., and Chester W. Mr. Chapin's father, Charles H. Chapin, was born at Waterloo, New York; his mother, Elizabeth Jenison, was born at Chatham, New York. Mr. Chapin came with his parents to Chicago, at the time of the Chicago fire, where they lost their all by that terrible calamity. His parents are still living in Chicago. Mr. Chapin has been employed in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for fifteen years, and holds at the present time, the position of Division Engineer.

CHURCH, C. A. (of the firm of C. A. and F. G. Church); Laundryman; Galesburg; born August 14, 1864, in Peoria County, Illinois. His

brother, F. G. Church, was born October 14, 1874, in Peoria County, where he was educated. Their father, John Church, was born in Pennsylvania; their mother, Mary (Holmes) Church, was a native of New York State. For eleven years prior to engaging in the laundry business, Mr. C. A. Church was connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in capacities ranging from clerical work to those of Station Agent and Train Dispatcher. Afterwards, in partnership with his brother, he engaged in the laundry business, in which the firm has been very successful.

CLINE, ALBERT J.; Hardware and fuel merchant; Galesburg; born October 16, 1871, in Peoria County, Illinois; educated in Peoria and Knox counties; his father, Peter S. Cline, was born in New York State; the same State was the birthplace of his mother, whose name was Miranda E. Mattison; his grandfather, Robert Cline, was also born in New York State. Mr. A. J. Cline is a member of the firm of Cline and Shaw. He has dealt in fuel since 1894, and recently purchased the hardware business of J. C. Toler, which he is conducting in connection with his former occupation of wood and coal dealer. In religion, Mr. Cline is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a republican.

COLTON, OCTAVIUS JONES; Manufacturer; Galesburg, where he was born November 20, 1855; educated in Knox College. His paternal grandparents were Simon and Abigail S. Colton. His father, Gad Dudley Colton, was born in Monson, Massachusetts; his mother was Susan A. Jones. On the maternal side, his grandmother was Louisa Jones. July 8, 1879, he was married, in Augusta, Illinois, to Alice Lyon. Five children were born to them: Alice; Edward Albert; Helen Grace, deceased; Arthur, deceased; and Philip Julian. In religion, Mr. Colton is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a republican.

COLVILLE, ROBERT WEIR; Master Mechanic; Galesburg; born March 31, 1839, in Glasgow, Scotland, where he was educated. His grandparents, George and Anne (Ralph) Colville, and his parents, Robert and Anne (Maxwell) Colville, were born in Scotland, the last two in Glasgow and Edinburgh respectively. Robert Colville was a bookbinder by trade, an occupation which his son, Robert W., did not find congenial. The family came from Scotland to Chicago in 1851, and moved to Galesburg in 1856. Mr. R. W. Colville enlisted in the Civil War, Company E, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. In 1863, after his term of service, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and has filled various responsible positions in the Department of Mechanics. In 1878, he was appointed Master Mechanic of the Galesburg Division, which position he still holds. Mr. Colville is a Mason, and a charter member of the Galesburg Club. In politics, he is a democrat, and has served on the Board of Education. Mr. Colville was married in Galesburg March 4, 1866, to Edith Wilbur Cole. They have three children: Alma Bird, Nita Maude, and Robert Rex.

CONGER, JOHN NEWTON; Farmer and Stockman; Galesburg; born October 21, 1830; educated in Knox County, Illinois. His parents were Uziah Conger, born August 22, 1789, in Heidleberg, Albany County, New York, and Hannah (West) Conger, born December 31, 1794, at Granville, Washington County, New York; his paternal grandparents were James Conger, of Dutchess County, New York, and Margaret (McNab) Conger; his paternal great-grandparents were Job Conger, born in 1718, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Mary (Carrington) Conger, born in 1772; his maternal grandparents were John West, born February 10, 1770, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and Sallie (Woodcock) West, born September 4, 1772, in Williamstown, Massachusetts; his maternal great-grandparents were Prince and Hannah (Gibbs) West. Mr. Conger was married to Elizabeth Wheeler, of Knoxville, Illinois, March 12, 1851. His second marriage was with Martha Courtwright, at Aurora, Illinois, March 4, 1869. Their children are: Ella, Ida May, Eva Helen, Maud, J. Newton, and Louis J. James Conger was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Nehemiah Wood, father of Sallie West, was a Lieutenant in the same war, and a member of the Committee of Safety in Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mr. Conger is a member of the Universalist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

CONLEY, GEORGE F.; Conductor; Galesburg; born in Wataga in 1852, being the first white child born in that town. His father was Linsey G. Conley, one of the early settlers in Knox County. Mr. Conley entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as a brakeman, in 1872, and became a conductor in 1876, a position which he now holds. In March, 1875, Mr. Conley was married to May Matthews, who died in 1886, leaving one daughter, Grace W. In 1892, he was married to Mrs. Della Burkhardt. Mr. Conley has been active in politics. In 1894, he was elected Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and was re-elected in 1898. He is ex-Past Chief Conductor of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity; he is also a member of the Court of Honor; and a Minor of Honor.

COOKE, FOREST F.; Lawyer; Galesburg; born at Plainfield, New Jersey, February 4, 1848; educated in Knox College, from which he graduated in 1870. His father, Milo D., and his mother, Betsey (Smith), were natives of Vermont. His paternal grandfather was named Chauncey, and his paternal grandmother Betsey. His maternal grandfather and grandmother were Loren and Eliza Smith. March 17, 1875, he was married at Ogdensburg, New York, to Sarah Louise Collins. Of this marriage there are three children, Florence A., Chauncey L., and Bessie. Mr. Cooke enlisted in the Civil War in 1863. He was admitted to the Bar in 1872, and has since practiced in Galesburg. He was Mayor of Galesburg during the years 1891-92-93-94, and 1897-98. In politics, Mr. Cooke is a republican.

COOKE, MILO D.; born in Cornwall, Addi-

son County, Vermont, June 4, 1819. He received instruction in the district and preparatory schools of his native State, and finished his education with a course in Middlebury College, graduating in 1842. He married Miss Betsey Smith, March 10, 1847. In 1852, he came to Henderson, Knox County, where he taught school three years. He came to Galesburg in 1856, and became Police Magistrate in 1857, an office which he held until his death. He was licensed to practice law in 1862. Ex-Mayor Forest F. Cooke is his son. The Cooke School, in the Fifth Ward, was named in honor of his services on the Board of Education in the city of Galesburg. He died May 20, 1889, in Galesburg, Illinois.

COUNTRYMAN, WILLIAM F.; Engineer; Galesburg; born August 6, 1861, in Monmouth, Illinois. His parents, Frank Francis and Julia (Alley) Countryman, came from Ohio; his maternal grandmother was Della Alley. He was married to Flora Henry, at Gladstone, Illinois, January 16, 1886. Their children are: Harry F., Royal, William, and Edith May. Mr. Countryman's parents were among the early settlers of Warren County. His father worked at the carpenter's trade in Monmouth, and now resides in Oquawka, Illinois. William F. Countryman was brought up on the home farm, and, when twenty-two years of age, began as brakeman for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He became a fireman in 1888, and an engineer in 1897. He is a member of the Order of A. O. U. W. Mr. Countryman is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is an independent.

COWAN, JAMES E.; Physician and surgeon; Galesburg; born July 18, 1849, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio; educated in the common schools of Ohio, and in Knox College; graduated from Rush Medical College in 1874. Before graduating from the latter, he studied with Dr. J. M. Morse in Galesburg. His parents, Argus B. Cowan, son of James and Diantha (Woods) Cowan, and Laura (Chapman) Cowan, daughter of Enoch Chapman, a Revolutionary soldier, were both born in Ohio. September 24, 1873, Dr. Cowan was married to Ella A. Hunt, at Knoxville. There are two children, Laura F. and Hortense. After completing his medical studies, Dr. Cowan practiced in Galesburg one year, in Chicago two or three years, and afterwards returned to Galesburg, where he has since resided. In religion, he is a Universalist. He is a republican.

CRAIG, CHARLES CURTIS; Lawyer; Galesburg; born in Knoxville, June 16, 1865. His parents were Alfred M., Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and Elizabeth Proctor (Harvey) Craig, born in Egan County and Knoxville respectively. His paternal grandparents were David Craig, born in Philadelphia, and Minta (Ramey) Craig, born in Kentucky. His maternal grandparents were Curtis Kendall Harvey, born in Barnett, Vermont, who was a leading lawyer of western Illinois, and Hannah Key, born in Lebanon, Maine. His paternal great-

grandfather was born in Londonderry, Ireland; his maternal great-grandparents were Ira and Hannah (Kendall) Harvey, born in Massachusetts. Charles Curtis Craig was educated in the public schools, at Dr. Bangs' private academy, at Knox College, Galesburg, and at Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. In 1883, he was appointed a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and after completing his course, he resigned from the Navy and studied law in New York City, and later in the office of Stevenson and Ewing at Bennington, Illinois. He was admitted to the Bar in 1888, and the same year was a candidate for the office of State Attorney of Knox County, but was defeated, though he ran ahead of the ticket. Mr. Craig began his professional career in Galesburg, and in 1898, was elected to the General Assembly. In 1897, he organized, and was elected Captain of Battery B Light Artillery of the Illinois National Guard, which was one of the first to volunteer its services for the Spanish-American War, although they were not engaged in actual service. Captain Craig commanded the troops at Pana and Virden during the Coal Miners Riots, in September and October, 1898, and received the thanks of the Governor for his successful control of the situation. Captain Craig has a successful and lucrative law practice, is a member of several societies, and is prominent in the social and business life of Galesburg. He was married to Louise Dary, of New Orleans, Louisiana, July 12, 1893.

CRAIG, GEORGE; Monument and stone manufacturer; born February 1, 1865; educated in the public schools, Quincy, Massachusetts. His father, Robert, and his mother, Jeannette Smith, were born in Scotland. September 27, 1894, Mr. Craig was married in Kewanee, Illinois, to Alice Broadbent. There are two children, Robert and Leonard. In politics, Mr. Craig is a republican.

CULVER, JOHN H.; Engineer; Galesburg; born February 3, 1864, in Knox County, where he was educated. His parents were Harvey A. Culver, born May 31, 1833, at Richfield, Ohio, and Mary A. (Scott) Culver, of Scotland; his grandfathers were Theodore Culver, of New York, and William Scott, of Scotland. Mr. Culver was married September 15, 1886, in Galesburg, to Lillie O., daughter of Henry and Hannah (McFeaters) Berrier, of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Earl H. H., William J., and Lester O. Mr. Culver's father settled on a farm in Ontario Township in 1851. During the War of the Rebellion he was Deputy Sheriff of Knoxville for one term, and then returned to farming in Wataga. He moved to Galesburg in 1882, and died March 30, 1895. He was regarded as an honest and faithful man. Mr. J. H. Culver entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1881, as brakeman; he engaged as fireman in 1888, and became engineer in 1890, a position which he now holds. Mr. Culver is a republican, and a member of the Order of United American Mechanics; he is now serving his second term as State Treasurer of the order.

CURRAN, JOHN C.; Engineer; Galesburg; born in England, September 1, 1845; educated in Rhode Island. He was married to Marjorie S. Rogers, May 9, 1872, in Rhode Island; they have two children, Jennie M. (Mrs. Everson), and Arthur W. Mr. Curran's father, John Curran, was born in England; his mother, Jane Cowan, was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Curran was born in Rhode Island and is of Revolutionary ancestry. She is a descendant of Major General John Sullivan, who commanded at the Battle of Rhode Island, August, 1778, and had charge of the expedition against the Indians of the Mohawk Valley, in 1779. Mr. and Mrs. Curran moved from Rhode Island to Muskegon, Michigan, where they still have a beautiful summer cottage. In 1888, they moved to Galesburg, when Mr. Curran began service as engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; which position he still holds. In religion, Mr. Curran is a Baptist.

CUSHING, JOHN PEARSONS; Teacher; Galesburg; born September 5, 1861; educated at Amherst College and Leipzig University. His parents, Alvin Matthew Cushing, M. D., and Elizabeth (Pearsons) Cushing, were born in Vermont. June 25, 1890, he was married at Troy, New York, to Alice B. Bullions. There was one child, Lucy, deceased. Professor Cushing received the degree of A. B. at Amherst College in 1882, and that of A. M. in 1884. He was Assistant and Vice Principal of Holyoke (Massachusetts) High School, 1882-92; student at the University of Leipzig, 1892-94, where he received the degree of Ph. D.; Professor of History and Political Economy and Lecturer in Pedagogy, Knox College, 1894. Mrs. Cushing's grandfather, Rev. Peter Bullions, was a distinguished writer of English, Latin and Greek text books. In religion, Professor Cushing is a Protestant; in politics, a republican.

DAVIDSON, PETER McL.; Contractor and builder; Galesburg; born in Scotland, where he was educated and learned his trade. He came to Galesburg, Illinois, in 1882, and since 1884, has engaged in general contracting and building. He has erected several handsome residences and business blocks, among which may be mentioned the residences of Colonel Clark E. Carr, and Dr. G. E. Luster; Lescher Block and residence, the Holmes Building, Arlington Hotel, Carr Block, Board of Trade Block, Jacobi Block, and buildings in Lombard University grounds.

DAVIS, JOHN ALLEN WRIGHT; Dental surgeon; Galesburg; born in Menard County, Illinois, April 18, 1837. His father, Michael, and his grandfather, John, and grandmother, J. Catherine Miller, were natives of Kentucky. His mother, Margaret, and her father, William Renshaw, were born in Tennessee; his grandmother, Elizabeth (Short) Renshaw, was born in Virginia. His early years were spent upon the farm. He attended the common schools and the Illinois State Normal School. He practiced dentistry in Mason City, Illinois, for five years, afterwards removing to Chicago. While practicing there he was elected Vice-Presi-

dent of the Chicago Dental Society. April 23, 1874, he was married to Hattie L. Ganett, of Syracuse, New York. There are three children: Mrs. R. May Read; Howard G., D. D. S.; and Clifford E. In 1875, Dr. Davis became a resident of Galesburg. In 1881, he was elected Vice President of the Illinois State Dental Society, President of the Western Illinois Dental Society, and the Central Illinois Dental Society. In 1898, he was chosen President of the Illinois State Dental Society. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is a Knight Templar. In religion, he is a Baptist. In politics, a republican.

DEWEIN, ELMER C.; Horseshoer; Galesburg; born September 8, 1864, in Burlington, Iowa, where he was educated. His parents were J. G. and Julia (Jacobs) Dewein, of Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Dewein was married October 1, 1884, in Burlington, Iowa, to Rachel May, daughter of John N. and Indiana Missouri (Scott) Simons, born respectively in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Their children are: Myrtle L., William E., Marguerette J., and Rachel I. Mr. Dewein learned the trade of horseshoeing in Burlington, and worked there until 1889, when he came to Galesburg. In 1895, he entered into partnership with D. F. Nolan, and is carrying on an extensive and successful business at 15 West Main street. Mr. Dewein is a member of the Baptist Church. He is independent in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Court of Honor.

DOLL, JOHN; Carpenter; Galesburg; born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, near Wilkesbarre, April 9, 1811. His father, John, and his mother, Catherine (Sorber) Doll, were born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, as were also his grandfather and grandmother on the paternal side, John and Betsy (MacNeil) Doll, and also on the maternal side, Jacob and Barbara (Hahn) Sorber. His first wife was Rosanne Sorber, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children; his second wife was Elizabeth McCurdy, whom he married in Butler County, and by whom he had two children. His third wife, whom he married September 16, 1851, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, was Adah H. Stevenson; to them were born two children. Two sons, George W., a Lieutenant in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and Samuel H., a private, served through four years of the Civil War, both of whom died of diseases contracted while in the service. Of the eight children, only two are now living, Catherine E. Moore and Harriet L. Doll. In religion, he is a Protestant. In politics, he was first a republican and later a prohibitionist.

DRAKE, E. R.; Dry goods merchant; Galesburg, where he was born November 10, 1856. His father, Lyman C. Drake, was born at Crown Point, New York, and his mother, Lucy Ann Hyde, in Middlebury, Vermont. On the maternal side, his great-grandfather, Major Russell B. Hyde, of Hyde Park, Vermont, was born in Massachusetts; his grandfather, Jabez Perkins Hyde, was born in Vermont. Lyman C. Drake and family came to Illinois in March,

1844, from Moriah, New York, and lived on a farm four miles west of Galesburg for nine years, and then moved into the city. He died in February, 1886, and his wife, Lucy A. H. Drake, died in October, 1888. They had nine children, the two youngest of whom are living: E. R. and F. S. Drake. In religion, Mr. Drake is a Baptist. In politics, he is a republican.

DRURY, HARLEY FRANKLIN; Grocer; Galesburg; born June 13, 1855, in Essex, Vermont, where he was educated. His parents were Jacob K. Drury, of Milton, Vermont, and Caroline (Bascom) Drury, of Fairfax, Vermont; his grandparents were Isaac and Sallie (Herrick) Drury. Mr. Drury was married in Galesburg March 28, 1883, to Nellie, daughter of Homer and Belinda (Lane) Trask, of Ohio. Their children are: Mamie (adopted), and Louise. The father of H. F. Drury was a farmer in early life, afterwards engaging in the produce commission business, and later in the manufacture of brick. He died in Vermont. Harley F. Drury began his business career in his father's brickyard. In 1878, he came to Galesburg, where for a year and a half he was a clerk for Lake W. Sanborn. For two years and a half, he kept books for Captain C. L. Lanstrum, and afterwards opened a grocery store on his own account. Mr. Drury is a believer in Christian Science. In politics, he is a republican.

DUVAL, WINFIELD SCOTT; Engineer; Galesburg; born April 3, 1852, in Burlington, Iowa, where he was educated. His father was Daniel Jennings Duval, of Lexington, Kentucky. He was married November 19, 1884, at Oquawka, Illinois, to Polly Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad D. Aschoff, of Germany, and Rebecca (Selders) Aschoff, of Pennsylvania. At the age of thirteen, Mr. Duval became "striker" under Abner Morton, an engineer on a Mississippi River steamboat. At the age of sixteen he could manage an engine, and when eighteen years old, was given his first "permit" on the steamer Jessie. For many years he was a successful engineer on different steamboats, his last charge being the steamer Prescott on the Missouri and Kansas rivers. He was on the steamer at the docks when the tornado struck Kansas City, and his wife, who was with him, fastened the boat to the wharf. In 1888, Mr. Duval entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as a fireman, and in a year became an engineer, which position he still holds. He came to Galesburg in 1889, where he has since resided. Mr. Duval is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

EAVES, CHARLES M.; Conductor; Galesburg; born April 10, 1859, in Hancock County, Illinois; educated in Illinois. His parents were Thomas E. Eaves, of Adams County, Illinois, and Julia (Kennedy) Eaves, of New York. Mr. Eaves was married November 17, 1881, at Colchester, Illinois, to Eva Campbell. Their children are: Addie, deceased; Ethel, Blanche, Ruth, and Helen. Mr. Eaves has been in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy



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Railroad for twenty-one years, and has been a conductor for fifteen years. In religious belief Mr. Eaves is a Baptist. He is a republican, and Alderman of the Seventh Ward, to which office he was elected by the largest majority ever given in that ward.

ELDER, SAMUEL CRAWFORD; Flour merchant; Galesburg; born March 30, 1839, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where he was educated. His parents were Matthew and Nancy (McConnell) Elder, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Elder was married to Sarah M. Roush, in Henry County, Illinois, February 1, 1866. Their children are: Elton C.; Lelia N.; Roy, deceased; Lizzie N., deceased. Mr. Elder is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a democrat.

ERICSON, ADOLPH W.; Machinist; Galesburg; born in 1847, in Sweden. He came to Galesburg in 1853, and learned the trade of a machinist. In 1864, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and in 1879, became assistant foreman in the machine shops; he was made general foreman in the machine shops in 1886, a position which he still holds. He was married to Kate Donaldson, in 1879; one child was born to them, Adolph Lambert.

EVERETT, JOHN C.; Switchtender; Galesburg; born in Summit County, Ohio, August 28, 1849; educated in Ohio. His parents were John Everett, of Pennsylvania, and Alvira (Hill) Everett, of Virginia; his grandfather was John Everett, of Germany. Mr. Everett was married October 7, 1874, at Sheffield, Illinois, to Augusta Maria, daughter of Chauncey B. and Mary Rosetta (Drury) Fish, of Huron County, Ohio. Their children are: Rosetta Alvira, Charles Herman, Jennie May, George Calvin, Frederick James, and Shirley Fremont. When a boy, Mr. Everett came from Ohio to Bureau County and began farming. In 1865, he went to Missouri, where he remained about one year, when he returned to Illinois, and in company with his father, John E. Everett, bought a farm. For a time he was an engineer in a grist-mill at Sheffield, Bureau County, Illinois. After his marriage, Mr. Everett moved to a farm in Iowa. He afterwards lived in Kansas for fourteen years, and in Missouri for one year. He then came to Galesburg, where he has been switchtender for six years for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

FELT, GEORGE A.; Farmer; Galesburg; born March 1, 1857, in Cherry Grove, Warren County, Illinois. His father was Edward A. Felt, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; his mother was Rebecca (Hoover) Felt, and was born in Ohio. Edward A. Felt came with his father, Peter Felt, from Massachusetts to Quincy, Illinois, in 1830; he was married at Quincy, January 20, 1850, and settled at Cherry Grove, afterward removing to Galesburg Township, where he died May 10, 1884, leaving three sons and two daughters: George A., born March 1, 1857; W. W., born January 6, 1865; Harry E., born June 12, 1872; Rosanna and Alta, now deceased. George A. Felt was educated in the common schools, and in Knox College. In

politics, he is a republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He married, in Ontario Township, March 15, 1888, Virginia E., daughter of Ralph Voris, of Onelda, Illinois. Two children were born to them: Edward and Winifred I. Mrs. Felt died November 16, 1892, since which time Mr. Felt has resided with his mother in Galesburg.

FERRIS, SILVANUS; this progenitor of the large family of Galesburg Ferrises was the fourth child of Silvanus, son of James and Mary Ferris. This James was the eldest son of another James Ferris, born about 1638, who was the son of Jeffrey Ferris, one of the early settlers of Charlestown, Massachusetts, whence he moved to Stamford, Connecticut, about 1641. Here the family lived for some time, some of them finally moving to Greenwich, Fairfield County, in that State, where the first Silvanus was born August 10, 1737. On September 10, 1761, he married Mary Mead, who was born September 30, 1742, and died July 22, 1822. He died January 12, 1824. He is alleged to have served in the Revolutionary War, and to have taken part in the Ticonderoga and Crown Point campaigns, but this cannot be verified. At any rate he espoused the patriot cause, and was obliged to move from Greenwich because of the persecutions of neighboring Tories. May 28, 1772, he purchased a farm in Westchester County, New York. Here the second Silvanus, born March 5, 1773, at Greenwich, the subject of this paragraph, grew to manhood; and here he married Sally Olmstead, March 15, 1798. While that region was still wild and unsettled he moved to Herkimer County, New York, where he later became a prosperous dairy farmer, accumulating what was then regarded as a very large fortune. His industry and thrift were almost proverbial in his neighborhood, and his enterprise astonishing for those times. When Rev. George W. Gale organized the Galesburg colony Silvanus Ferris was his chief assistant, and was the financial backer of the enterprise. It has been said that there were three men who were essential to the colony's success: Rev. George W. Gale, Professor N. H. Losey and Silvanus Ferris. Mr. Ferris became the largest land owner of the colony. He was the father of eight children, and to each of the seven who grew to maturity he gave a section of land. He was always prominent in local affairs, and ranked among the foremost men of Knox County. He died June 16, 1861. His children were Silvanus Western, Nathan Olmstead, Timothy Harvey, William Mead, Henry, Laura (who died early), Harriet Newell and George Washington Gale. His descendants form one of the largest families in Galesburg.

FERRIS, TIMOTHY H.; Farmer; Galesburg, where he was born August 27, 1845. His father, Henry Ferris, was born in Herkimer County, New York, October 18, 1809; he was one of the first settlers, and was a member of the Galesburg Colony. His mother, Elizabeth Hudson, whose marriage to Henry Ferris occurred at Henderson Grove August 31, 1836,

was a native of New Hampshire, and was one of the first school teachers in Knox County. His grandparents were Silvanus and Sallie (Olmstead) Ferris. Mr. Ferris was educated in Knox Academy. May 13, 1868, he was married to Mary Drew, at Galesburg. They are the parents of four children: Arthur T., Harry D., Mary, and Harriet L., who died January 16, 1899. Mr. Ferris is a republican.

FISHER, EPHRAIM C.; Hack and transfer business; Galesburg; born March 4, 1852, in Perry County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. He was married to Viola E. Russell, at Galesburg, December 25, 1873. His father, Wilson Fisher, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania; his mother, Margaret (Murphy) Fisher, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fisher's parents died when he was a child. At four years of age, he came to Aurora, Illinois, and lived with his uncle, Jesse Kirkpatrick, where he attended school and worked on a farm. In 1872, he came to Galesburg and followed the occupation of painting for four years; was then employed by the American Express Company as Transfer Clerk for twelve years; and later entered into partnership with John Johnson, in the hack and transfer business. The business has prospered and the firm now have hack lines at all depots, and at the Union Hotel, and transfer lines to all parts of the city. The firm has its office at the Union Hotel. In religion, Mr. Fisher is a Baptist. He is a republican.

FLYNN, DANIEL W.; Wholesale liquor dealer; Galesburg; born August 1, 1846, in Ireland, where he was educated. His parents were Patrick and Mary (Coffey) Flynn, of Ireland. Mr. Flynn was married to Nano Ryan in 1892, at Galesburg, Illinois. Their children are: J. Frank, George W., Daniel W., Catherine, and Mary. Mr. Flynn is a Catholic. In politics, he is a republican.

FLYNN, J. F.; Dentist; Galesburg; born in Chicago, Illinois, December 5, 1873; received his education in Illinois, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, D. W. Flynn, was born in Ireland; his mother was Catherine (Norton) Flynn, and was born in New York State; his paternal grandparents, Patrick and Mary (Coffey) Flynn, and his maternal grandparents, James and Ann (Dolan) Norton, were born in Ireland. Dr. J. F. Flynn received a college education in Galesburg, Illinois, after which he took a course in dentistry in Chicago, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is now established in business in the Marquette Building, South Cherry street, Galesburg, Illinois.

FOX, WILLIAM H.; Conductor; Galesburg; born November 22, 1844, in Washington County, New York, where he was educated in the common schools. He was married to Elizabeth Kelly in Galesburg, May 9, 1873. They have two children, Ralph and Blanch. Mr. Fox came to Knox County in 1859, and farmed till 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers for three months. He

re-enlisted in Company A, Thirty-Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served till 1866. In May, 1866, he began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as brakeman. For fourteen years he has been a conductor in the passenger service. Mr. Fox is a Protestant. In politics, he is a republican.

FREEBERG, NELS S.; Contractor and builder; Galesburg; born in Sweden, April 20, 1854; came to Galesburg in 1874, and worked at his trade as carpenter. He married Anna Anderson in 1883. They have five children: George A., Arthur H., Gunnard C., Carl, and Anna E. Mr. Freeberg began contracting and building in 1886, and is still engaged in that business.

GARRITY, T. C.; Conductor; Galesburg; born in Ireland, in December, 1844; educated in the common schools. He married Catherine L. Barrett in St. Patrick's Church, Chicago, April 13, 1868. They have three children: William T., Mabel A., and Francis J. Mr. Garrity came from Ireland when a small boy, and lived in New York and New Jersey. In 1856, he moved to Wisconsin. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers; was made a Corporal, and was honorably discharged December 25, 1863; re-enlisted in Company B, and served till July 11, 1865. For gallantry at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, he was promoted to a Sergeant; was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and was in many of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac. In 1867, he came to Galesburg, and began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as brakeman. In 1870, was made conductor; left for the West in 1875; and in 1880, he returned to Galesburg and to his former position with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 45; and a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors.

GAY, MARTIN WATERMAN; Galesburg; retired; born December 17, 1822, at Bridport, Vermont; educated in the common schools. His father, Lusher, and his mother, Elisa, were born in Vermont. He was married October 3, 1872, at Galesburg, to Lorraine E. Gay. Mr. Gay came to Galesburg in 1836, and settled upon a farm in Henderson Grove. For several years he was a merchant at Henderson. In religion, he is a Protestant. In politics, a republican.

GENT, BYRON; Conductor; Galesburg; born November 13, 1857, at Burlington, Iowa, where he was educated. His parents were Henry and Hepzibah (Malphas) Gent, of England. He was first married to Isabel Herman; they have one daughter living, Gertrude I. His second marriage, February 12, 1894, at Buffalo, Wyoming, was with Luella M. Gent; they have one daughter, L. Ruth. Mr. Gent's parents came from England to Newark, New York, and thence to Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Gent learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed till 1879, when he began as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He was transferred from Burlington to Galesburg in 1889, and is now a conductor. The father of the



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present Mrs. Gent was a native of Tennessee and came to Illinois when a child; her mother was born in Illinois. Mr. Gent is liberal in politics.

GESLER, EDWARD R.; Florist; Galesburg; born April 29, 1868, at Macomb, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents were Gabriel Gesler, of Germany, and Martha (Riley) Gesler, of Ohio. He was married to Elida Winslow August 13, 1891, at Macomb, Illinois. Their children are: Gable Aurelia, Florence Martha, Clara May, and Ross Winslow. Mr. Gesler is a Congregationalist.

GIBSON, LEWIS L.; Farmer; Galesburg; born March 16, 1833, at Blekinge, Sweden. His parents, Lars and Ingrid (Nelson) Jhonson, were born in Sweden, the former dying two months before the birth of Lewis L. In the Fall of 1834, Ingrid Nelson was married to Thomas Jepson. Mr. L. L. Gibson had one brother, Pehr, and one sister, Peruella; he had three half-brothers, Nels, John, and Mathias, and two half-sisters, Celia and Nellie. Mr. Gibson came to Galesburg December 26, 1853, and began to work on a farm for George W. Ferris. He afterwards rented a farm in Galesburg Township. Later he was in the coal and wood business in Galesburg for fifteen years. Mr. Gibson has always taken a deep interest in the temperance cause. He is Secretary of the Galesburg Commercial Union. In religion, he is a Lutheran. He is independent in politics.

GILLETT, FREEMAN D.; Engineer; Galesburg; born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 23, 1856; educated in Ohio. His parents were Orlando M. and Amanda (Blackford) Gillett, of Ashtabula County, Ohio; his paternal grandparents were William and Huldah (Wade) Gillett, of Connecticut; his maternal grandparents, Martin and Hulda (Webb) Blackford, came from Ashtabula County. Mr. Gillett was married to Emma Lundgren, in Galesburg, September 23, 1895; they have an adopted daughter, Aura. Mr. Gillett came from Michigan to Knox County in 1881, and began as fireman for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Two years later he began work in the machine shops. He afterwards resumed his position as fireman and has been running an engine since the noted "Q." strike in 1889. He is engineer of the fast mail train East and of the fast passenger train West. Mr. Gillett is a member of the Odd Fellows, Galesburg. In religion, he is a Methodist. He is a republican.

GOTTSCHALL, NELS J.; Baker and Confectioner; Galesburg; born January 22, 1864, in Sweden; educated in Sweden and Galesburg. His parents were J. S. and Hannah (Trulson) Gottschall, of Sweden. He was married to Christena M. Jacobson, in Galesburg, June 14, 1892. They have two children, Newton Tenny and Ethel Hannah Catherine. He is a member of the Swedish Mission. In politics he is a republican.

GRAHAM, JOHN M.; Conductor; Galesburg; born March 25, 1840, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His father was James M. Graham, of Harrisburg; his grandfather, John M. Graham,

and his great-grandfather, George Graham, were natives of Scotland. He was educated in the Harrisburg Academy. He was married in Galesburg, October 5, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of E. S. Hopkins. They have one son, George A., who is a music teacher and leader of an orchestra. Mr. Graham was employed in 1858 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for six years, as a telegraph operator. He came to Galesburg in 1864, where he was employed in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for ten years. He has been a conductor for twenty-five years. In politics, he is a republican.

GRIFFITH, HARRY H.; Galesburg; born in Seneca County, New York, March 14, 1849. His father, Harry H., was born in New York, and his mother, Margaret, in England. Mr. Griffith was educated in the common schools. He was married September 24, 1872, at Galesburg, to Anna M. Zeigler. There are five children, Nellie Blythe, John Herbert, Henry H., Myrtle Bell, and Emma Lyle. Mr. Griffith came to Galesburg in 1867, and has been in business here for twenty-five years. He was Alderman of the city of Galesburg for six years. In religion, he is a Baptist. In politics, a republican.

GRISWOLD, DANIEL JUDSON; Dentist; Galesburg; born September 29, 1865, in Jasper County, Indiana. His parents were Ames Anthony Griswold, born in Vermont, March 9, 1825, and Elizabeth (Adams) Griswold, born in Jasper County, Indiana, September 2, 1840. His grandfather was Daniel Griswold. His great-grandfather came from England and was among the early settlers of Vermont. Ames A. Griswold went to California in 1852, and returned to Indiana about 1858, where he was married January 1, 1859. He came to Illinois about 1860 and settled on a farm near Springfield, where he remained about two years. He then removed to Indiana, where he lived for three years, returning to Illinois in the Spring of 1866, settling in Marshall County. He retired from business, and now resides at Washburn, Woodford County, Illinois. In 1885 Daniel J. Griswold graduated from the Washburn High School, at Washburn, Woodford County. He then taught school for two years—1885 to 1887. From 1887 to 1891 he attended Knox College, Galesburg, and in 1894 he graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He then returned to Galesburg and entered into partnership with Dr. F. W. Wolf under the firm name of Wolf and Griswold; their offices are in the Holmes Building; they have an extensive city and country practice. Dr. Griswold is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Veritas Lodge, No. 478; Knights of Pythias, College City Lodge; Beta Theta Pi Fraternity of Knox College, and the Soangetaha Club. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican. Dr. Griswold was married, September 12, 1899, to Grace Agnes, daughter of Dr. J. A. Ballard, of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

GRUBB, SAMUEL W.; Publisher; Galesburg; born August 19, 1832, at Washington,

District of Columbia; educated in the common schools. His father, Samuel, was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia (now West Virginia); his mother, Ellen Wilson, at Snow Hill, Maryland, November 28, 1867. Mr. S. W. Grubb was married at Atlanta, Georgia, to Jane A. Wright. There is one child living—James Wilson Grubb. Mr. Grubb commenced work in a printing office in 1843. He came to Galesburg in 1872, and has been manager of Galesburg Printing Company, publishers of the Republican-Register, since December, 1872. In religion, he is an Episcopalian. He is a republican.

GUCKER, WALTER; Galesburg; born March 5, 1854, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; educated in Mattoon, Illinois. His parents were Franklin and Elizabeth (Kimmell) Gucker, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania; his paternal grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania; his maternal grandparents, Jacob and Mary Kimmell, came from Germany. Mr. Gucker was married to Anna Hillgass, May 4, 1880, at Mattoon, Illinois. They have one child, Ehrma. Mr. Gucker is a republican.

HAIR, CHARLES ERNEST; the son of Elijah E. and Mary A. (Benton) Hair, was born July 26, 1875, at Lewistown, Illinois, where he attended the grammar and high schools. After the removal of his father's family to Galesburg, he entered Knox College, but after two years, in the Fall of 1894, left that institution to become a student at the State University, from which he graduated in 1898. His chosen profession was architecture, and his studies were directed with special reference to fitting him for that vocation. On October 8, 1898, he presented himself before the State Board of Architects, to undergo the prescribed examination, and had the gratification of being assured by the examiners that he had passed the ordeal with greater credit than had any who had preceded him since the creation of the Board. He entered at once into business at Galesburg, and from the outset has achieved a measure of success not often attained by young men who have just crossed the threshold of one of the learned professions. Mr. Hair is an Episcopalian, as are his parents, and the family is active in the work of the church. He himself has musical talent of a high order, and has for several years been connected with the choir of Grace Church.

HAMPTON, BEN BOWLES; Editor Evening News; Galesburg; born March 19, 1875, in Macomb, Illinois, where he was educated at the academy. His father, David H. Hampton, was born at Macomb, and his mother, Mamie (Bowles) Hampton, was born in Evansville, Indiana. Mr. B. B. Hampton inherits his ability in his chosen line of work, his father and grandfather having been newspaper men. He came to Galesburg in 1895, having previously engaged in newspaper work in Macomb. Mr. Hampton was married February 15, 1898, to Maria Somers Bartleson. He is an attendant at the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican.

HARTHON, JOHN; Conductor; Galesburg; born June 21, 1859, in LaSalle County, Illinois. His father was Conrad Harthon, who came from Germany, in 1857, to LaSalle County, where he was a farmer and grocer. Mr. Harthon was educated in the common schools. In politics, he is a republican. He married Ida M. Breed, at Aurora, May 11, 1888; they have one child, Walter. Mr. Harthon entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in 1877, serving two years as brakeman, and was made a conductor in 1881, which position he now holds. He moved to Galesburg in 1890. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Maccabees, and Rebekahs.

HAWKINSON, HENRY G.; Confectioner and Restaurateur; Galesburg, where he was born August 30, 1870, and where he was educated. His parents, Hakan B. and Carrie (Olson) Hawkinson, were born in Sweden, and came to Galesburg in 1868. The father engaged in the bakery business, which he followed for twenty-five years; he then retired, and is now residing in Galesburg; two children were born to them: Henry G.; and Hildagard, who married P. F. Nord, May 29, 1891, and died September 13, of the same year. After finishing his education, Mr. Henry G. Hawkinson engaged in the bakery and restaurant business with his father, which he followed for nine years. He then formed a partnership with W. N. Spake, purchasing the interest of Joseph F. Anderson in the restaurant and confectionery business. The firm is Spake and Hawkinson, located at 140 East Main street, doing the leading business in their line. Mr. Hawkinson is a member of College City Lodge, No. 433, Knights of Pythias. September 3, 1891, he was married, at Galesburg, to Emma Peterson, who was born at Colfax, Illinois. They have three children, Henry Ferdinand, Newton Hiram, and Hildagard Elizabeth. In religion, Mr. Hawkinson is a Congregationalist. He is independent in politics.

HEATH, WILLIAM; Galesburg; born May 25, 1862, at Center Point, Knox County, Illinois. His parents were William Heath, of New York, and Lucinda M. (Field) Heath, of Vermont. Lucinda M. Heath was born in Cornwall, Addison County, Vermont, April 16, 1819, and came to Illinois with her parents in 1836. Her marriage with Mr. Heath, August 3, 1837, was the first in Knoxville. They lived on a farm near Center Point for twenty-eight years, and then moved to Wataga, where Mr. Heath died March 31, 1882. After her husband's death, Mrs. Heath moved to Galesburg and lived with her son William, at whose home she died July 11, 1899. She was one of the bravest and most resourceful of the early pioneer mothers, and is remembered by her host of friends as a strong, sweet, and noble personality. Mr. William Heath was married to Kate E. Armstrong, of Galesburg, at Fargo, North Dakota, September 10, 1892. For the past ten years he has been with the Deering Harvester Company of Chicago, and is now their General Agent located at Galesburg.



Jno B. Vivion m.s.

HIGGINS, ADDISON P.; Farmer and Stockman; Galesburg, where he was born in 1844. His father, Americus Higgins, came to Galesburg in 1837. Mr. Higgins is a large landowner in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising. In 1874, Mr. Higgins was married to Mattie J. Meehan. They have three children, Cyrus M., Martin S., and Lucy A. Mr. Higgins was educated in the common schools. He is a republican and a prohibitionist.

HILL, CHARLES M.; Conductor; Galesburg; born March 3, 1862, in Malden, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents were John and Maria (McGee) Hill of Ohio; his grandfather was Allison Hill of New Jersey. Mr. C. M. Hill was married to Ellen, the daughter of Jerry and Mary O'Connor, of Ireland. She was born in Peru, Illinois. There were two children, Charles Francis and John William. His second marriage, which occurred in Chicago, Illinois, May 17, 1897, was with Georgie, daughter of Clayton S. Gibbs, of Illinois, and Helen J. (Bevier) Gibbs, of Albany, New York. They have one child, Helen. Mrs. Hill's paternal grandparents were Jonathan Gibbs, of New Jersey, and Tamer Norcross Gibbs; her maternal grandparents were Abraham Bevier, of Holland, and Adaline (Gordon) Bevier, of New York. Mr. Hill's father was a broommaker by trade, but was a farmer most of his life. He moved to Illinois in 1856, and settled on a farm at Berlin Center. He died May 9, 1892, his wife surviving him but a short time. Mr. C. M. Hill spent his early years on the farm, and at the age of thirteen, the family moved to town, and he worked at teaming. In 1885, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as brakeman, and in 1888, was promoted to the position of conductor. He is a member of the O. R. C. Mr. Hill is independent in politics.

HILTON, A. FRANK; Engineer; Galesburg; born in 1840, in Orange County, New York, where he was educated. He enlisted in 1862, and served until the close of the war. July 12, 1865, he began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and after successive promotions was made Superintendent of the Galesburg Division. In 1876, he was married to Emma Russell. They have two children, Richard R., and Russell D. Mr. Hilton has been an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad since 1890.

HINCHLIFF, J. E.; Merchant; Galesburg; born July 17, 1853, at Rio, Illinois. Educated at Rio and Galesburg. His parents, James and Betsey Hinchliff, were born in England. He was married January 1, 1880, at Rio, to Ida M. Woodman. There are four children, Everett E., Lulu May, Ray W., and Grace F. In religion, he is a Congregationalist. In politics, a republican.

HINMAN, FRED R.; Chief of Police; Galesburg; born July 8, 1863, at Adrian, Michigan; educated in Adrian and Galesburg. His parents were Frederick Hinman, born May 24, 1831, and Eliza (Gish) Hinman, born in 1835, in

Erie County, New York; his paternal grandparents were Seth Hinman, of Erie County, New York, born 1804, and Louisa (Kendall) Hinman, born May 8, 1813, in Jefferson County, New York; his paternal great-grandparents were from England; his maternal grandparents were Jacob Gish, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, born 1805, and Mary Davis Gish, of New York; his maternal great-grandfather, Davis, who was born near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1776, was related to Jefferson Davis. Maternal great-grandmother was a Petty, born in New Hampshire. Frederick Hinman was for many years an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Mary Davis Gish was a passenger on the first train West out of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Hinman was married in Galesburg, November 13, 1889, to Mabel A., daughter of the late J. R. Goddard, who was State Live Stock Commissioner. She was born in Adrian, Michigan, and her ancestors can be traced to one Mayflower. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman have three children, Jennie Mabel, Frederick Stanley, and Kendall Goddard. Mr. Hinman was a charter member of Lodge No. 213, I. A. of M., was Master Machinist of the lodge, and has represented it in the Trades and Labor Assembly. He is a member of the Oak Leaf Camp, M. W. A., No. 92, and of the K. O. T. M. Lodge No. 152. He has been a delegate to the city, county, and State conventions. Mr. Hinman is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a republican. He was appointed Chief of Police by Mayor Tunnick in 1895, reappointed by Mayor Cooke, and is at present retained by Mayor Carney.

HJERPE, JOHN; Mason and contractor; Galesburg; born December 5, 1862, in Vermeland, Sweden, where he was educated, and where he learned the trade of mason. He came to Galesburg in 1883. In 1886, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Gustavus Peterson; they had four children, Carl, Edna, Harold and Leslie. Mr. Hjerpe has been a prominent contractor since 1890.

HOFFLANDER, GUST; Saloonkeeper; Galesburg; born April 3, 1865, in Blekinge, Sweden, where he was educated. His parents were Lars and Ingrid (Olson) Hofflander, born in Sweden October 6 and November 11, 1838. Mr. Hofflander was married to Bettie Swanson in 1890, at Galesburg, Illinois. Their children are: Fred Herman, Hilding Gunnar, Ethel Irine, and Agnes Elvira. Mr. Hofflander is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HOOPES, JAMES L.; Galesburg; born August 11, 1857, in Vermont, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents were William Hoopes, of Ohio, and Mary A. (McCleary) Hoopes, of Illinois. He was married to Hester Kirkbridge at Vermont, Illinois, in 1881. They have two children, Mary and Bertha. Mr. Hoopes is proprietor of the dining rooms of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in Galesburg, in Vermont, Illinois, and in Burlington, Iowa.

HOLMES, SOLLIS R.; Retired; Galesburg; born in Waterville, Vermont, April 14, 1822;

educated in Bakersfield, Vermont. His father, Jesse Christie Holmes, was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1787; his mother, Orinda (Oakes) Holmes, was born in Cambridge, Vermont, in 1798. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Mary (Weir) Holmes, natives of Londonderry, New Hampshire; his maternal grandparents were John and Esther (Cochran) Oakes, natives of Vermont. His great-grandfather, on the father's side, was John Holmes, of Londonderry, Ireland, which town was also the residence of his great-great-grandfather, Abraham Holmes, born in 1683. In 1845, Mr. S. R. Holmes came West, and for two years taught school in Philadelphia, Missouri; he then taught for five years in Warsaw, Illinois. He afterwards kept a warehouse in Warsaw for two years, and was agent for the Keokuk and St. Louis Packet Company. In 1855, he engaged in the hardware trade. During the Civil War, Mr. Holmes was Deputy Provost Marshal in what was then the Fourth District of Illinois, with headquarters at Quincy. While a resident of Warsaw, he held various public offices, including those of City Treasurer, Alderman, and Mayor. In 1870, he became adjuster for a fire insurance company, his field covering nine northwestern States. He was later insurance inspector for several cities, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa. In 1893, he retired from active business. Mr. Holmes was married June 10, 1849, to Rosette A. Farnsworth, at Bakersfield, Vermont. There are six children, Horace Atherton, Fred Hosmer, Frank Farnsworth, Jessie Rosette, Solis Perry, and Norman Vernon. Mr. Holmes is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a republican.

HOWE, JAMES R.; Galesburg; born in Aurora, Illinois, where he was educated. He is a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He began as an apprentice in the machine shop in 1876, and in 1888 was given charge of an engine; he now has one of the best passenger runs on the road. In 1888, he was married to Hattie V. Page. They have one son, Harold J. Mr. Howe has always taken an active interest in politics, having been a member of the City and County Republican Committee. In 1892, he was elected Vice President of the National Republican Clubs, and in 1898, was a delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Omaha. He is a member of the Galesburg Business Men's Club, and the Soangetaha Club. He belongs to Vesper Lodge, No. 584, A. F. and A. M., and Chapter 46, R. A. M., Galesburg; Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree, and A. A. O. N. M. S., of Peoria. He studied law in the office of Judge P. S. Post, and was admitted to practice in the Illinois State courts, June 7, 1899, and in the United States courts, June 27, 1899.

HOYER, ALFRED; Carriagemaker; Galesburg; born September 17, 1862, in Sweden, where he was educated. His parents, Andrew and Katie (Anderson) Larson, and his grandfather, Louis Larson, live in Sweden. He was married in Galesburg, Illinois, July 26, 1888, to Tillie G., daughter of Olaus and Amy Margaret

(Joneson) Ohlson, of Sweden. They have three children, Mertle Francis, Harold Alfred, and Amy Olson. Mr. Hoyer came to Knox County in 1881, and settled in Galesburg, where he worked a few months for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. He then learned the trade of carriagemaking and blacksmithing. In 1886, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained seven months, and then returned to Galesburg, where he was again employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for a short time. He started in business for himself July 15, 1897, and soon after entered into partnership with John E. Holmquist, under the firm name of Hoyer and Holmquist, their business being horseshoeing, wagon and carriage work, at 162 West Main street. Mr. Hoyer is a Congregationalist. In politics he has been a republican.

HUMPHREY, AARON GORDON; Physician; Galesburg; born in Delaware, Ohio, July 19, 1832. His parents, Aaron Case and Betsey (Starr) Humphrey, were natives of Hartford, Connecticut; the grandparents on both sides were natives of England. He was raised on a farm in Tipton, Iowa, and attended school at Mount Carroll Seminary. He is a graduate of Hygela Therapeutic College, New York. He has since been proprietor of a sanitarium, first at Lancaster, Ohio, then in Moline, Illinois, and since 1860, at Galesburg. In 1865, he conducted a sanitarium in Minneapolis. February 16, 1868, Dr. Humphrey was married to Lavina Swartzendruber, at Bloomfield, Iowa. They have one son, Albert S., who is prominent as a public reader and as a teacher of dramatic expression and oratory. In religion, Dr. Humphrey prefers to be known as Humanitarian. In politics, he is a republican.

HUMPHREY, HENRY W.; Horseshoer; Galesburg; born June 10, 1862, at Cardiff, Wales; educated in New York. His parents were John Humphrey of Oswestry, Wales, and Hannah (Prichard) Humphrey of Herefordshire, England. Mr. Humphrey is an Episcopalian.

HUNT, RANSOM C.; Attorney; Galesburg; born in Burlington, Iowa, January 24, 1844; educated in Iowa and Illinois. He was married to Irene Johnson, May 1, 1879. They have four children, Beulah M., Albert V., Harry C., and Florence Irene. Mr. Hunt's father, John B. Hunt, was born in Illinois; his mother's name was Mary McLove; his grandfather, John Hunt, was born in Virginia and married a Bartlett. Mr. R. C. Hunt came to Bushnell, Illinois, with his parents in 1857, where they lived until 1865, when they moved to Galesburg. Mr. Hunt attended, for a time, Lombard University, and afterwards studied law, and commenced practice in Galesburg in 1868. On the death of M. D. Cook, he was elected his successor to the office of Police Magistrate, which position he held until May 1, 1897. In 1898, he removed his office to the Holmes Building, where he continues his law practice.

INNESS, WHIT F.; Superintendent of Water



W. W. Washburne

Works; Galesburg; born February 21, 1858, in Knox County, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents were George and Ruth (Thirlwell) Inness, of England. Mr. Inness was married February 1, 1881, at Galesburg, Illinois, to Jennie A. Hewitt; they have one child, J. D. Mr. Inness is a republican, and has represented the city of Galesburg as Alderman of Fifth Ward. He was Chairman of the Knox County Central Committee.

JELLIFF, FREDERICK REUBEN; Journalist; Galesburg; born September 25, 1854, at Whitesboro, New York. He was educated at Knox College, from which he graduated in 1878. His parents were Fletcher G. and Mary (Wilcox) Jelliff. After graduating, he taught in the High School, at Galesburg, for three years. In 1882, he became a reporter for the Republican-Register, and in 1896, was made acting editor. February 25, 1896, Mr. Jelliff was married, at Galesburg, to Lillian C. Bassler. In politics, he is a republican.

JOHNSON, C. H.; Yardmaster; Galesburg; came from Germany with his father; educated in the common schools. He was employed as brakeman in 1870, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and in 1875, he was made conductor. In 1876, he was married to Bessie Munson; their children are, Clarence, a student in college; and Nellie, a teacher, and a graduate of Knox Conservatory of Music.

JOHNSON, EDWARD G.; Engineer; Galesburg; born March 8, 1859, in Aurora, Illinois; educated in the common schools. His parents were John Spencer and Eliza (Brown) Johnson of New Jersey. He married Ethel Tenny, at Aurora, August 5, 1884; they had one child, Lorin E. His mother was a daughter of one of the first settlers of Aurora. Mr. Johnson began work, March 9, 1874, in the Engine Department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and since 1879, he has been in the employ of that company as a locomotive engineer. In 1889, he removed from Aurora to Galesburg. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of Robert and Anna (Fitch) Tenny, of Aurora.

JOHNSON, JOHN; Transfer Business; Galesburg; born December 5, 1850, in Philadelphia; educated in Galesburg. He was married to Raenna Butler, November 10, 1870, at Galesburg, Illinois. They have one child, A. B. Mr. Johnson is a republican, and has held the office of Supervisor. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

JONES, FRANK P.; Engineer; Galesburg; born in 1850, in Alton, New Hampshire; educated in the common schools. He was married in May, 1872, to Nora Grace Bean, born in Gilford, New Hampshire. They have one son, John H., who is also engaged upon the railroad. Mr. Jones began railroadng in 1873, with the Boston and Lowell Railroad. He came to Galesburg in 1888, and was employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as engineer, a position which he still holds.

KEEFE, THOMAS; Galesburg; Lumber Merchant; born April 22, 1839, in Ireland, where he was educated. Mr. Keefe was married in Gales-

burg, Illinois, December 22, 1864, to Winnifred O'Hare. They have eight children: John Bernard, Francis Ambrose, Winnifred Cecilia, Ursula Marie, Catherine Teresa, Agatha Ito, Anastasia Louise, and Regina. In religion, Mr. Keefe is a Catholic. In politics, he is a democrat.

KELLOGG, HARVEY E.; Merchant; Galesburg; born February 6, 1849, at Sheffield, Massachusetts; educated in Massachusetts, and at Hedding College, Abingdon. His paternal grandparents, Ensha and Jane (Saxton) Kellogg and his father, James E., were born in Sheffield, Massachusetts. His mother, Jennette Warner, daughter of Harvey DeForest and Elizabeth (Clark) Warner, were natives of Connecticut. For thirteen and a half years Mr. Kellogg was employed as a salesman for the O. T. Johnson Company. October 12, 1889, he formed a partnership with E. R. Drake, Alfred Olson and N. P. Nelson, under the firm name of Kellogg, Drake and Company, dry goods, and in 1894, the firm name was changed to Kellogg, Drake and Olson.

KING, EDWARD J.; Lawyer; Galesburg; born July 1, 1867, at Springfield, Massachusetts; educated in Galesburg. His parents were J. A. King, of Suffield, Connecticut, and Alice (Houghton) King, of Springfield, Massachusetts. His paternal grandparents, Albert and Louise King, and his maternal grandparents, Albert and Louise Houghton, were natives of Connecticut. Mr. E. J. King spent his early life on a farm in Massachusetts. In 1880, he came to Galesburg and entered the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1886. He then taught school for one year, and in 1887, entered Knox College, graduating in 1891. He studied law in the office of James A. McKenzie, and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1893. In April, 1894, he was elected City Attorney of Galesburg by an overwhelming majority. In politics, he is a republican. Mr. King was married January 1, 1895, in Galesburg, to May B. Roberts. They have one son, Ivan Roberts.

KING, JOHN; Roadmaster; Galesburg; born in Peoria County, Illinois, in 1859. He is a son of Philip King. In 1872, he and his father were employed as section hands by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. He was married to Anna McGann, in 1882, and has four sons and one daughter, Philip, Michael, John, Timothy and Margarette. Mr. King held the position of yardmaster in Peoria for fifteen years, and was then made roadmaster of the Peoria division. In politics, he is a democrat.

KOOSER, S. P.; Engineer; Galesburg; born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1853, where he was educated. His parents were Samuel Kooser, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and Sarah (Kern) Kooser, of Fayette County; his paternal grandparents, Peter and Rebecca (Moore) Kooser, were also of Somerset County; his maternal grandparents, William and Sarah (Pritz) Kern, came from Fayette County. Mr. Kooser was first married to Sarah E. Myers; they had two children, Alice and

Albert. His second marriage was with Mrs. Laura V. Cunningham, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1833; they have three children living, Robert G., Bernice L. and Ruby C. Mrs. Kooser has one daughter, Cora Agnes, by her first husband, Robert M. Cunningham. Her maiden name was Schoenfelder, and her family history dates back to 1730 in this country; and in the old country, to the "Seven Years' War" between the Allies and Frederick the Great. Peter Schoenfelder was private secretary to one of the chief officers of the Allies, and led by religious fervor rather than by love of military distinction, came to America in 1730. Mrs. Kooser's grandfather, also Peter Schoenfelder, was in the War of 1812. Her parents were George Josiah and Elizabeth (Torner) Schoenfelder of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Kooser worked on the farm with his father till he was twenty-one years of age; in addition to farming, they marketed horses in Philadelphia before the days of railroads. When he was twenty-two he began work, as brakeman, on the Pennsylvania Railroad; was afterwards a flagman, and was a conductor for seven years. In 1887, he was a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and in 1889, took the position of engineer, which he now holds. In politics, Mr. Kooser is a republican.

LANPHERE, GEORGE C.; born in Oneida County, New York, June 30, 1814. He studied law at Rome, New York, and October 20, 1835, at Boonville, New York, married Miss Matilda Kent. He came to Monmouth, Illinois, in 1838, and was County Judge one term in Warren County; was also First Lieutenant in the Mexican War. Judge Lanphere came to Galesburg in 1848; was influential in assisting to secure a railroad through Galesburg, which is now a part of the great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system; was Attorney for that road many years; was Postmaster in Galesburg, and was County Judge. Judge and Mrs. Lanphere celebrated their golden wedding. At the time of his death, he was Past Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Illinois, and also an attendant of the First Congregational Church, of Galesburg, where he died July 6, 1886.

LAWRENCE, RICHARD AUSTIN; Farmer; born in Littleton, Massachusetts, September 27, 1823, where he was educated. His father, George Lawrence, was born in Littleton; his mother, Rebecca Merriam, was born at Concord, in the same State. On the paternal side, his grandfather, David Lawrence, was born in Littleton, and his grandmother, Martha (Adams), in Lincoln, Massachusetts; his great-grandfather, David Lawrence, was born in Littleton, and his great-grandmother, Hannah (Sawtell), in Groton, Massachusetts. On the maternal side his grandfather, Joseph Merriam, was born in Concord, Massachusetts; his grandmother was Lucy Wheeler. His maternal great-grandfather, Josiah Merriam, was born in Concord, Massachusetts. May 16, 1853, Mr. Lawrence married Ednah Miller in Littleton.

There were seven children, of whom four are living, George A. Lawrence, Fannie E. Vivion, Anna M. Linn, and Bernard P. Lawrence. In politics, he is a republican.

LAWRENCE, SAMUEL F.; Superintendent of Supply Department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Galesburg; born in New York, November 15, 1850. In 1865, he went with his family to Wisconsin, where he was educated in the common schools. In 1871, he took a business position in Chicago, which he retained for seven years. He came to Galesburg in 1878, and entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as a clerk in the supply department and was made General Superintendent of that department in 1893. He is a member and an officer of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Galesburg.

LEGGETT, WALTER I.; Conductor; Galesburg; born August 10, 1849, in Dorchester, England. His parents were Isaac and Hannah (Reed) Leggett. He was educated in the common schools, and in the Galesburg Grammar School. In politics, he is a republican. He married, first, Sadie Thompson, now deceased; his second marriage was with Lizzie Thompson, in Galesburg, February 25, 1880; they have four children, Lloyd C., Aubrey C., L. Marie, and Vivia T. Mr. Leggett came to DeKalb County, Illinois, in 1855; to Galesburg in 1864; for three years was with the Merchants' Union Express Company. In April, 1869, he began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as brakeman, afterwards serving as baggage-man, and in 1873 he was made a conductor, which position he now holds; he has not been "laid off" for thirty years; for ten years he had charge of a construction train. Mr. Leggett is a member of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and the Order of Modern Woodmen; he is a composer of music, and has patented several useful household articles. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

LINSLEY, JAMES H.; Retired; Galesburg; born July 11, 1823, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania; his father was Dan E. Linsley; his grandfather was James H. Linsley. Mr. Linsley was educated in the common schools. He married Susan H. Albro, at Galva, Illinois, July 3, 1856. The children are: Frank E.; James F.; and Cora Hettie, who graduated from Knox College in 1877, and is now the wife of Judge George W. Thompson. Mr. Linsley moved with his father, in 1836, to Wayne County, New York, and to Michigan in 1844. In 1848, he began work in the Bridge department of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1853, he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, working in the bridge and building department for five years; in the construction department for seven years. He was appointed roadmaster in 1865, which office he held till 1898, when he resigned his position and retired from active work. Mr. Linsley was a charter member of the Galesburg Club, and is a member of the Masonic Order. He has served two terms as Alderman of the Sixth Ward. In politics, he is a republican.



Eugene W. Welch

LOSEY, JAMES HARVEY; Cashier of the Galesburg National Bank, Galesburg, where he was born February 23, 1847; educated in the Galesburg schools. His father, Nehemiah H., son of Israel and Eleanor (Willson) Losey, was born at Montgomery, New York; his mother, Lucretia, daughter of Alured and Sarah W. (Stevens) Hitchcock, was born at Vergennes, Vermont, December 24, 1873, he was married to Cornelia Maurice Ayres at Galesburg. Three children were born to them, Jessie Esther; Margaret Ellen, deceased; and Charlotte Elizabeth, deceased. In 1864, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Losey entered the Post-office and served five years under Clark E. Carr, being chief clerk for two years. In 1869, he became teller and bookkeeper in the Second National Bank, where he remained for twelve years, being acting cashier the last year. Compelled to resign this position on account of his health, he moved to Peoria and accepted a position with the Avery Planter Company, for which firm he traveled three years. He returned to Galesburg in the Spring of 1884, and assisted in the organization of the Galesburg National Bank, becoming its first Cashier. Mr. Losey, having been in the service twenty-seven years, is the oldest bank official in the city. He has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1871, and Treasurer for fifteen years. He was appointed a member of the Galesburg Public Library in 1896. In politics, he is a republican.

LOSEY, NEHEMIAH H.; probably no man has been more closely identified with the origin, growth and prosperity of the city of Galesburg and of Knox College, than Professor Nehemiah H. Losey. He was born in Orange County, New York, in 1804, and graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1830. He taught for a time in Potsdam, New York, and subsequently in Whitesboro. While in the latter place, he became interested in the project of founding and endowing a Christian college in the far West. He was one of the original incorporators of Knox College and the last survivor of them all. He came West in 1836, and surveyed and laid out the town of Galesburg. Professor Losey was the town's earliest Postmaster. He received his commission in 1837, and held the office for four years. He was Principal of Knox Academy, until the institution was sufficiently advanced for the organization of college classes, when he was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the infant institution, which chair he held until 1861, when failing health compelled him to resign. He soon after returned to New York State, where he resided about three years, when he again returned to Galesburg and accepted the elective office of Treasurer of the college, which position he held at the time of his death. Professor Losey was a man of broad culture and well-trained mental faculties. He was thoroughly equipped for every department of work, and in the early days of the Galesburg colony, his services were indispensable. As a surveyor and accountant he

was wonderfully accurate. He was a ripe scholar and a teacher of eminent ability, and it is not too much to say that it is due to him that Knox College has from the outset taken and held such high rank as a mathematical school, as well as in the department of Natural Sciences. Without apparatus to begin with he soon constructed the rudimentary appliances which he knew were needed, and through his lectures and experiments he attracted large numbers of students from the surrounding country. His personal character was that of a Christian gentleman, retiring in disposition and amiable in character. He was faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, a good disciplinarian, yet taking a tender interest in the welfare of his pupils, and not few have been the testimonials which evince the esteem and affection in which they held him. He entered into his rest on June 1, 1875, in the seventy-second year of his age.

LUTYENS, WILLIAM A.; Conductor; Galesburg; born April 8, 1861, in Whiteside County, Illinois. His parents were Nicholas Lutyens, of Pennsylvania, and Ellen (Rowe) Lutyens, of New York. He was first married to Julia Welch; they had one child, Mabel. His second marriage was with Zora B. West, in Morrison, Illinois, August 10, 1887; they have two children: Bula B. and Bana. Mrs. Lutyens was the daughter of Isaac and Charlotte (Stocking) West, of New York. Mr. Lutyens' grandfather came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where his father was born. Nicholas Lutyens moved from Pennsylvania to a farm in Illinois about sixty years ago. He served in the Civil War for four years and was in ten battles. After his return from the war, he worked his farm until his death in March, 1897. Mr. W. A. Lutyens left his father's farm when he was twenty-two years of age. He drilled wells for three years, and worked in a saw-mill one year in Clinton, Iowa. He entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as brakeman on the Clinton Branch, and moved to Galesburg in 1890; he became conductor in 1893, a position which he now holds. He is a member of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Burlington Volunteer Relief. Mr. Lutyens owns a pleasant home on South Cedar street, Galesburg. In politics, he is a republican.

LYKE, ABIAH P.; Engineer; Galesburg; born in 1838, in Columbia County, New York. He is a son of James Lyke, who removed, in 1840, to Wayne County, New York, and thence to Wisconsin in 1855. In 1856, Mr. A. P. Lyke entered the employ of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, which place he retained till 1860. He enlisted in the army, in 1863, and served until the close of the war, after which he settled in Coldwater, Michigan. He was married to Lucy E. Robbins, of Reading, Michigan, in 1860. They have two children, James L. and Fred S. Mr. Lyke came to Galesburg in 1888, and found employment with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as an engineer, which position he now holds. He

is a prominent member of Vesper Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 45, of Galesburg.

MABEE, WILLIAM ERNEST; Dentist; Galesburg; born March 2, 1867, in Norfolk County, Canada; educated in the Iowa State University. He was married to Grace E. Widney, at Alpha, Illinois, June 3, 1897. Doctor Mabree's father was born in Norfolk County, Canada; his mother was born in Ohio; his paternal grandfather was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick; his paternal grandmother was a native of the State of New York; his paternal great-grandfather, was a native of Holland; his paternal great-grandmother was born in New York City; his maternal grandfather was born in England; his maternal grandmother was born in the State of New York; his maternal great-grandfather was a native of England; his maternal great-grandmother was a native of New York State. In religion, Dr. Mabree is a Baptist. He is a republican.

McCALL, IDA MARISSA; Teacher; Galesburg; born near Galesburg, Illinois, May 22, 1857; educated at Knox College. Her father, Henry Scott McCall, son of Daniel and Jane Scott McCall, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Daniel McCall being the son of Ozias and Elizabeth (Williams) McCall, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Her mother, Sarah M. (Miller) McCall, was a daughter of Elbert A. and Martha S. (Lounsbury) Miller, was born in Stamford, Connecticut; graduated at Mt. Holyoke in 1851, afterwards teaching in Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Mississippi; married (1856) to Henry Scott McCall, a teacher, who died in 1863. An infant brother of Miss McCall, George Scott, died in 1863, and her sister, Rosa May, in 1894. From 1865 to 1876, Mrs. McCall taught in the Galesburg schools, being Principal of the High School from 1869. Since then she has been connected with Knox College most of the time, at present being Instructor of Latin and Algebra in Knox Academy. Miss McCall's maternal great-grandparents were James and Anna White Miller, both of Connecticut. In religion, Miss McCall is a Presbyterian.

McHALE, JOHN J.; Engineer; Galesburg; born December 3, 1862, in the Island of Jersey, to which place his mother was carried during the Rebellion while on a trip from Kentucky to New York by boat. He was educated in Michigan and the United States Naval Academy. His parents were Anthony J. McHale, born in Chicago, Illinois, and Ellen Rose (Kane) McHale, of Frankfort, Kentucky; his paternal grandparents were John J. McHale, of Detroit, Michigan, and Eliza E. (Kane) McHale, of Ireland, his great-grandfather was Anthony J. McHale, of Ireland; his maternal grandparents were Thomas Kane, of Charleston, South Carolina, and Anna (Ratchford) Kane, of Kentucky. He was married June 28, 1886, at St. Louis, Missouri, to Elizabeth Grace, daughter of J. T. and Mary (McAleer) Ryan, of Belfast, Ireland, and Canada, respectively. Mr. McHale's great-grandfather came to America in 1811, to take up arms against England. He

settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and served in the navy in the War of 1812; after the war he was assigned to the Division of the Lakes and settled at Detroit, Michigan, where he died. Mr. McHale's grandfather was engaged in the land surveys of Wisconsin and Michigan, and lived in Chicago, where Anthony J. was born. They moved to Detroit in 1846. Anthony J. entered the navy at the age of sixteen, and retired in 1865. He took up railroad work with the Canada and Great Western till 1882, and died in 1897. John J. began his education in Michigan, and was an appointee at Annapolis, Maryland, where he took a course in the Construction Department. He spent much time in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and took a trip around the Horn to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. He left the Navy Department in 1880 and entered the Revenue service on the lakes. After a year, he served on a merchant vessel, and then began as engineer with the Saginaw and North Western Railroad, and took charge of the engines of that line till it was absorbed by the Michigan Central Railroad. He came to Galesburg in 1887, and in 1888, became engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a position which he now holds. In religion, Mr. McHale is a Catholic. He is a democrat.

McKEE LEWIS CASS; Conductor; Galesburg; born January 29, 1851, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. His father was Richmond McKee, who died in 1871. Richmond McKee's father came from Scotland to Pennsylvania at an early day. L. Cass McKee was educated in the common schools. He was married to Charlotte Richardson at Savannah, Illinois, February 24, 1876. Their children are: Robert R., Bertha, and Mildred. Mr. McKee came to Bureau County, in 1857, with his father, who was a farmer and contractor. In 1873, he came to Galesburg and began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as brakeman; he was made conductor in 1877, a position which he still holds. Mr. McKee is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

MEAD, H. F.; Dairyman; Galesburg; born December 31, 1870, at Hiresboro, Vermont; educated in Vermont and at Galesburg, Illinois. His parents, Seth and Celia J. (Ferguson) Mead; his paternal grandparents, Orrin and Rodie (Willer) Mead; and his maternal grandparents, David Ferguson, were born in Vermont. Mr. Mead is a republican.

MILLER, CHARLES; Contractor and Builder; Galesburg; born November 3, 1862, in Kent County, England, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He was married to Elizabeth Lass Spinner, in England, in 1884. They have four children, Harry W., Herbert L., Clement G., and Ethel L. Mr. Miller came to Galesburg in 1887, with his family, and found employment for a time in the coach department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He afterwards engaged in contracting and building.

MORRISSEY, PATRICK HENRY; Grand



J. H. Hartman

Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the United States and Canada; Cleveland, Ohio; born in Bloomington, Illinois, September 11, 1862; a graduate of the High School in that city, class of 1878. His father, John Morrissey, was a farmer in County Clare, Ireland; his mother, Mary Thornton, was born in County Limerick. His parents came to this country in 1856, and settled in Bloomington, Illinois. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Morrissey entered the employ of a grocer in Chicago, but soon returned to Bloomington to accept a position as clerk for the foreman of the roundhouse of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and after one year, he entered the Alton train service as a brakeman. In 1886, he obtained a clerkship in the office of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in Galesburg, where he remained three years. He then resumed service as brakeman for one year. In 1890, Mr. Morrissey was elected First Vice Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, an important office which he faithfully filled for six years. The duties of this position brought Mr. Morrissey in contact with railway employes all over the United States and Canada. His popularity and efficiency soon opened the way to higher honors, and in May, 1895, he was elected to his present office, having been twice re-elected, in 1897 and 1899. Under Mr. Morrissey's careful and business-like administration, the organization has been perfected in all its branches, and is now the largest organization of railway employes in the United States. Mr. Morrissey was married in Galesburg, October 5, 1887, to Anna Brechwald. He is a charter member of College City Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a democrat.

MUNSON, CHARLES J.; Assistant Postmaster; Galesburg; born in Sweden, May 15, 1855; educated in Illinois. His parents, John M. and Olivia C., were born in Sweden. Mr. Munson was married to Lottie C. Anderson in Galesburg, Illinois, June 21, 1893. He is a member of the First Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican. Mr. Munson, in 1875, entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and continued in their employ until 1897. In 1885, he was appointed Assistant Train Master, which position he filled for twelve years, to the entire satisfaction of the company. October 1, 1897, he was appointed Assistant Postmaster at Galesburg, in which capacity he has rendered faithful and satisfactory service.

MURPHY, DANIEL C.; Plumber; Galesburg; born April 8, 1867, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he was educated. His parents were Patrick and Bridget (Brennan) Murphy, of Ireland. Mr. Murphy was married to Emma Torticelli June 15, 1897, in Galesburg, Illinois. He is a democrat.

MYERS, HIRAM; Farmer and Nurseryman; Galesburg; born September 16, 1833, in Marshall County, Illinois; educated at the Liberal Institute, Galesburg, and the college at Mount Palatine, Putnam County, Illinois. His parents,

David Myers, born in 1792, and Drusilla (Simpson) Myers, born in 1795, came from Pennsylvania, as did his paternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth Myers, and his maternal grandparents, J. D. and Mary (Rose) Simpson. Mr. Myers was married June 8, 1858, in Marshall County, Illinois, to Celia H. Hamilton. Their children are: Olney H., deceased; Lenora (Bower); David Samuel; Alvia, and Iva Dell. Mr. Myers is a prohibitionist, and was School Treasurer in Roberts Township, Marshall County, for twenty years, and Justice of the Peace for several terms. In religion, he is a Universalist.

MYERS, JACOB W.; Engineer; Galesburg; born September 30, 1851, in Des Moines, Iowa; his father, George Myers, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. J. W. Myers was educated in the common schools of Iowa. In politics, he is a republican. He married Emma Petre, in Iowa, October 11, 1874; they have four children, Mentor; Charles; Wilbur; and Ada, now the wife of Orson Judson. Mrs. Myers was a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Wilson) Petre, and granddaughter of John Petre, of Tennessee, who, with his family, settled at an early date in Warren County, Iowa. Mr. Myers was reared on a farm in Iowa. In 1877, he was a station agent on the Rhode Island Railroad, and afterward an engineer. He came to Galesburg in 1882 and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

NASH, TIMOTHY; Galesburg; born in Ellington, Connecticut, February 12, 1825. He went to California in 1848, and in 1853, came to Galesburg. He was connected with the construction of the Abingdon Branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He has held important municipal offices; was for several years Alderman, and was appointed Mayor to fill a vacancy. In 1871, he was elected Mayor of Galesburg. He was for a number of years Superintendent of Streets. Mr. Nash was married October 20, 1868, to Lucy Gilbert. They have one son, William S. Nash.

NEIFERT, EDWARD; Engineer; Galesburg; born August 15, 1862, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, where he was educated. His parents were Henry and Sarah (Ripple) Neifert, of Pennsylvania; his grandfather was Jacob Neifert. He was married in Chicago, Illinois, February 28, 1889, to Carolina C., daughter of Jacob and Sophia Louisa (Eberhart) Hechler, of Germany. They have two children, Anna Elizabeth, deceased; and Ira E. Mr. Neifert's father was a sawyer by trade. He enlisted in the Civil War and came out without a wound, but with impaired hearing. For six years after the war, he was proprietor of a hotel at Quakake Junction, Pennsylvania, and after his death his wife continued the business; she now lives at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. Mr. Edward Neifert's parents were married in Pennsylvania. At thirteen years of age Mr. Edward Neifert began making powder kegs for the Dupont Powder Company, and after four years he began work in the powder mill, filling different positions till he became master of

the art. In 1884, he went to Nevada and worked in a lumber camp, afterward going to California, where he drove a stage between Grass Valley and Nevada City. For a time he worked in a dynamite mill at Pinole, California. He returned to Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as brakeman; he afterwards became conductor and fireman. In 1888 he took a position as fireman for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and for nearly eight years has been an engineer. He is a member of A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Neifert have a pleasant home on East Knox street. In religion, Mr. Neifert is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is independent.

NORTON, ISAAC PRICE; Funeral Director; Galesburg; born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, April 9, 1859; educated in the country school at Nortonville, New Jersey. His father, Henry W., and his mother, Lavina (Price) Norton, were natives of New Jersey. His grandfather and grandmother on the paternal side, John D. and Sarah (Davison) Norton, and his grandparents on the maternal side, Thomas Price and Lavina (Sumeral) Price, were all born in New Jersey. His great-grandfather, John D. Norton, was born in Wales, and his wife, Sarah W. Norton, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. On the maternal side, his great-grandfather, Thomas T. Price, was born in Scotland, and his wife, Lavina, was born in New Jersey. One of Mr. Norton's great-grandfathers came to Boston in about 1675. December 2, 1879, Mr. Norton was married in Woodstown, New Jersey, to Hannah B. Jones. There are two children, Albert H. and Marie A. In religion, he is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a republican.

OVERG, JOHN C.; Conductor; Galesburg; born October 19, 1849, in Sweden; came to Knox County in 1855. He was educated in the common schools. In 1871, he was employed as brakeman by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and was afterwards made conductor of a construction train. Mr. Overg was married to Miss Matilda Jacobson, September 24, 1879. They have two children, Lillie and Sophia. In 1893, Mr. Overg was made passenger conductor.

OLSON, ALFRED; Merchant; Galesburg; born at Galesburg January 31, 1858; educated in the Galesburg schools. His parents, Lewis J. and Elsie, were born in Sweden. October 14, 1886, he was married to Ella Fleming at Monmouth, Illinois. They have two children, Arthur Gregg and Mary Gertrude. He is a member of the firm of Kellogg, Drake and Olson, the partnership having been formed in October, 1889. He is a Trustee of the Galesburg Cottage Hospital Association. In politics, Mr. Olson is a democrat.

OLSON, M. W.; Dentist; Galesburg; born June 23, 1873, at Dover, New Jersey; educated at Moline, Illinois. His father, Magnus Olson, was born in Stockholm, Sweden; his mother, Hannah (Soderstrom), was born in Upsala, Sweden. Doctor Olson came with his parents

from New Jersey to Illinois when he was one year old. He received his professional education in Illinois, and took a special course in anatomy, and in dentistry, in Chicago and in Philadelphia, having passed with honors in each institution. Doctor Olson's office is at 326 East Main street, Galesburg, Illinois. In religion, he is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

OLSON, SWAN H.; Grocer; Galesburg; born August 4, 1844, at Blaking Sweden; educated in the common schools of Illinois. His parents, Peter and Celia (Martin) Olson, as well as his grandparents, were born in Sweden. October 20, 1872, he was married to Clara M. Burke. They have three children, Clarence; Grace, deceased; and Irene. Mr. Olson came to Illinois in 1854, and farmed eight years. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, and served three years in the Civil War. Coming back, he engaged in the grocery business, and has been on the corner of Chambers and Berrien streets for thirty-five years. He holds the office of Supervisor. In religion, he is a Methodist. In politics, a republican.

OSTRANDER, ALBERT J.; Merchant; Galesburg; born in Indiana, March 6, 1846; educated in the common schools. His father, Harry B., and his mother, Mary A. (Woodworth), were born in New York State. His father's family were of German descent, and his mother's ancestors came from England. In 1855, the family moved to Missouri, and in 1862, to Iowa; they came to Galesburg in 1871. Mr. Ostrander began his business career as a clerk, alternating between the hotel office and the store. He entered his present business as a dealer in hides and wool in 1877. April 12, 1877, he was united in marriage to Susie V. Ulmer, of Monmouth, Illinois. There are three children, Eugene Claud, Frederick Earl, and Ethel Pearl. Mr. Ostrander has been a successful business man, and has been prominent in politics. For ten years he was Chairman of the Knox County Democratic Central Committee. He filled the place of Postmaster at Galesburg for four and one-half years, having been appointed by President Cleveland, May 9, 1893. He has been a leading member of the Odd Fellows for twenty-five years, and for many years a member of the Masonic Order. In religion, he is a Universalist. He is a democrat.

PALMER, GEORGE W.; Conductor; Galesburg; born at Center Point, Knox County, Illinois, July 20, 1847; educated in the common schools. His father was John B. Palmer, of England; his mother was Arta M., daughter of Crolus Churchill, of New York. He was married in Victoria, December 18, 1873, to Harriet M., daughter of Christopher LeValley, an old settler of Victoria Township. Their children are: Frank, Arthur C., Chauncey W. and Mabel G. Mr. Palmer was reared on a farm. In May, 1872, he was employed as brakeman by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and became a conductor in 1875, a position which he now holds. He is a



Mary Allen West.

republican, and in 1894, was elected Alderman of the First Ward, holding the office for three years. In religion, he is a Protestant.

PALMGREN, C. A.; Conductor; Galesburg; born March 5, 1863, in Sweden, where he was educated. His parents were John and Bengta (Johndater) Palm, of Sweden. He was married to Anna Matson, in Galesburg, May 1, 1889. They have two children, Ethel Elvira and Elmer Sidney. Mr. Palmgren is a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican, and is Alderman of the Seventh Ward.

PARRY, S. J.; Carpenter and Builder; Galesburg; born in Pennsylvania in 1825. He came to Illinois in 1850, and to Galesburg in 1865, where he formed a partnership with J. R. Stevens. Mr. Parry began business as a contractor in 1868. Among the important buildings constructed by him are two school buildings; the County Jail; the Smith Block; the Triole Block, and many fine residences. Mr. Parry was Superintendent of Construction for the Court House, and for the Central Congregational Church. Mr. Parry is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a republican.

PERRY, ALBERT JAMES; President Second National Bank; Galesburg; born December 10, 1841, at Alden, New York. His parents were James Perry, of Massachusetts, and Sophronia (Pengra) Perry, of western New York. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Mary (Tiffany) Perry, of Massachusetts. James Perry was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and when he entered the army, was presented with a sword by the people of his town. His maternal great-grandfather, Stephen Hopkins, was Colonial Governor of Rhode Island from 1757 until 1767, and was one of the Congressmen who signed the Declaration of Independence. Mr. A. J. Perry entered the Sophomore Class of Rochester University in 1857, and remained until 1861. He took the classical course and paid his tuition with his earnings as a telegraph operator. The death of his father in 1860, and the subsequent necessity for supporting his mother and invalid sister, compelled him to relinquish his intention of finishing the University course. As a means of support, he taught school for a time, and also acted in the capacity of railroad agent. In 1865, he came to Galesburg, and until 1873, was employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as bookkeeper. During the Winter of 1873, he again taught school. In 1874, he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk, serving until 1882, when he became County Clerk, which position he filled for eight years. He was then elected President of the Second National Bank. Mr. Perry is a republican, and has served two terms in the City Council. He is Vice-President of the Hospital Board, President of the Library Board of the Galesburg Public Library, and Treasurer of Knox College. Mr. Perry's principal business is investments, and for the past eleven years he has been extensively engaged in selling real estate securities.

PETERKA, WILLIAM L.; Engineer; Galesburg; born November 14, 1856, at Collinsville, Illinois. His parents were John and Catharine Peterka, of Germany. They came to America in 1849, and settled at Collinsville, Illinois, where for many years his father carried freight on the National plank road from Greenville to St. Louis. He died in 1887. His mother died in 1862. He was married in Peoria, Illinois, in 1887, to Frances T. Bachtold, daughter of Matthias and Stephanina (Haunghs) Bachtold, who were old settlers in that part of the State. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peterka: Ada R.; Clara V.; Blanche, deceased; William; John, deceased; and Willis Howard. Upon the death of his mother, William L. lived with a farmer who sent him to school. At the age of twelve, he began to work at the top of a coal mine, and later became foreman for the engineer of the mine; he was afterward given charge of the pumping works at night. At the age of seventeen, he became engineer of the Abby, No. 4 mine, where he remained a year and a half. He first began train service on the Illinois and Midland Railroad; afterwards entered the employ of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and later the Wabash Railroad. In 1888, he began with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy as engineer, which position he still holds. Mr. Peterka is a republican. He is a member of Alpha Lodge, No. 155. Masonic. He is a Protestant.

PETERSON, JOHN L.; Engineer; Galesburg; born in 1859, in Champaign County, Ohio. His father was John W. Peterson, who came to Ohio from New York; his grandfather was T. W. Peterson; his great-grandfather came from Holland. Mr. Peterson was formerly foreman of the carpenter shops and had charge of the wrecking train for the Chicago and Alton Railroad. He came to Galesburg in 1888, and was employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as an engineer. He was married to Alfaretta Wilson in 1879. There were two children, Blanche and Clarence. Mr. Peterson's second marriage was with Sarah E. Tutbill, at Huntington, Indiana, March 30, 1887. Their children are: Jessie, Bessie, Grace, Clausie, and Gray. Mr. Peterson is a republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETERSON, PETER; Clergyman; Galesburg; born in Sweden, November 21, 1866; educated in Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, and in Augustana Theological Seminary at Rock Island, Illinois. His parents were Peter and Mary (Bengsten) Peterson, of Sweden. He was married to Matilda Johnson in 1894, at Vermillion, South Dakota. They have two children, Elmer Petri Theodor, and Mildred Matilda Ingeborg. Mr. Peterson's parents went to Meeker County, Minnesota, when he was two years of age. Six weeks later his father was drowned by the capsizing of a boat while fishing in Collinwood Lake, leaving the mother and seven children without means of support. When very young, Peter worked on the farm for his board while attend-

ing the public school. By constant labor and economy he had, at the age of nineteen, acquired \$140.00, with which he started for college. He taught during vacations, and while a freshman, began preaching to aid in completing his college and theological course. He was ordained in 1894, and entered upon missionary work in Ogden, Utah. After a year he went to St. John's Lutheran Church in Essex, Iowa, and after three years, removed to Galesburg, where he is now pastor of the First Lutheran Church.

PHELPS, WILLIAM IRVIN; Wood Machinist; Galesburg; born in Henderson, Knox County, March 29, 1851. Attended the Galesburg High School and Knox Academy until the age of fourteen, when his parents removed to Wheaton, Illinois, where he took a business course at Wheaton College. He learned the carpenter trade with Charles Miller, of Wheaton, and in 1871, was employed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, as bridge carpenter. In 1883, he returned to Galesburg and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, where he is now foreman of the wood machine shop, a position he has held for fourteen years. June 27, 1876, he was married to Martha Jane Roe, of Abingdon, Illinois. Her father, Silas Roe, settled at Abingdon, in 1841, being one of the early settlers of Knox County. Mr. Phelps is a republican, and in 1898, was elected Supervisor on the republican ticket. In 1896, he ran for Alderman in the Sixth Ward, being defeated by but two votes. He is a member of Ezel Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which order he was Deputy Grand Chancellor for six years, during which time he instituted four lodges in Knox County. He was one of the organizers of the Railroad McKinley Marching Club, which was eight hundred strong. In 1897, he, with Professor J. A. Newman, organized the now well known and popular Burlington Route Band of thirty musicians. Mr. Phelps takes a great interest in the advancement of musical organizations, and is at present manager of the College City and of the Central Church orchestras.

POTTER, C. B.; Engineer; Galesburg; born June 29, 1839, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. His father, Brookins Potter, was born in Vermont; his grandfather, William Potter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. C. B. Potter was educated in the common schools. In politics, he is a republican; in religious belief, a Baptist. He married Eunice House, in Kewanee, Illinois, January 1, 1868. Three children have been born to them, Ella; Albert; and Etta, who died in infancy; Albert died in 1886. Mr. Potter came to Galesburg in 1865 and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, working in the roundhouse two weeks, when he began firing an engine on the road. He moved to Galva in 1878. In 1895 he returned to Galesburg and bought a residence on West Tompkins street.

POST, PHILIP S.; Lawyer; born in Vienna, Austria, November 10, 1869; educated at Knox College and National Law School, Washington.

District of Columbia. His father, General Philip Sidney Post, was born in Florida, New York; his mother, Cornelia A. Post, was born in Elmira, New York. On the paternal side, his grandfather, General Peter Schuyler Post, was born in Warwick, Orange County, New York; his grandmother, Mary D. (Coe) Post, was born in Rochland County, New York. His great-grandfather, Colonel Garrett Post, and his great-grandmother, Martine (Bertolt) Post, were born in Orange County, New York. On the maternal side, his grandfather was William Townsend Post, born in Warwick, Orange County, New York; his grandmother, Harriet G. (Luce) Post, was born in Coopers-town, in the same state. His great-grandparents, James B. Post and Catherine C. (Hathorn) Post, were born in Orange County. P. S. Post was admitted to the Bar in 1892. He was elected County Judge of Knox County in 1898. In politics, Judge Post is a republican.

PLANK, ROBERT M.; Farmer; Galesburg; born in Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1864. His parents, William and Mary (Shultz) Plank, were natives of Pennsylvania. In religion, Mr. Plank is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a republican.

PURINGTON, WILLIAM SYDNEY; Vice President and General Manager of the Purlington Paving Brick Company, Galesburg; born February 22, 1860, in Amesbury, Massachusetts; educated in Friends Boarding School, Providence, Rhode Island. His parents were Daniel S. Purlington, of Vassalton, Maine, and Sarah (Varney) Purlington, of New Hampshire. He was married at Porter, Indiana, in 1884, to Nellie M., daughter of John K. and Sarah J. (Gill) Caldwell, of Pennsylvania. They have three children, William C., Helen, and D. Stewart. Mr. Purlington's ancestors were of early New England stock. His father was a farmer, and spent most of his life at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where Mr. W. S. Purlington lived until 1880, when he came West to superintend the Purlington-Kimball Brick Company's works at Chicago, Illinois, and at Porter, Indiana. For three years he was Vice President and Secretary of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pressed Brick Company. In 1890, he removed to Galesburg, where he established the plant now owned and operated by the Purlington Paving Brick Company. Mr. Purlington is a member of the Royal Arcanum; was Vice President and is a Director of the Galesburg Business Men's Club, which position he has held for seven years. In religion, Mr. Purlington is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a republican.

READ, HENRY WARE; Teacher; born December 31, 1849, at Newtown, Illinois. His father, Josiah, was born at Keene, New Hampshire, and his mother, Caroline A. (Strong), at Elmira, New York. His grandfather on the paternal side was David Read, and on the maternal side Samuel Strong. Professor Read was educated at Knox College, in which institution he is instructor in Latin and Greek. June 24, 1876, he was united in marriage to Martha E. A. Hastings, of Galesburg.



A. White.

They are the parents of three children, Mary Amelia, Henry Hastings, and Robert Strong. Mr. Read is a successful teacher, and an influential member of the faculty of Knox College. He is closely connected with the Sunday school work of Knox County. He is an aggressive temperance advocate, having acted as Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee in the memorable campaign of 1899. He is a man of rare judgment and careful scholarship, and a devoted Christian. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a republican.

REDFIELD, HENRY J.; Liveryman; Galesburg; born December 31, 1860, in Galesburg, where he was educated. His parents were A. C. Redfield, of Connecticut; and Mary M. (Onderdounk) Redfield, of Long Island. Mr. Redfield is proprietor of the Union Livery Stable. In politics, he is a republican.

REINMUND, BOWMAN FRANKLIN; Secretary of the Covenant Mutual Life Association; Galesburg; born at Lancaster, Ohio, November 11, 1857, where he was educated. His father, Benjamin F., was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; his mother, Isabel C. (Arnold) at Hagerstown, Maryland. His paternal grandfather, Joseph, was born in Prussia, and his paternal grandmother, Sarah (Wilhelm), at Reading, Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Henry Arnold, was born in Holland; his maternal grandmother, Maria (Bowman), in Maryland. Mr. Reinmund was married December 4, 1877, at Lancaster, Ohio, to Ida B. Jackson. They have two children, Elizabeth S. and Bowman F. In religion, he is a Presbyterian. In politics, a republican.

REYNOLDS, EDWARD B.; Retired Farmer; Blain avenue, Galesburg; born in Hart County, Kentucky, February 20, 1825; educated in his native state. His parents, Edward and Celia (Fuqua) Reynolds, were natives of Bedford County, Virginia. They had eleven children, Willis, Jesse, Pamela, Eliza, Jane, William, Mary, Celia, Edward B., Elizabeth, and Loren. The father died in 1848, and the mother in 1875. The paternal grandfather, Jesse Reynolds, was a native of England; his wife, Mary (Bright), of Scotland. Mr. Reynolds married Mary W. Gose, January 25, 1849, in Knox Township; there were eight children, Lorenzo D., Josephine A., Laura V., Peter G., George E., Henry C., John and Kate. Lorenzo D. married Frances Reynolds; they have seven children. Josephine was twice married; first, to Newton Callison, with whom she had one son, Ray. Her second marriage was with L. Judson Smith. Laura V. was first married to Benjamin Dermier; her second husband is Clarence Jones. Peter married Jennie Higgins; they had two sons, Ralph J. and John E. Peter Reynolds died August 3, 1898. George was twice married; first to Sarah McNeil; they had three children, Clarence, Alice and Mary; his second marriage was with Mrs. Ida (Smith) Moore; they have one daughter, Josephine. Henry C. married May Adams; they have two children, Irene and Edward. The ancestry of the family

is English, Scotch, French and German. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Reynolds are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Reynolds is a prohibitionist.

RICE, F. C.; Superintendent of the Illinois lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Galesburg; born in Wayne County, New York, January 10, 1844. His father, William A., and his grandfather, Chester E. Rice, went to Beloit, Wisconsin, where F. C. Rice received his education in the common schools and learned telegraphy. In 1861, he enlisted in the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry and served until 1863. In the Spring of the same year he assumed charge of the telegraph station at Monmouth, for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and was soon transferred to Mendota, as Station Agent and Operator, where he remained until 1866, when he came to Galesburg and was given the position of Chief Operator. He was then appointed Chief Train Dispatcher, and for fifteen years filled the position of Chief Operator, Chief Train Dispatcher, and Train Master. In 1881, he was made Superintendent of the Galesburg Division, and in 1888, General Superintendent of the Illinois lines, which position he still holds. Mr. Rice is a Trustee of Knox College; member of the Library Board; member of the Business Men's club, and is prominently identified with religious matters. In 1867, he was married to Harriet A., daughter of L. Knox, a grandson of General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War and of the Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have one son, Robert; and one daughter, Carrie E., who is now Mrs. F. J. Bentley.

RIDGLEY, VINCENT; Retired; Galesburg; born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 20, 1825. He received his education in Illinois. He was married June 7, 1855, to Adelaide J. Long, of Adams County, Illinois. They have had nine children, of whom six are living: Charles N., Vincent N., O. L., R. W., Clarence M., and Roy R. In politics, Mr. Ridgley is a democrat.

RIPPETOE, WILLIAM ROBERT; Conductor; Galesburg; born September 20, 1853, at Colchester, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents were C. H. Rippetoe, of Kentucky, and Mary C. (Barber) Rippetoe, of McDonough County, Illinois; the father died in 1882; his mother is living in Galesburg; his grandfathers were John P. Rippetoe and John Barber, of Kentucky. He was married in Colchester, December 25, 1873, to Mary A. Polonus. They have three children, William H., Mabel, and Jane. William H. is an employee of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. From the age of ten to twenty-six Mr. Rippetoe was a coal miner. In 1879, he began as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and was promoted to the position of conductor in 1884. He is faithful and alert in his business, and has never met with an accident. In religion, Mr. Rippetoe is a Baptist. He is a republican.

ROBBINS, WILLIAM A.; Grocer; Galesburg; born April 10, 1851, in Henry County, Illinois.

His parents were Edward S. and Temperance (Allen) Robbins, of New York. He was married in Galesburg, Illinois, October 13, 1874, to Nettie E., daughter of Marvin S. Carr, of Saratoga County, New York, and Susan M. (Espy) Carr, of Pennsylvania. They have two children, Bessie A.; and Elmer A., deceased. Mr. Robbins' parents were among the early settlers in Illinois, living first in Knox County, and then in Henry County. His father retired from business in 1866, and resided in Galesburg. Mr. W. A. Robbins lived on the farm till 1866, and he attended public school for two years. He was employed for a year by Dunn and Kingsberry, grocers. He then began work for the Frost Manufacturing Company as core-maker, and after three months became foreman of that department. A year later he re-entered the employ of Dunn and Kingsberry. December 22, 1871, he took a position as clerk in the grocery store of G. D. Crocker, and in 1878, bought a half interest in the business, under the firm name of Crocker and Robbins. After two years, Mr. Robbins assumed the entire management of the business. In 1895, the firm built the Arlington Hotel, opposite the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy passenger depot. They use the first floor of the building for their extensive grocery business. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

ROSS, ROBERT ALEXANDER; Carpenter, Builder and Millwright; Galesburg; born at St. Albans, Vermont, January 7, 1850. His father, Robert Ross, of Belfast, Ireland, was of Scotch descent; his mother, Mary A. (Brison) Ross, came from Londonderry, Ireland. He was married to Nellie J. Turner, at St. Albans, Vermont, May 22, 1875. Their children are: May, deceased; Edward James; Frank; Robert A.; and Anna May. Mr. Ross learned his trade in St. Albans, where he became a prosperous contractor. He came to Galesburg in May, 1885, and became foreman of the firm of Dawson and Anderson, and to a large extent, had charge of the construction of the Knox County Court House. He had previously erected many imposing structures, including court houses in Michigan, at Kalkaska, Saginaw City, and Pontiac. He was foreman of the carpenter work in the High School Building, Galesburg, and as millwright, had charge of remodeling the buildings of the Galesburg Brick and Terra Cotta Company; he had charge of the machinery, and his services extended over a period of three years. In 1895, he became Superintendent of the Galesburg Vitrified Brick Company, and has satisfactorily conducted the plant, which has a capacity of twenty-five thousand paving brick per day. In politics, Mr. Ross is a republican.

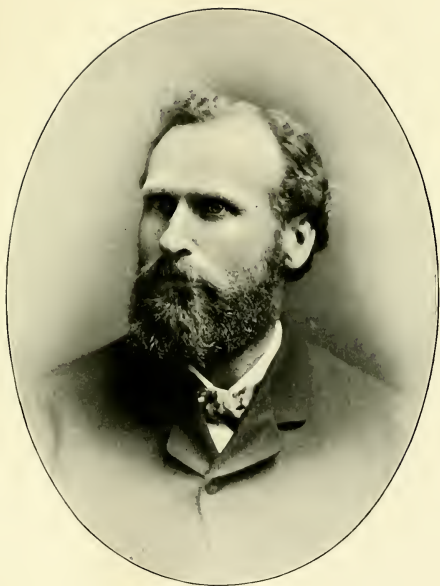
ROWE, C. B., JR.; Engineer; Galesburg; born January 5, 1858, in Portland, Maine; educated in Massachusetts. His parents were C. B. Rowe, born in 1832, at Rockport, Massachusetts, and Clara (Morse) Rowe; his grandparents were Isaac Rowe, of Massachusetts, and Martha (Abbott) Rowe; his great-grand-

father was John Rowe, of Massachusetts; his maternal grandfather, Captain Thomas Morse, was killed by Indians in Maine. Mr. Rowe was married to Rose Ann Cavanaugh November 21, 1879, at Fall River, Massachusetts; their children are: Hearlbert Henry; William Francis; Charles Buck; George Edward; John Zahn; Theodore Harwood; Irene May, deceased. Mrs. Rowe was the daughter of Michael J. Cavanaugh, of Ireland, and Mary (Shannon) Cavanaugh, of England. Mr. Rowe's ancestors were Puritans; his great-grandfather, John Rowe, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and five of his sons fought in his company at the battle of Bunker Hill; his grandfather, who was in the War of 1812, was made a prisoner, taken to England, and confined in the Dartmoor prison for eight months; he died at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Rowe's father was a railroad engineer for thirty-three years; he was injured in a wreck, and now has a position in the shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. During 1872, Mr. C. B. Rowe fired for his father on the Hartford and Erie, was employed on the Old Colony, running out of Boston, and after a year and a half he went to California. He was with the Southern Pacific from 1875-78; the Old Colony, from 1878-80; and the Mexican Central for two years. His other engagements were with the Reading Railroad; Texas and Pacific; Little Rock and Fort Smith; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (1888); Lehigh Valley (1894); and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (1895), where he is now an engineer. Mr. Rowe is a Master Mason, Alpha Lodge, Galesburg.

RUNDQUIST, CHARLES E.; Carpenter; Galesburg; born in 1858, in Sweden, where he learned the trade of carpenter and mason; he came to Galesburg in 1885. For several years, Mr. Rundquist has been a prominent carpenter and builder, and has erected many of the handsome dwellings and fine business blocks of Galesburg. He was married, in 1885, to Emma Johnson. They have one daughter, Olga.

SHANK, BOSTON M.; Yardmaster; Galesburg; born June 14, 1854, at Columbus, Ohio; son of John Shank, of Ohio. He was educated in the common schools; he is a democrat. He married Minnie Griffin, at Trenton, Missouri, November 27, 1888; they have one child, Stacy S. Mr. Shank began railroad work when sixteen years old, as brakeman on the Fort Wayne, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad; went to Burlington, Iowa, and was employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, having charge of construction on the Mt. Air Branch; for four years he was with the Missouri, Iowa and Northern Railroad, and later with the Rhode Island Railroad; in 1892, he came to Galesburg, where he has since been employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as night yardmaster. Mr. Shank is a member of the Catholic Church.

SHANNON, ELLIS; Conductor; Galesburg; born June 4, 1844, in Pennsylvania, where he



Matthew L. Willard

was educated. His parents were Jesse and Mary (Williamson) Shannon, of Pennsylvania; his maternal grandfather was George Williamson. Jesse Shannon, the father, was captain of a packet boat on the Susquehanna canal. He died when Ellis was two years old. Mr. Ellis Shannon was married in Charleston, South Carolina, December 25, 1865, to Christine R., daughter of George Snyder, of Baden, Germany, and Mary Frances (Scherer) Snyder. Mr. Snyder was in the regular army under Sherman for five years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shannon; George E.; Lucetta B.; Maud S.; Harry D.; Mary, deceased; and Jesse, deceased. When fifteen years of age, Ellis Shannon learned the trade of blacksmith. He enlisted August 17, 1861, in Company D, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. After serving his term of three years, he re-enlisted, and was discharged November 28, 1865. He was in the following engagements: St. Bluff, October 3, 1862; Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862; Mansfield, April 8, 1864; Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864; Crane River, April 23, 1864; Mansura, May 17, 1864; Berryville, September 5, 1864; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 23, 1864; and Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. After the war, Mr. Shannon lived in Newport, Pennsylvania, for one year, and then came to Buda, Bureau County, Illinois. After farming five years, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as brakeman, and four years later became conductor. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Order of Railway Conductors. Mr. Shannon belongs to the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

SIMONDS, WILLIAM E.; Professor of English Literature in Knox College, Galesburg. He was born in Peabody, Essex County, Massachusetts, September 10, 1860. His parents were Edward and Mary A. (Chase) Simonds. He received his education in the Peabody High School, Phillips Andover Academy, and Brown University, graduating from the college in 1883. Mr. Simonds taught two years in the High School at Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1885, went abroad for further study. He was for a half-year a student in the University of Berlin, and for two years a student in the University of Strassburg. From the latter institution he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1888. On returning to America (1888), he was made Instructor in German in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. In the Summer of 1889, he was called to the chair which he now holds in Knox College, entering upon his duties in the fall of that year. Professor Simonds has published several textbooks for school and college use, among them his university thesis on "Sir Thomas Wyatt and His Poems," 1889, and an "Introduction to the Study of English Fiction," 1894. June 22, 1898, Mr. Simonds was married to Katherine L. Courtright, who, during the school year 1896-7, was Dean of Women in Knox College. They have a daughter, Marjorie.

SMITH, CHARLES NEWTON; Engineer; Galesburg; born June 24, 1855, in Pennsylvania, where he was educated. His parents were Jeremiah and Catherine E. (Miller) Smith, of Pennsylvania, the latter of Reading; his grandfather, Jacob Smith, and his great-grandparents were also natives of Pennsylvania. He was married in Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Anthony Betz, of Germany, and Mary Jane (Brown) Betz, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Betz came to Tamaqua from Germany at the age of nine years. He was superintendent of a coal mine till his death at the age of forty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, Jerry, Laura Jane, Robert Henry, and Edward Newton. Mr. Smith's father was one of the first locomotive engineers in Pennsylvania, and followed the business till he retired of old age. He now lives at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania; his wife died in 1895. At the age of fourteen, Mr. C. N. Smith began to work in a rolling mill, and when eighteen years old, began as brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. After being a conductor for two years he began as fireman on the same road, and after three years, became an extra engineer. He left during the strike of 1887, but began running an engine on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in March, 1888, which position he still holds. During his entire railroad service, Mr. Smith has lost but two weeks' time. By economy, he and his wife have built their home on East South street, Galesburg. Mr. Smith is a republican in politics.

SMITH, M. L.; Freight Conductor; Galesburg; born in 1844, at Cleveland, Ohio; came to Kirkwood, Illinois, in 1855. In 1861, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served during the war. He came to Galesburg in 1877, and was employed as brakeman by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for about four years. He assisted in the offices of the company, and was afterwards made freight conductor, which position he now holds. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. In 1868, he was married to Elizabeth Carmichael. They have two daughters, Mabel and Bertha.

SPEAKE, WILLIAM N.; Restaurateur and Confectioner; born in Princeton, Illinois, October 24, 1858. His father, L. M. Spake, was born in Sweden, and his mother, Eva (Olson) Spake, was also a native of Sweden. He was educated at Princeton, Illinois. November 14, 1888, he married Mary E. Olson at Galesburg. There are two children, Marie Louise and Richard William. Mr. Spake's parents were married in Sweden, and came to this country in 1847, settling in Princeton, where Mr. Spake engaged in the carpentry business, which he followed until his death; Mrs. Spake is still living in Princeton. After finishing his education at Princeton, Mr. W. N. Spake came to Galesburg and commenced work in the restaurant of J. F. Anderson, where he remained for eighteen years, at the end of which time he purchased

an interest in the business which was continued under the firm name of J. F. Anderson and Company. After seven years of partnership, Mr. Anderson disposed of his interest to Henry G. Hawkinson, and the firm name was changed to Spake and Hawkinson. They are located at 140 East Main street, and are the leaders in the restaurant and catering business of this part of the country. Mr. Spake is one of our most reliable and successful citizens. In religion, he is a Lutheran. In politics, he is a republican.

STRAIN, GEORGE M.; Reporter for the "Republican-Register;" Galesburg, where he was born March 4, 1873; educated in Knox College. His father, David Newton Strain, was born near Greenfield, Ohio; his mother, Sarah A. Strain, was born at Russellville, Ohio. On the paternal side, his great-grandparents were David and Nancy (Montgomery) Strain. His grandfather, James Strain, was born in South Carolina; his grandmother was Martha Garrett Strain. On the maternal side, his great-grandparents were John and Sabra (Witter) Bassett; his grandparents were George Bassett, born in Benton Township, New York, and Nancy (Wilson) Bassett, born in Russellville, Ohio. After leaving the public schools, at the age of twelve, he worked for The O. T. Johnson Company for two years; attended Knox Academy three years; worked for Kellogg, Drake and Olson for three years; attended Knox College for three years, during which time he was special reporter for the "Republican-Register;" held a regular position as reporter on the same paper from June, 1896, to August, 1898; attended Knox College for the senior year, and, after graduation, returned to his former position on the "Republican-Register. His parents came to Galesburg in April, 1865, having resided in the State from 1854. His father, D. N. Strain, was a grocer for twenty years, but is now retired. One brother, Orves B. Strain, died in Galesburg in 1890. Another brother, Rev. H. L. Strain, returned from Germany in 1898, after a two years' course of study under a Blatchford fellowship from the Chicago Theological Seminary, and is now assistant pastor of the New England Congregational Church, Chicago. In religion, G. M. Strain is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a republican.

STROMBERG, NELS O.; Cabinetmaker; Galesburg; born July 28, 1829, in Sweden, where he was educated. His parents, Olof and Cary (Truedson) Nelson, came from Sweden, as did his paternal grandparents, Nels and Nilla (Swenson) Peterson. Mr. Stromberg was married to Bessey Matson, in Sweden, December 31, 1853; their eight children are: Peter, John, William, Arthur, Edwin, Celia, Bessy, and Mary. Mr. Stromberg is a republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SULLIVAN, DENNIS E.; Engineer; Galesburg; born January 31, 1861, in County Cork, Ireland, where he was educated in the common schools. His parents were William and Bridget Sullivan. He was married to Mary Minehan, in Shenandoah, Iowa, January 22, 1887.

Mr. Sullivan came to America in 1868, and lived in South Boston till 1870, when he moved to Iowa, where he resided till 1886. He began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in January, 1876; in 1879, became fireman, and was made an engineer in 1884. From 1887 to October, 1889, he worked for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and returned to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, where he is an engineer at the present time. In 1890, he moved to Galesburg, and in 1893, built his residence at 933 West Main street. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

SULLIVAN, E. J.; Conductor; Galesburg; born March 17, 1858, at Glens Falls, New York; educated in Galesburg. His parents were Owen and Mary (Moynahan) Sullivan, of Ireland. They came to this country when they were young, and were married at Glens Falls. His father was a railroad man, came to Galesburg in 1858, and was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad until his death in 1876. At the age of fourteen years, E. J. Sullivan became a clerk in a clothing store in Galesburg, and when sixteen years old, entered the boiler shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. At the age of twenty, he was a brakeman, and in 1881 was made a conductor, which position he still holds. He was married to Kittie Conley, of Galesburg, September 29, 1891. Their children are: Henrietta, Helen Marie, Josephine, and Eugene. Mrs. Sullivan's father, Mark Conley, born in Ireland, was a blacksmith, and an old resident of Galesburg; her mother, Anna (Gettings) Conley, came from Ireland to Galesburg when she was nineteen years of age. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. In religion, he is a Catholic. He is a republican.

SULLIVAN, JAMES EDWARD; Brakeman; Galesburg; born October 29, 1864, in Galesburg, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents, Patrick and Anna (Ready) Sullivan, were born in County Kerry, Ireland; his grandparents, Jerry and Mary (Moyhinan) Sullivan, were born in Ireland; his great-grandmother was Julia (Dean) Sullivan. Patrick Sullivan came to this country when a young man, and settled at Glens Falls, New York, where two of his children, Jerry and Mary, were born. He worked in a lime kiln. He came to Galesburg about 1857, and entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, where he remained until his death, May 28, 1883. After his father's death, J. E. Sullivan purchased the homestead to which he has added other property. He entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in 1881, as an apprentice in the paint shop, and after six years he became a brakeman, which position he still holds. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

SWAIN, P. H.; Conductor; Galesburg; born November 11, 1855, in Ottawa, Canada:



J. R. Wallard

educated in Illinois. His parents were William Swain, of Ireland, and Rose (Barnes) Swain, of Canada. He was married in October, 1877, at Chillicothe, Missouri, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Hickey, who are old residents of Knox County. Mr. and Mrs. Swain have one child, Rosella. Mr. Swain came with his parents to Bureau County in 1857, and removed to Cherokee County, Kansas, in 1871. His father died in 1883; his mother is still living. Mr. Swain was a farmer and coal miner until 1874, when he came to Knox County and entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as brakeman. He became conductor in August, 1878. He has passed through three strikes, and is one of the reliable employes of the road. Mr. Swain is a Catholic. In politics, he is a democrat.

SWAIN, R. F.; Conductor; Galesburg; born July 28, 1851, in New York; educated in Bureau County, Illinois. His parents were William Swain, of Wicklow County, Ireland, and Rosa (Barnes) Swain, of Toronto, Canada. They moved to Canada when R. F. was a year old; they moved to La Salle County, and came to Bureau County in 1857. In 1868, they went to Cherokee County, Kansas, where his mother now lives. His father died May 27, 1883. Mr. R. F. Swain was married October 14, 1880, at Galesburg, Illinois, to Kate, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Emerson, who were early settlers in Knox County. They have two children, Eulalia F., and William A. In 1873, Mr. R. F. Swain returned to Illinois, and located in Galesburg, and in 1874, entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as brakeman. He became conductor in 1876, which position he holds at the present time. He has passed through several strikes, one of which was the "Q" strike, but has never had an accident. Mr. Swain is a republican.

SWANSON, PETER F.; Contractor and Builder; Galesburg; born in 1866, in Sweden, where he was educated. After coming to Galesburg he worked on a farm for four years, and then worked as carpenter till 1894; he then entered upon the business of contractor and builder, which he still follows. In the meantime, he took a course in the Galesburg Business College. Mr. Swanson was married to Anna Neilon November 27, 1895. They have a handsome home on Whitesboro street.

SWEENEY, MICHAEL J.; Engineer; Galesburg; born November 20, 1856, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; his father, Michael Sweeney, was born in Ireland. He was educated in the common schools. In politics, he is a democrat. He married, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1884, Mary A., daughter of Patrick Carroll, who came from Ireland to Pennsylvania. Mr. Sweeney was employed by the Reading Railroad in 1874, and came to Galesburg in 1888, where he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. In 1892, he built a residence at 461 West Brooks street, Galesburg, where he

now resides. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

SWIGERT, HARRY I.; Dentist; Galesburg; born July 1, 1871, in Knox County, Illinois, where he was educated. His parents are I. W. and Lucinda (Turney) Swigert, of Ohio; his paternal grandparents were George and Catharine (Brewer) Swigert, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania; his maternal grandfather was Philip Turney. Dr. Swigert's parents were early settlers in Knox County, and lived on a farm till 1887, when they came to Galesburg, where they now reside. Dr. H. I. Swigert, after graduating in the Galesburg High School and Knox College, took a full course in the Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago. He is practicing dentistry in the Holmes Building, Galesburg, Illinois. In religion, Dr. Swigert is a Presbyterian. He is a republican.

TAIT, WILLIAM F.; Physician and Surgeon; Galesburg; born June 21, 1836, in Scotland; educated in Illinois. His parents, William and Mary Ann (McDowell) Tait, were born in Scotland. His grandfather and great-grandfather, on the paternal side, were named John. His maternal grandfather was John McDowell. Mr. Tait has been twice married: June 21, 1866, to Rhoda A. Speny at Camden, New York, and December 25, 1896, to Ardath G. Copley at Walnut, Iowa. By the first marriage, there were three children, Cora L., Mary E., and Margaret S. Dr. Tait's literary education was obtained in public schools, Knox and Monmouth colleges; he graduated from Lee Centre High School in 1859. He received his medical education in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is Pension Examining Surgeon. In religion, he is a Presbyterian. He is a republican.

TAYLOR, JAMES E.; Implement Dealer; Galesburg; born in Portland, Maine, April 5, 1859; educated in Oneida and Galesburg. On the paternal side, his grandfather, James Taylor, was born in Scotland; his grandmother was Lydia Wiles. His father, L. R. Taylor, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, and his mother, Grace E. (Carter), was born in Portland. On the maternal side, his grandfather, Thomas Carter, was born in England, as was also his grandmother. December 19, 1893, Mr. Taylor was married, in Oneida, Illinois, to Maud Conger. They have one son, James Edwin. Mr. Taylor lived near Oneida, Illinois, until 1895, and since then in Galesburg. While living in Oneida, he was engaged in farming. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a republican.

TREADWELL, GUTHRIE; Engineer; Galesburg; born June 18, 1851, at St. Andrews, Canada, where he was educated, and where he was married to Maggie Maloney, October 27, 1875. They have seven children, George Emerson; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Kate and Maude, twins; Kate, deceased; Nathan Guthrie; Anna Drew; and Gertrude. Mr. Treadwell's father, Nathan N., was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and his mother, Elizabeth (Miller), was born in St. Andrews, Scotland;

his paternal grandfather, Reuben Treadwell, was born in Newport, Rhode Island; his paternal grandmother, Alpha Peck, was born in Eastport, Maine; his maternal grandfather, George Miller, married Anna Guthrie, who was born in St. Andrews, Scotland. Mr. Treadwell began work on the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad in 1867, and continued in its employ for fifteen years. He afterwards entered the service of the New Brunswick Railroad, in Canada, where he remained for five years. He then moved to Boston, and soon after to Burlington, Iowa. In 1888, Mr. Treadwell began service as a locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which position he still holds. He went through the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and has long been one of the trusted engineers of the company. In religion, Mr. Treadwell is an Episcopalian. He is a republican.

TURNER, HARRY; Conductor; Galesburg; born July 15, 1856, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was educated. His parents were William and Emma (Haigh) Turner, of Sheffield, England. Harry Turner was married to Frances Rund January 1, 1883; at Princeton, Illinois. They have seven children: Harry George; Clarence, deceased; Octave, deceased; Lester; Grace A.; Gladys; and Gertrude. His grandfather was John Turner, of England. Mr. Turner's father learned the trade of pocket-knife grinding in the Rodgers' Cutlery Works at Sheffield, England. He came to this country in middle life, and worked at his trade in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Harry Turner began work in a sash and door factory in Philadelphia, at three dollars a week, and went to night school two hours each evening. At the age of twenty, he came to Princeton, Illinois, and began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, where he has since been employed. In 1883, he began as brakeman, in Galesburg, and has been conductor for a number of years. He was a delegate to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Convention at Los Angeles in 1890. Mr. Turner's parents, and his sons, Clarence and Octave, are buried in Linwood Cemetery. Mr. Turner has a pleasant home on Lincoln avenue. He is a republican.

ULRICH, GEORGE W.; Engineer; Galesburg; born January 12, 1850, in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in the common schools. He married Margaret Sharp, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1872; they have three children, Charles, Maggie, and Anna. Mrs. Ulrich is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Ulrich, at the age of seventeen, entered the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In 1881, he came to Galesburg and was employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as engineer, a position which he now holds. Mr. Ulrich is a republican.

VINCENT, CLARENCE A.; Minister; Galesburg; born in Geauga County, Ohio, December 17, 1859. After leaving the common schools he graduated from the Oberlin Preparatory

School in 1880, and from Oberlin College in 1884, receiving the degree of B. A. In 1888, he received the degree of B. D. from Oberlin Theological Seminary. During his seminary course he spent one year in post-graduate work in Yale Divinity School. He was pastor of the First Free Baptist Church, of Buffalo, New York, from 1888 to 1892; National Secretary of the Free Baptist Missionary and Educational societies during the years 1889 to 1893; pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Sandusky, Ohio, from December, 1890, to October, 1898, and is now pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Galesburg. His father, Augustus R., and his mother, Lurancy A., were residents of Ohio; his father was a farmer. Dr. Vincent was married in 1888 to Lucy Hall, a student of Oberlin College. There are four children, Hope, Ruth, Helen, and Clarence Hall. In 1898, Mr. Vincent was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Hillsdale College, Michigan. He is the author of two books that have had wide circulation: "Acts of Modern Apostles," and "Providence in America." While a pastor at Buffalo, he was elected President of the Baptist State Association; and in Ohio, he was President of the Congregational State Association. He has been honored many times in being chosen to preach the annual sermon at the State and National meetings of the Baptist, Congregational, and Christian Endeavor societies.

WAGGONER, MORTIMER O.; Conductor; Galesburg; born in Dexter, Michigan, August 24, 1853; educated in Michigan, and in Toledo, Ohio. His parents were Edward E. Waggoner of Michigan, and Mary J. (Palmer) Waggoner of New York. His maternal grandfather was B. M. Palmer, and his grandmother's maiden name was Griffin, of New York. He was married to Jennie Fitzsimmons, February 13, 1876, at Monmouth, Illinois. Their children are: Rose M., Edward James, Lula Mertle, Bernice J., and Bernard M. Mr. Waggoner's parents were married in Michigan, and reared a family of six children. During the War of the Rebellion, the father enlisted, and died of fever, in 1865, at his post on the receiving ship Great Western. After attending school for three years in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. M. O. Waggoner returned to Michigan, and in 1871 came to Galesburg. In 1872, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company as brakeman. He has been conductor for twenty-four years. In politics, Mr. Waggoner is liberal and independent. He is a Methodist.

WALBERG, JOHN A.; Grocer; Galesburg; born April 24, 1848, in Sweden, where he was educated. His parents were J. M. and Maria C. (Jacobson) Jonsson. Mr. Walberg was married to Susanna C. Munson at Galesburg, March 8, 1873. There were four children, Alma C., deceased; Robert J.; Mabel M.; and Laura A., deceased. Mr. Walberg has been a grocer in Galesburg for eighteen years. He is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican, and has been Alderman of the Third Ward for two terms.



W. D. Williamson

WASHINGTON, JOHN HENRY; Engineer; Galesburg; born at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, March 8, 1847. His father was John Washington, and his mother was Louisa Nelson, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Washington was educated in Ohio. He was married to Mary F. Smith, November 25, 1869, at Galesburg. They have two children, John William, and Hattie E. Mr. Washington lived in Kentucky until 1863, when he removed to Clinton, Ohio. He made three attempts to enlist in the Union Army, but failed on account of his age. He came to Galesburg in 1868, and soon entered the employ of Dr. J. V. N. Standish, with whom he remained for seven years, a sufficient proof of his efficiency. For twenty-one years, he has been employed by the Republican Register in the capacity of engineer. He is, also, a good pressman, and is a member of the Pressmen's Union of Peoria. Mr. Washington is regarded as one of the leading colored men of Galesburg, and is highly esteemed by all with whom he has sustained business relations. He is a member of the African Methodist Church, and for ten years he was one of its Board of Trustees. He is a class-leader, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Colored Masonic Lodge, No. 10, and has for the last three years, been its Worshipful Master. He is Past Noble Father of the Little Bee Lodge, I. O. of O. F. In politics, Mr. Washington is a republican, and has recently been chosen one of the Board of Supervisors.

WEIDENHAMER, JAMES HENRY; Engineer; Galesburg; born March 12, 1860, in Schuyler County, Illinois. His parents were John Jacob and Elizabeth (Glenn) Weidenhamer, of Pennsylvania and Tennessee respectively; his grandparents were John Weidenhamer of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth M. (Lindemyer) Weidenhamer of Germany. He was married in Galesburg, October 6, 1881, to Mary Etta, daughter of Jesse Stout of Ohio, and Caroline (Taylor) Stout, of Pennsylvania. They have three children, Jesse Roy; Bessie Belle, deceased; and Freddie Glenn. Mr. Weidenhamer's grandfather was a farmer, and moved from Pennsylvania to Quincy, Illinois, at an early day. He endured many hardships, not the least of which was the dreadful scourge of cholera. He died at the age of thirty years. His family was supported by his son, the father of James H., who, upon his marriage, settled in Schuyler County. After removals to Murray, Keokuk Junction, and Osceola, Iowa, he came to Galesburg in 1878, and retired from business. Nine of his thirteen children are living; John and William are railway conductors; James Henry and Charles are locomotive engineers; Fred D. is Chief Train Dispatcher at Lincoln, Nebraska, and Albert E. is a yardmaster at Kansas City. James H. began work on his father's farm in Schuyler County, then went to Fowler and continued farming for two years. In March, 1878, he went to Cherokee, Kansas, expecting to obtain a position on the Memphis, Kansas and Colorado Railroad, but was disappointed. He sold his prospects and in August, 1878, came to

Galesburg, where he engaged as brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He became conductor in 1883, and engineer in September, 1888. He now runs on the "Kate" flyer between Galesburg and Quincy. Mr. Weidenhamer is independent in politics.

WEST, AMY ROOKS; Galesburg; born September 4, 1818, at Sempronius, New York; educated in the common schools. She was married to John Gibbs West December 29, 1836, at East Java, New York. Of this union six children grew to manhood: Charles, Lyman, Homer, Ira, Nehemiah, and Willard. John G. West, son of John and Sallie (Woodcock) West, was born January 21, 1812. He came to Galesburg in 1836, with the first settlers, and died June 9, 1886. In religion, Mrs. West is a Congregationalist.

WHEELER, HARRY EDMUND; Mechanical Engineer; Galesburg; born December 29, 1863, in Monmouth, Illinois; educated at the International Correspondent's School at Scranton, Pennsylvania. His parents were Elisha E. and Celestia (Hale) Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler was married in Galesburg, in April, 1892, to Angie Corine Cummins. Their children are: Hazel, Blanch, and Erminie. Mr. Wheeler is now chief engineer of the city waterworks.

WILLSIE, ALFRED N.; Engineer; Galesburg; born April 24, 1864; educated in the common schools. His parents were H. H. Willsie, of Canada, and Betsy (Nichols) Willsie, of New York. He was married in Galesburg, November 21, 1885, to Mata B. F. Baker. Mr. Willsie began work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company in 1880, as errand boy in the master mechanic's office. He was promoted to the position of foreman in 1890, and engineer in 1892. January 1, 1899, he was made traveling fireman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 487, and also of the Foresters. Mr. Willsie is a republican, and keenly interested in political affairs.

WISWELL, WYRUM; President of the Galesburg Brick and Terra Cotta Company; Galesburg; born February 1, 1825, in Vermont; educated in Vermont and Illinois. His parents were John and Ada (Wilard) Wiswell, of Vermont, the latter of Wardsborough; his paternal grandparents, Samuel and Saloma (Oaks) Wiswell, and his maternal grandparents, Oliver and Asneth Wilard, were of Massachusetts. Mr. Wiswell was married November 18, 1851, at Berwick, Warren County, Illinois, to Martha Sheldon. She was born February 16, 1833, in Oneida County, New York. Their children are: Sarah Sophronia, Laurette Wilard, and Augusta Gates. Mr. Wiswell is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a republican.

YOUNG, NELS S.; Galesburg; born 1841 in Sweden; came to Galesburg in 1864. He is a mason by trade, and worked for T. E. Smith for twenty years. In 1886, he entered upon the business of contracting mason. He owns a valuable farm in Knox County, and has a handsome residence on Kellogg street, Galesburg. In 1876, Mr. Young was married to Hannah Akeyson; they have two children, Samuel and Anna.

Part III.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS.

A town is a political, a township a physical, division. They are often confounded, and in deference to popular custom townships have been, in some instances, referred to as towns in this history. Townships are squares of land, each containing thirty-six sections, laid off by United States surveyors for convenience in describing land. So far as this governmental survey is concerned, they have no names, and are designated only by their distance from principal meridians and base lines. Towns, on the contrary, have come to us from the political system of New England. They are units of government. Whenever a county adopts township (really town) organization three commissioners are appointed to lay out the towns. Then the voters in each town meet and choose a town name. Therefore, in naming their towns the voters simply named the townships in which they lived. Thus Indian Point town exactly coincides with Township 9 North, Range 1 East. Yet it is absolutely incorrect ever to speak of Indian Point township, or of town 9 North, Range 1 East.

Knox County contains twenty townships, and for some years had the same number of towns. But, owing to the division of Galesburg into the town and city of that name, it now has twenty-one.

RIO TOWNSHIP.

By E. H. Goldsmith.

This portion of Knox County is situated in the extreme northwest corner, the greater part of it consisting of good farming land, being

well drained by Pope Creek, which flows through the northern tier of sections, and various branches of Henderson River. About one-fourth of the township was originally composed of timbered land, that bordering on Pope Creek being rather poor in quality, while, on the contrary, the timber along Henderson River was excellent. Coal has been mined to a limited extent in this locality. Stock-raising was formerly the principal agricultural pursuit, but of late years that industry has been superseded by the raising of grain, there being at present 19,800 acres of improved land, much of which has been increased in value by tilling.

From all available records it would appear that Joseph Rowe was the first white man to settle in the township, his arrival being closely followed by Reece Jones and Joseph Halliday, while John Cresswell came to Section 27 in 1832. A stockade, the erection of which was made necessary by the Black Hawk War, was, in honor of Mrs. Cresswell, called "Fort Aggie." John R. Woolley located a claim here in 1832, and Samuel Brown arrived in 1834. The latter states that very little land was under cultivation at that time. The following pioneers settled in the township in 1836: Isaac M. Wetmore; John F. Wikoff, who journeyed from Ohio on horseback and erected a cabin in the woods west of the present homestead; George W. Weir; Elsie Robertson, who once saw a drove of more than fifty deer in this vicinity; Larkin Robertson; Nelson and Lewis Coe; Samuel Melton; and P. W. Epperson. Luther Fitch came in 1840, Eber Moor and John L. Bloomfield arrived in 1845, and the Maxwell family

were also early settlers. John B. Edar first located in Knox County in 1832, removing to Rio in 1867. Alexander Heflin was born in Rio, and Mrs. Heflin's grandfather, John McMurtry, participated in the Black Hawk War. Among the pioneer business men were the Robson brothers, who were engaged extensively in cattle raising. Their sales averaged \$400,000 annually for seven years.

April 5, 1835, witnessed the birth in the township of the first white child, Thomas Marion Goff. On December 29, 1836, was celebrated the first marriage, that of Allen S. Brown and Mary (Polly) McMurtry, the latter of whom still survives. The first death was that of Mrs. Mary Williamson McMurtry.

This part of Knox County was at one time called North Prairie, but when the citizens met on January 14, 1850, to name the township, Rio Grande was on every tongue—the Mexican War having just come to a successful termination—and the first part of that name was suggested as being appropriate to this region, more particularly so by reason of the numerous streams with which it abounds. The meeting, however, adjourned, leaving the question to be decided by the county officials, and they, at the solicitation of Lewis Coe, determined on Rio as their choice.

The first town election was held April 5, 1853, one hundred and four votes being cast for the following successful candidates: Reuben Heflin, Supervisor; Paul Hahn, Clerk; Lewis Goff, Assessor; Daniel Robertson, Collector; Josephus Hahn, Overseer of the Poor; Larkin Robertson, Justice of the Peace; W. D. Epperson, Constable; Samuel Brown, John Gibson and T. J. Jones, Highway Commissioners.

The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Cresswell, at her home. There are now nine school districts, comprising one graded and eight ungraded schools, each of them having a library. Of the former Miss Mary E. Maley is principal, and Miss Mary A. Hurst assistant, the enrolment numbering fifty pupils. The nine frame buildings devoted to educational purposes are valued at \$5,560, and the libraries at \$287. Of three hundred and fifty-nine persons under twenty-one years of age, one hundred and eighty-seven attend the public schools.

VILLAGES.

Rio Village was platted in 1871 by William Robinson, and was first called Coburg, in honor of the Coe brothers. The pioneer store was

built and conducted by Messrs. Schroeder and Owens. The postoffice was originally called North Prairie, Nelson Coe being the first postmaster. The present incumbent of that position is Frederick A. Landon, a very efficient and courteous official. The business interests of the village are in the hands of competent and energetic merchants. H. F. Schroeder and Company have a fine line of dry goods and groceries, while Sexton and Landon have been in the same business for about five years. Lobar and Junk supply the people with hardware and furniture; S. S. Bair conducts a grocery and notion store; James G. Mansfield deals in lumber and hardware; C. F. Peters carries on a restaurant; Mead and Mead, a meat market; and the Misses Junk and Fisher a millinery establishment. The Rio Hotel is under the management of J. Van Arsdale; David Eiken is the village smith, and also keeps a wagon shop; and the elevator, which does an extensive business, is operated by Fraser and Graham.

Fraternally, Rio Township is well represented. Blue Lodge, No. 685, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October 1, 1872, by D. C. Cregier, G. M.; O. N. Miner, Secretary; Robert Deatherage, Master; Alexander Heflin, S. W.; William Hair, J. W.; and the following charter members: Joshua Bruner, M. Conley, F. A. Landon, Robert Robson, W. D. Wright, J. B. Edgar, D. Robertson, C. I. Epperson, G. M. Wetmore, J. Shankholtzer, R. Allgeyer, and M. S. Shepherd. The present officers are: M. Dickerson, Master; Dr. J. N. Cox, S. W.; D. L. Rowe, J. W. There are sixty-eight members.

Horeb Chapter, No. 4, A. F. and A. M., was organized October 14, 1850, with these officers: G. C. Lanphere, High Priest; E. S. Cooper, King; J. M. Witt, Scribe. The charter was issued by W. B. Warren and J. E. Anderson. The present officers are: L. J. Smith, High Priest; Frank Campbell, King; N. Moody, Scribe. The membership numbers one hundred.

The Rio Lodge I. O. O. F., has twenty-five members and occupies its own hall. The first officers were: L. S. Whitcomb, N. G.; H. E. Whipple, V. G.; William Van Tassell, Secretary; J. C. McMurtry, Treasurer. The officers now serving are: D. Deatherage, N. G.; S. Lovis, V. G.; G. A. Wier, Secretary; A. Larson, Treasurer.

Rio Camp, Modern Woodmen, holds its meetings in Odd Fellows Hall. The charter mem-

bers numbered sixteen and the initial officers were: E. H. Schrieber, V. C.; C. F. Peterson, C.; B. G. Peterson, B.; J. C. Egan, W. A. The present officers are: E. J. Tye, V. C.; C. F. Peterson, C.; J. W. Epperson, B.; Monie Almgren, W. A. The Camp now has twenty-five members.

Chapter No. 313, O. E. S., was organized August 2, 1895, with twenty-one members and these officers: Lizzie Schreiber, W. M.; J. P. son, Secretary; Josephine Smith, Treasurer. The present officers are: Mary McMurtry, W. M.; Adam Littlefield, W. P.; Josephine Smith, A. M.; Lois Epperson, Secretary; Ella Bair, Treasurer. There are now fifty-two members, who meet in the Masonic Hall.

The Home Forum has a flourishing Camp in Rio.

ADAMS, WILSON R.; Farmer; Rio Township; born in Indiana, September 22, 1834; educated in Illinois; his parents were James and Sarah (Miller) Adams, of North Carolina. He was married to Sarelda J. Rusk, in Knox County, March 6, 1856. Their children are: Rosa G., Henry M., Ida R., Eddie A., E. Otis, Sarah A., and Clyde W. Theron died in infancy. Mr. Adams is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a democrat. He has held the office of Road Commissioner.

BROWN, FRED SMITH; Farmer; Rio Township; born February 6, 1869, in Chicago, Illinois. His parents were Thomas Brown, Jr., of London, England, and Emily (Ware) Brown, of Williamstown, Vermont; his grandparents were Thomas Brown of Kendal, England, and Priscilla (Smith) Brown of Maidenhead, England; his maternal grandparents were Horace Ware of Pomfret, Connecticut, and Persis (Chase) Ware of Cornish, New Hampshire. His great-grandparents were Frederic Ware of Westfield, Connecticut, and Jermina (Manning) Ware of Woodstock, Connecticut. Mr. Brown was married to Anna D. Robson, at Rio, Knox County, Illinois, November 5, 1895. They have one child, Grace. Mr. Brown is a member of the Congregational Church.

BROWN, JACOB EDWARD; Teacher and farmer; Rio Township, where he was born July 12, 1851; educated in Galesburg. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Brown, of Montgomery County, Indiana. His paternal grandparents were Samuel Brown of Kentucky, and Jane (Beli) Brown of New Jersey; his maternal grandparents were Abraham Miller of Tennessee, and Mary (Little) Miller. Mr. Brown was married to Elizabeth M. Oakes, in Story County, Iowa, March 14, 1877. They have five children: Athol, Talent, Elizabeth, Jennie, and Edna. In politics, Mr. Brown is a democrat. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

CONRAD, CARL; Farmer; Rio Township; born March 15, 1848, in Brengetosta, Sweden.

His parents were Carl John and Anna Louisa (Elstedt) Holt of Sweden; his paternal grandfather was John Lansy; his maternal grandfather was Peter Elstedt. Mr. Conrad married Charlotte Granberg, February 22, 1872, in Woodhull. Nine children have been born to them, Alfred Benjamin, David Amanuel, Gilbert Henry, Amanda Wilhelmina, Emily Augusta, Rosa Eilinda, Christian Lenne, Clara Sophia, and Anna Charlotte. Clara S. died November 28, 1877, and Anna C. died December 14, 1877. Mr. Conrad is a republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

COZIAHR, WILSON; Farmer; Rio Township; born July 9, 1846, Ontario Township, Knox County, Illinois; educated in the common schools. His parents were Ludwick and Christian (Brown) Coziahr; his paternal grandparents were William and Susanna (George) Coziahr, and his maternal grandparents were Joe and Lydia (Harmous) Brown, of North Carolina; his great-grandfathers were Ludwick Coziahr and Abel Brown. Mr. Wilson Coziahr was married to Emma Bowers in Ontario Township, October 2, 1873. There were ten children, five sons and five daughters; one son is deceased. Mr. Ludwick Coziahr came with his wife and three children to Illinois in 1841, and settled in Henderson Township, then removed to Ontario Township, and later to Rio Township, where Mrs. Coziahr died April 15, 1899, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Wilson Coziahr is a Protestant. In politics, he is a democrat, and has served for a time as Road Commissioner.

EDGAR, ARTHUR J.; Farmer; Rio Township; born in Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, March 14, 1866; educated in Rio Township. His parents were James B. Edgar of Sangamon County, Illinois, and Lucinda (Kennedy) Edgar of Knoxville, Illinois. His paternal grandparents, Samuel and Mary (LeFever) Edgar, were natives of Kentucky; his maternal grandparents, Andrew and Mary (Sheldon) Kennedy were born in New York. In religion, he is a Protestant. He is a democrat. Mr. Edgar is a School Director and Collector.

HALL, IRA R.; Farmer; Rio Township; born November 18, 1829, at Java, Wyoming County, New York; educated at the seminary at Arcade, New York. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married to Mrs. Cynthia Ann Lyon, at Rio, Illinois, November 5, 1894. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion for three years, Company A, Seventy-Seventh Illinois Volunteers, being mustered in September 2, 1862. In politics, he is a republican.

MELTON, FRANK A.; Farmer; Rio Township; born April 20, 1875, in Rio, Illinois; educated in Rio, Wataga, and Galesburg. His parents were W. J. Melton, born in Ontario Township, Knox County, and Mary (Knox) Melton, born in Connecticut; his grandfather was George W. Melton. He was married to Alice N. Coziahr, at Rio, October 20, 1897. Mr.

Melton is in religion a Protestant. In politics, he is a democrat.

MAY, SAMUEL WELLS; Farmer and manufacturer; Rio Township; born March 20, 1838, in New York; educated in Knox College. His parents were Harvey Henry and Della Duane (Ray) May of Washington County, New York; his grandparents were Ellis Nathaniel and Mary (Wells) May of New York. Mr. May was married to Elizabeth Hanan, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1870. Mr. May has held the office of Supervisor. He is an independent in politics. In religion, he is a Presbyterian.

MOOR, ANGUS; Farmer; Rio Township; born in Anson, Maine, February 8, 1835. His parents, Eber S. and Lydia T. (Daggett) Moor, were natives of Maine; his paternal grandparents were John and Susan Moor; his maternal grandparents were George and Mary Daggett. Mr. Moor came to Knox County with his parents in 1844, and received his education here. In 1859, he crossed the plains, and for seven years mined in California, Idaho, and Montana, returning in 1866. On the journey he came in a row boat down the Missouri River and from Fort Benson to St. Joseph's. After his father's death, in 1879, Mr. Moor purchased the home farm where he still resides. December 23, 1882, Mr. Moor was married at Galesburg, to Lydia F. Daggett Stevens, who was born in Atkinson, Piscataqua County, Maine, June 17, 1844. Mrs. Moor has, by an earlier marriage, six children: Conrad, Jessie, George, Howard, Harry, and J. Fred. Mr. and Mrs. Moor have one son, Don A. Mr. Moor is a republican.

OLSON, CHARLES W.; Carpenter and farmer; Rio Township; born December 23, 1846, in Molmohus Land, Sweden; educated at Hersef Soken, Sweden; his parents were Ola and Elsie (Anderson) Person of Sweden. Mr. Olson was married March 1, 1884, to Emma Christine Selberg, in Woodhull, Illinois. They have eight children: Emil Gottfred, Hattie Melinda, Carl Harmon, Minnie Alvera, Esther Madena, Hilma Clarence, Hartwick Albin, and Walter William. Mr. Olson is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican.

STAFFORD, SAMUEL; Farmer; Rio Township; born in 1837, in Ireland; his ancestors were from England and Ireland; his paternal grandfather lived to the age of one hundred and nine years. Mr. Stafford was married to Lucinda Melton, in Oneida, Illinois, in 1867. They have one son living, Guy M. Mr. Stafford came to America in 1857, enlisted in the United States Army, and served four years and seven months. In religion, he is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

WEECH, JOHN; Farmer; Rio Township; born August 1, 1856, in Somersetshire, England; educated in Oneida, Illinois. His parents, Joseph and Martha (White) Weech, came from England. He was married to Mary Woolley at Galesburg, January 20, 1883. Their children are: Richard B., Mary Luella deceased,

Inez Ann, John Glenn, and Walter S. Mr. Weech's parents, with their five boys and five girls, came to Knox County in 1858. After living in Walnut Grove Township for eight years, they bought a farm of eighty acres, to which they later added one hundred and twenty more. They were thrifty people. The father died at the age of fifty-eight years; the mother died at the age of sixty-seven. John Weech worked on the home farm till he was twenty-six years old, when he married and settled on a farm in Adams County, Iowa. After living in Iowa for five years, he returned in 1884, to Knox County, and bought his present farm of 260 acres; he also owns 320 acres in Boone County, Nebraska. Mr. Weech is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican, and has been School Director. Mr. Weech is a successful farmer.

WHITE, WILLARD JUSTIN; Rio; Physician; born April 19, 1872, in Wallingford, Vermont. He is the son of Dr. N. White, who was for seventeen years President of Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois. His mother, Inez (Ling), daughter of Lorenzo Ling, was born in Portland, Maine. Both parents are descendants of the Pilgrims. Doctor White first attended the public schools of Galesburg; at twelve years of age he entered the preparatory department of Lombard University, and at the age of nineteen, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1891. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. After graduating, he taught school for two years, then entered the office of Dr. Judd, and in the Fall of 1893, entered Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, where, in 1895, he received Junior first honors in the form of a gold medal; he was also the recipient of two special prizes. In 1896, he located at Rio, Illinois. In religion, Dr. White is a Universalist. He is a republican.

WIKOFF, WINN CONGER; Farmer; Rio Township; born in Oneida, Illinois, June 29, 1875. His father, Fred Z. Wikoff, was a native of Rio Township; his mother, Ida (Conger) Wikoff, was born in Galesburg. His paternal grandparents were John F. Wikoff, a native of New Jersey, and Cornelia (Crane) Wikoff, a native of New York; his maternal grandparents were J. Newton and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Conger. Mr. Wikoff graduated at Brown's Business College, Galesburg. He was married February 22, 1898, to Carrie D. Wetmore, of Ontario. Mr. Wikoff is a republican.

WOOLLEY, DAVID E.; Farmer; Rio Township; born near Ontario October 3, 1854; educated in the common schools. His parents were John R. Woolley of Crawford County, Indiana, and Elizabeth S. (King) Woolley of Kentucky; his grandparents were Richard B. and Nancy (Hughes) Woolley. He was married to Maribah I. Means, October 20, 1878; they have four children: Arthur P., Clarence O., Eva May and Rollo Ray. Mr. Woolley is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.



J W Allen

ONTARIO TOWNSHIP.

By A. D. Metcalf.

Lying in the northern tier of townships in Knox County, Ontario, stretches out, a broad expanse of almost unbroken prairie. There are few streams, and the only hill is Pilot Knob. This rises to a considerable elevation above the surrounding country, and probably received its name from the circumstance that it can be seen for a distance of several miles. A grove of about eighty acres nearly covers it, and is the only growth of natural timber found in the township. Notwithstanding the fact that it lies some two miles to the south of the "Galena Trail," the number of arrow heads found in the vicinity has given rise to the belief that this hill was once a favorite camping ground for the Indians.

The first settler was Alexander Williams, who broke and fenced in twenty acres of land on the northwest quarter of Section 30, in 1833. This property was subsequently purchased by I. M. Wetmore. In 1833, also came George W. Melton, who took up his home on Section 31, living on the same farm for nearly sixty years, and dying there in 1891. Three years after his arrival he married, and his daughter, Elizabeth—now Mrs. Ralph Voris—was the first white child born in the township. Other early settlers were the families of the Wetmores, Cranes, Chapmans, Camps, Hollisters, Savages, Mosher, and Powells most of whom had emigrated from Oneida County, New York.

Rude as were their surroundings, these pioneers did not lose sight of the paramount importance of education for their children, and as early as 1839 the first school house was built. It was known as the "Camp school-house," and was located on the northwest quarter of Section 22. Its first teacher was Sally Ann Belden, of Center Point, and among the earliest pupils and teachers were Loula Burt, James Hammond and Harvey Powell, with the lady who is now Mr. Powell's wife. The building was also utilized for the holding of religious services, Rev. S. G. Wright usually officiating. A Sunday school was also taught here, being first organized in the Spring of 1841 and Ward K. Hammond being its first Superintendent.

Prior to 1840, the people depended upon Knoxville for both the receipt and sending of mail matter. In that year the first postoffice

in Ontario township was opened, with Edward Hollister as postmaster.

Trading facilities in those early days were decidedly poor. Farmers hauled their grain to Peoria by wagon, and frequently drove their live stock to Chicago on the hoof. A general store was opened in the southeast quarter of Section 30 about 1840; and in 1845, I. M. Wetmore opened a store for the sale of dry goods only on the same section, driving to New York the year before and bringing back his stock by teams. The building in which Mr. Wetmore conducted his business is still standing, on the farm of Norman Fay. Another general store was opened about 1853, by Miles and St. John. Its original location was at the point known as Ontario Corners, but in the Autumn of the following year the firm removed to Oneida. Their first store building is now owned by L. B. Shedd.

A noteworthy occurrence in the township's early history was a violent disturbance of the elements, which is still well remembered by many of the older citizens as "the great storm of June 5, 1844." Nearly every house was unroofed, and it is said that on the farm of T. E. P. Wetmore only two fence posts were left standing, while throughout the entire region the loose soil which had been turned over by the plowshare was sent swirling through the air in eddying, blinding clouds. One eyewitness, Ezra Chapman, describes the storm's general appearance as resembling a wheel, about one hundred feet in diameter, rapidly rotating and advancing at the same time.

Township organization was effected April 3, 1853, at a meeting where I. M. Wetmore was Moderator and W. J. Savage, Clerk. Previous to that time Ontario had been associated with Rio as a voting precinct. The first election resulted in the choice of Edward Crane as Supervisor; E. P. Brott, Collector; W. J. Savage, Clerk; John Burt, Assessor; T. E. P. Wetmore, Overseer of the Poor; G. W. Melton, James Hammond and John Powell, Commissioners of Highways; J. W. Crane and E. C. Brott, Constables; Ezra Chapman and S. E. Mosher, Justices of the Peace. The first officer to dispense justice in a minor court had been Royal Hammond. The name "Ontario" was selected in memory of the lake near whose bosom many of the early settlers had had their home in childhood and youth.

The present officers are: G. L. Stevenson, Supervisor; L. W. Ewing, Clerk; L. E. Olson,

Assessor; C. E. Bennett, Collector; G. E. Fredricks, John M. Peterson and C. B. Wetmore, Commissioners of Highways.

It is a fact worth mentioning that the roads of this township, with one exception, are all on the center lines.

Reference has already been made to the anxiety of the settlers to establish schools. They were no less ready to make sacrifices for the advancement of religion. The first church organization to be formed was that of the Presbyterians, in 1840, but this is now extinct. A Congregational Church was founded August 12, 1848, with seventeen members, the first pastor being Rev. D. Todd. A building was erected, and dedicated (November 4) in 1851. The congregation also owns a comfortable parsonage. Rev. Charles Slater is the present pastor. In 1851, a "Union" church edifice was erected, which, three years later, passed into the hands of the Baptists, who still control it. Rev. R. M. Wilbur was the first, and Rev. William H. Dickman is the present, pastor. In 1866, the Christian denomination built a church edifice in Section 2, at a cost of two thousand dollars. This was thirteen years after the organization of the society, by Samuel Croy. A parsonage is situated conveniently to the church, and the minister in charge of the fold is Rev. G. A. Brown. Some detailed reference to the churches in Oneida will be found in the paragraphs devoted to the history of that city.

The township is strongly republican in politics, and in the ante-bellum days was intensely anti-slavery in sentiment. The old "underground railway" ran through it, Galesburg and Cambridge being important stations on the line. In Ontario, Horace Powell, and C. F. Camp may be said to have occupied the positions of conductor and depot-master respectively.

During the War of the Rebellion the people were fervently loyal. One hundred and ninety-six men went to the front from Ontario Township. Several of them achieved distinction, and many never returned. Some of the commissioned officers who rose from lower places were Brevet Brigadier General F. S. Smith, Brigadier General David R. Clendenin, Colonel N. H. Walworth, and Captain O. Powell, while to give a detailed record of individual valor would be well-nigh tantamount to duplicating the roster of enlistment. The women of the township were no less devoted than the men, and Ontario gained an enviable prominence in

the record of hospital supplies sent forward to the defenders of the integrity of the Nation.

The following named citizens of the township have represented the legislative district in the General Assembly: A. S. Curtis, 1878-80; O. P. Cooley, 1884-90; Frank Murdoch, 1892-98.

ONEIDA.

The city lies in the southeastern part of Ontario Township. Charles F. Camp may be said to have been its first resident, and it was he who platted the original village, on September 1, 1854, in connection with B. S. West and S. V. R. Holmes. Before Christmas of that year it had become a railway station, and a hotel was built the same winter. The first house in Oneida, however, was built by Jackson Rogers, and is now owned by Rev. Mr. Swansen. The growth of the early town was very gradual, there being only eight resident families at the end of its first year. These were those of C. F. Camp, J. J. Rodgers, C. W. Robertson, John Kenny, S. Cooley, John Eckley, M. Osgood and E. Child. The promoters of the enterprise, however, were not idle. A monster Fourth-of-July picnic was held in 1855, at which between nine and ten thousand persons were present, and dinner was free to all comers.

The question of incorporation as a village was agitated early, having been discussed at a meeting held on December 3, 1858. It was then resolved to submit it to popular vote on December 24, and the ballot stood forty-seven in favor of and eighteen against incorporation. On January 7 following, trustees were elected as follows: C. F. Camp, H. L. Sage, J. M. Brown, J. M. Henning and W. B. LeBaron, the gentleman last named being subsequently chosen president of the Board by his fellow members.

In 1869 the General Assembly incorporated Oneida as a city, with greatly extended municipal limits. The officers chosen at the first charter election, held April 5, 1869, were: F. G. Jelliff, Mayor; George H. Vorce, City Clerk; J. A. Pratt, Police Magistrate; and G. L. Stephenson, Marshal. The first Board of Aldermen was composed of D. D. Martin, R. Bristol, E. J. Petersen and E. Bennett. One of the beneficent provisions of the charter was the prohibition of the sale of liquor within the city limits, the good effect of which is shown in the character of the residents who have been drawn to the city and in the good order which prevails. The present city officers are: L. M. Nash, Mayor;



James W. Crane



Henry H. Crane

and L. W. Ewing, Clerk. Aldermen: Frank Hosler, Frank Epperson, James McGrath, T. Haon, William Stephenson and Dr. Z. H. McClanahan. A Board of Education is also in office, composed of D. McConchie, President; F. S. Stephenson, Secretary; J. R. Mitchell, D. W. Westland and H. W. Crane.

Oneida was made a postoffice in 1854, with C. F. Camp as postmaster. The first school house was built in 1855, Mary Allen West being the teacher. It was known as the "South" School, and the building was used for all sorts of purposes. In fact, so various were the uses to which it was put that it came to be popularly called "Freedom Hall." On week-day evenings it was always available for political meetings, singing schools or itinerant shows; while on Sundays the members of three different denominations praised God—with more or less regular alternation—beneath its roof. The building was ultimately bought by the Adventists, who used it as a house of worship for several years, until their organization disbanded.

Something has been already said in reference to the church history of the township, but it may be supplemented by a very brief reference to churches in Oneida. On May 4, 1863, a Presbyterian church was organized, under authority of the Presbytery of Schuyler, at the school house in District No. 3. In 1865, it was reorganized at Oneida. The congregation erected a house of worship, which was blown down in 1868 but soon afterwards rebuilt, and a parsonage added. In all, Oneida has had five churches, three of which are still extant. The Lutherans organized a church there in 1863, with Rev. S. G. Abraham as pastor. It had once twenty-five members, but has ceased to exist. The Universalists developed some strength as the town grew, but their house of worship was burned in January, 1867. It was rebuilt, but was later destroyed by a tornado. The same storm lifted the Baptist meeting-house from its foundation, and neither of these structures was ever repaired. A Congregational church was organized on December 22, 1852, by a council consisting of J. Blanchard, who presided; Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, Rev. Jeremiah Parker and others. A church building was erected in 1855 at a cost of about four thousand dollars, and the congregation has since built a parsonage, at an outlay of twenty-five hundred dollars. The first pastor was Rev. H. C. Abernethy, who remained in Oneida for ten

years. Rev. W. S. Pritchard is the present minister.

The Methodists formed a church organization, under the direction of Rev. R. N. Moore, but did not build a church until 1863. The structure then erected cost three thousand, five hundred dollars. Rev. L. P. Crouch was the first, and Rev. Mr. Graves is the present pastor.

The city supports an excellent graded school, which enjoys a well deserved reputation for the character of the work done. The building is of brick, two stories in height, with a basement of stone, and is heated by steam. It was erected in 1870, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. R. V. Field is the Principal, and the corps of assistants is composed of Misses Ella Rowe, Lizzie Talbot and Mary Gavin.

There are two grain elevators, one of which is owned and operated by G. W. Barnett, while the other (known as the Farmers' Elevator) is owned by farmers and conducted by L. B. DeForest, under a lease.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Oneida State Bank and the firm of Anderson and Murdoch. The former was incorporated under the State banking law in 1891, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. Its stockholders number twenty-three. A. D. Metcalf is President; G. K. Pittard, Vice President; and W. D. Patty, Cashier. The old Oneida Exchange Bank was a private institution, and was founded in 1857 by O. Sharp. He soon disposed of his banking business by a sale to W. L. Hubbard. The latter removed to Chicago in 1867, and the bank passed into the hands of J. B. Conyers, who sold it, in 1872, to J. N. Conger. In 1877 it was bought by A. B. Anderson and Frank Murdoch, who have conducted it ever since under their firm name.

The people of Oneida are both enterprising and prosperous. Three times the business part of the city has been laid in ashes, and three times the courage of the citizens has proved equal to the task of restoration. Pleasant, well-cared for homes are numerous, and the inhabitants exhibit great interest in preserving the reputation for beauty which the place enjoys.

The history of journalism in Oneida is of especial interest. The first paper to appear was the Oneida News, which was started, in 1876, by a boy named Arthur W. Ladd, and the issue was "run off" on a three dollar press. In 1882 J. C. Montgomery began publishing the Oneida and Neighborhood News. In 1883

T. B. Phillips bought this paper, and changed its name to the Oneida News. Three years afterward he recovered it to Montgomery, and subsequently it was discontinued. The Oneida Dispatch was founded by O. B. Kail and D. C. Porter in 1880. In 1882 Kail (who had bought Porter's interest in the business) began the publication of the Woodhull Dispatch. In 1886, M. A. Chesly bought out Mr. Kail; and in 1894 he took B. J. Dunlap into partnership, and in 1895 the name again became the Oneida Dispatch. In 1897 Chesly and Dunlap sold out to Burgess and White.

Various societies have lodges, or branches, at Oneida. The Masonic Order established its first lodge on March 26, 1860, and is in a flourishing condition. The lodge owns the fine brick building in which its handsomely furnished hall is situated. The present officers are: F. Murdoch, M.; John Anderson, S. W.; Albert Miller, J. W.; Frank McConchie, S. D.; Thomas Hosler, J. D.; A. J. Miller, Secretary; A. B. Anderson, Treasurer; and R. Mihoy, T.

The I. O. O. F. first appeared on October 15, 1857. The charter was surrendered in 1861, but the lodge was reinstalled June 3, 1874. The present officers are: O. L. Higgins, N. G.; Nels Newlander, V. G.; L. W. Ewing, Secretary; A. B. Anderson, Treasurer.

The order of the Eastern Star also has a flourishing lodge, chartered January 15, 1889, with twelve members. The present membership numbers thirty-five. The first officers were: Miss Kittie Brainard, W. M.; C. G. Graved, W. P.; Mrs. Eliza Hosler, A. M.; F. T. Prouty, Secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. J. B. Colton, W. M.; E. Marche, W. P.; Mrs. E. L. Miller, A. M.; G. L. Stephenson, Treasurer; W. A. Brainard, Secretary.

The Oneida Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America was chartered May 25, 1888, with nine members. This membership has been increased to eighty. The first officers were: A. McConchie, V. C.; G. E. Barnett, W. A.; Henry Clifford, E. B.; S. C. Whitcomb, C. The present officers are: H. W. Crane, V. C.; J. W. Talbot, W. A.; L. E. Olson, E. B.; W. S. Crane, C.

There is also a branch of the Home Forum at Oneida. The charter members numbered twelve, and the present membership is seventeen. The officers are: G. L. Stephenson, President; S. C. Whitcomb, Vice President; F. Whitcomb, Historian; S. C. Whitcomb, Medical Examiner; A. R. St. John, Secretary.

JUDSON WRIGHT ALLEN.

Judson Wright Allen, son of Barber and Mary (Chappel) Allen, was born in Cayuga County, New York, June 14, 1830. Barber Allen was born in Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. J. W. Allen received his education in Galesburg. His first effort at self-support was when, in the early pioneer days, as a teamster he hauled pork from Galesburg to Peoria. He afterwards bought a farm of four hundred acres in Ontario Township, part of which he later disposed of, and bought land near Oneida, to which he gradually added, until he owned a farm of 330 acres of improved land. Mr. Allen was married in Knox County December 4, 1856, to Nancy W. Kiger. Four children have been born to them: William L.; Mrs. Mary Mitchell; Mrs. Jessie E. Kourthour; and Mrs. R. Rose Brainard, who died at the age of twenty-one. Mr. Allen is a well informed and broad-minded man. Among his many interests, aside from his duties as a progressive and up-to-date farmer, may be mentioned the subject of education, to the advancement of which he has given much time and attention. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of which he was a trustee for twelve years. In politics, he is a republican, and was Supervisor for four years, 1882 to 1886, during which period the present handsome court house at Galesburg was erected. He has been Alderman of Oneida for twelve years, which is but one of the many evidences he has received of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HENRY WETMORE CRANE.

Henry Wetmore Crane, son of James W. and Cornelia L. (Wetmore) Crane, was born in Ontario Township, Knox County, Illinois, July 7, 1859. The family is of English descent, their history in this country dating back to early times in New England. The parents of James W. Crane were born in Connecticut, and settled, immediately after their marriage, in Oneida County, New York. James W. was the fourth child and second son in a family of six children. The family came to Ontario Township in June, 1837, and settled on an unbroken prairie, where they made a farm, and where the father of James W. died in 1848, and the mother in 1854. The parents of Cornelia L. Wetmore lived and died in New York State, where her father was a successful merchant. She came to Knox County about two years before her marriage.

Henry W. Crane was the oldest son, and was educated in the Oneida High School, and in Knox College, Galesburg. He was married in Henry County, Illinois, September 25, 1882, to Carrie Wood Stickney; they have three children: Zina S., Mary Ann and James Henry. Mrs. Crane's parents were Henry and Mary (Wood) Stickney, old residents of Henry County, now deceased. Mrs. Crane was born in Henry County, and received her education in Knox College, Galesburg.

Mr. Crane was one of the organizers of the Oneida State Bank, and has ever since been



Joseph Fisher



G. E. Friedrichs

on its Board of Directors and also a member of the Finance Committee; he is also a farmer, or, more especially, a manager of farms, as he rents his own farm and that of his wife, and resides in Oneida, of which place he has been a prominent citizen since 1888. He keeps his land in a high state of cultivation by rotation of crops, having always at least one-third of the area in pasture, or meadow, and taking a share of the crop instead of a money rent, has proved for him an element of success.

In politics, Mr. Crane is independent. He has been a member of the Board of Education, an Alderman and Mayor, to which office he was elected in 1895, and which, by re-election, he has held to the present time. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Ontario, and is a thoroughgoing, progressive, public spirited citizen.

JAMES WILSON CRANE.

James Wilson Crane, son of Zina and Harriet (Hall) Crane, was born in Marcy, Oneida County, April 20, 1829. His parents were born in Durham, Connecticut, and died in Knox County, the father aged sixty-three and the mother fifty-eight years. His paternal grandparents were Frederick and Anna (Babcock) Crane, and on his mother's side, Luther and Harriet Hall, all of whom were born in Connecticut.

Zina Crane, before coming West with his family in June, 1837, purchased three hundred and twenty acres of unbroken prairie land in Knox County, to which he added one hundred and sixty acres of timber land. In coming to Knox County he followed the example of Rev. George W. Gale, of Oneida County, and one of the founders of Galesburg. He assisted in the organization of Ontario Township, and was interested in educational matters, and with Charles F. Camp, now deceased, built the first school house near Ontario Corners. In politics he was a whig.

James W. Crane came with his father to Knox County and became a farmer and stock-raiser. He attended the common schools for a short time, but received the principal part of his education by his own efforts. He was married in Ontario Township, May 29, 1854, to Cornelia L. Wetmore, daughter of Jesse and Louise (Holmes) Wetmore. She was born in Oneida County, New York, September 5, 1833. They have three children, Henry W., now living in Oneida; Frank, a resident of Cummings, Traill County, North Dakota; and Carl S., now living at the old homestead.

In early times Mr. Crane drove his stock to Galena, thirty or forty days being required to make the trip. He at one time added one hundred and fifty turkeys to his drove of hogs which were killed and sold to the miners. It is said that Mr. Crane is the oldest resident of Ontario Township; he is certainly one of the best known and most influential farmers in Knox County. He has a farm of two hundred and forty acres of choice land, a fine residence, and convenient farm buildings. He has been

very successful in his business, and formerly had large land interests in North Dakota, which he sold to his son Frank, who resides in that State.

In politics, Mr. Crane is independent. He is an attendant of the Unitarian Church. He has traveled extensively in the United States, is broad and liberal in his views, and is greatly respected and honored wherever he is known.

JOSEPH FISHER.

Joseph Fisher, son of David and Jane (Morris) Fisher, was born May 27, 1831, in Somersetshire, England. His parents were of English birth, and came to Summit County, Ohio, when Joseph was three years old. In 1838 the family removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and in 1841 they settled in Clover Township, Henry County, where the father ran a saw mill. After the death of his father, and his burial in Andover Cemetery, which occurred in January, 1844, Joseph and his mother came to Knox County, settling first in Sparta Township, but later purchased a farm of eighty acres in Ontario Township, where the mother died, aged seventy-four years.

Joseph Fisher was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Illinois. He was married October 20, 1852, to Emily, daughter of Woodford Fisher, of Kentucky, who was an old settler of Knox County. She died November 15, 1888, aged fifty-four years, leaving an adopted daughter, Nellie.

Mr. Fisher was again married, October 30, 1890, in Knox County, to Elizabeth, daughter of Vile and Jane (Kember) Pittard, who came from England to Chicago in 1854, and in 1855 removed to Knox County, where they died in Ontario Township.

Mr. Fisher and his wife own eighty and one hundred and sixty acres of land, respectively, in tracts adjoining each other, making a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres. He has been a farmer all his life. He is a republican and has held several local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher attend the Ontario Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Fisher is a member.

GUSTAV ERIC FREDERICKS.

Gustav Eric Fredericks, son of Charles and Inga Charlotte Fredericks, was born October 23, 1852, in the Province of Ostergotland, Sweden. His parents were both born in Sweden, his father in Ostergotland. He came with his parents to this country, reaching Knox County, Illinois, July 17, 1857. They lived two years in Galesburg, and then moved to Soperville, Henderson Township, where they resided on a timber farm from 1859 to 1867, when they removed to Log City, remaining there until 1870, then they removed to Ontario Township, where they bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres for \$13,000. In 1878 the parents removed to Altona, Walnut Grove Township. Gustav E. bought the farm on Section 11, adjoining the old homestead, in 1896, where he now resides. The father was a very successful farmer, and owned five hundred and twenty

acres of land. He lives in Altona, aged eighty-two years, respected and honored by all who know him. His wife died January 11, 1892, aged seventy-four years.

Gustav E. Fredericks was married in Ontario Township, February 26, 1876, to Ida Matilda Walgreen, daughter of Nels P. and Johanna Walgreen, who were prominent among the farmers of that vicinity. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks were: Mrs. Clara A. Swanson, Mollie C. O., Fanny C., Jennie, Emma R., Minnie, Henrietta, Hilda C., Clarence N.; Herbert A. and Carl E., both deceased.

Mr. Fredericks has been one of the most progressive farmers in the county. He bought the first self-binder, and the first traction engine in Ontario Township. He is considered one of the best threshers of grain in that part of the country, having been engaged in the business since he was fourteen years of age. He has threshed the grain on some farms in his neighborhood for twenty-seven years, and has made a careful study of all kinds of farm implements and machinery.

Politically, Mr. Fredericks is a republican, and has been Road Commissioner twelve years. In religious belief he is a Lutheran, and has been a trustee of the Lutheran Church at Altona.

JAMES HAMMOND.

James Hammond was born July 7, 1824, in Medina County, Ohio. His father, Theodore Hammond, was born near Hartford, Connecticut, and his mother, Rebecca (Farnham) Hammond, was also a native of Connecticut; her grandfather was John Farnham, of the same State; she died November 4, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hammond moved to Summit County, Ohio, in 1810, and Mr. Hammond removed to Illinois in 1844. The grandparents of Mr. James Hammond were Jason Hammond, of Bolton, Connecticut, and Rachel (Hale) Hammond, of Glastonburg, Connecticut.

Mr. James Hammond was reared on a farm, and was educated in a log school house at Hammond Corners, Bath, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he came to Knox County, Illinois, in the company of Royal Hammond, a cousin of his father. He located in Ontario Township, and herded sheep. In 1850, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land of Knox College, in Section 33, Ontario Township, and converted the tract into a model farm on which he has spent most of his time for the last half century. He was married in Ontario Township, October 7, 1847, to Susan Porter Powell, daughter of John and Maria (Wilson) Powell. Mrs. Hammond was born near Utica, New York, and in 1836 came to Knox County with her uncle, Charles F. Camp, a prominent and enterprising citizen. She died March 16, 1897, aged seventy-five years. She was an estimable woman, a member of the Congregational Church, in Ontario Township, which she helped to establish; she was charitable, a good neighbor, and a loving, faithful wife and mother. The children

born to Mr. and Mrs. Hammond were: Park Henry, deceased; Charles Camp, deceased; Edwin Powell, deceased; Ella M.; Fannie C.; and Ira E. Fannie C. graduated from Knox College in June, 1881.

Mr. Hammond has been a hard worker, frequently doing two days' work in one, and he soon became an influential citizen. In 1867 he built a most substantial dwelling of brick, with double walls, selecting the wood for the inside, oak, ash and curled walnut, from timber cut on his own farm. Much of the furniture was made to order, and the whole establishment is the pride of the county as well as of the township. He has never speculated, but has been uniformly successful in his operations, and he attributes his good fortune to frugality and hard work. He raised fine stock, and had one of the first herds of Galloway cattle in the county. He has been a prominent figure among the farmers of Knox County for many years. He was Supervisor several years and has held different school offices. In politics he is a republican, and in his church relations a Congregationalist.

Mr. Hammond has traveled extensively in the United States, and spent two and a half years in Tehama County, California, where he owns a fruit farm.

HUGH M. MITCHELL.

Hugh M. Mitchell was a native of Ohio, and was born in Harrison County, May 25, 1820. His father was John Mitchell, who lived in his early years in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was a man of strong intellect and was educated in the common schools of his native State. At an early date, he went to Ohio, and married Margaret McGee, a native of Jefferson City, Ohio. Both parents were of Irish descent, and after marriage settled in Harrison County, when it was almost an unbroken wilderness. Here they lived long and industrious lives, and at last, transformed the wild land on which they had settled into a fine farm. They raised a family of eleven children. Mr. Mitchell was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Hugh M. Mitchell partook of some of the marked characteristics of his father. He was endowed with a good intellect and a sound judgment. He was educated in the common schools, showing the same perseverance there as was exhibited in the business affairs of his after life. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married and settled on a forty-acre tract of broken, hilly land. By his industry and economy, he prospered, and saved a sufficient amount of means to purchase a large farm, on which he moved in 1847. To his farming, he added, in 1853, the business of keeping a tavern for the accommodation of travelers, which proved to be very lucrative. Here a small village sprang up, and after the Post-office was established, he was appointed Postmaster, holding the office for twelve years.

Mr. Mitchell was not pleased with this double-headed business of keeping an inn and



L. M. Mitchell



James Hammond

farming. He had a great fondness for the farm. So he resolved to engage wholly in that occupation. He sold out and came to Knox County in the Fall of 1864. He bought a farm in Sparta Township, where he lived until 1871, when he removed to Ontario Township. Here he purchased a farm of about three hundred acres, making his landed possessions in the two townships of Sparta and Ontario about six hundred acres. At the same time he owned a nice residence in Oneida. Thus from small beginnings, he became one of the wealthiest farmers in Knox County.

Mr. Mitchell was no ordinary man. Endowed with a good intellect and trained in the habits of industry and economy, he soon rose to a condition of affluence. His business judgment was unerring and his attention to duty never flagged. The path of rectitude he saw before him, and from it, he never turned aside. He was just and generous, and lived a life that becomes a man. His religious faith was Presbyterian. Both he and his wife were members of that church. Politically, he was a Jeffersonian democrat. He firmly believed in the principles of that party.

Mr. Mitchell was married March 19, 1844, to Nancy Nash. Her parents were farmers in Pennsylvania, and when she was but a child, removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where they lived and died. They had a family of seven children, consisting of two sons and five daughters. The wife of Hugh M. Mitchell, was a most estimable woman and was born August 9, 1820.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, were born six children, five sons and one daughter. Three sons and the daughter are deceased. John R. is a resident of Oneida, Illinois, and owns a farm in Ontario Township; Samuel P. resides on a farm north of Oneida; Hugh Parks was a farmer in Gage County, Nebraska, for a number of years, but later was in the employ of the Iowa Central Railroad Company; and J. Calvin was the founder and editor of the Keithburg Times. The greatest legacy that Mr. Mitchell left his children was a good education. They attended either Knox or Monmouth college. He died November 2, 1898.

JOHN RAYMOND MITCHELL.

John Raymond Mitchell, son of Hugh M. and Nancy A. (Nash) Mitchell, was born August 13, 1847, in Harrison County, Ohio. The Mitchell family were emigrants from the North of Ireland, and of Scotch descent. Hugh M. Mitchell was born in Harrison County, May 26, 1820, and was married, March 14, 1844, to Nancy A. Nash, born in the same county, and daughter of William and Hannah (Drummond) Nash, of Pennsylvania. He came to Knox County in the Fall of 1864, and located in Sparta Township, a mile and a half east of Wataga. He resided there from 1864 to 1871, and then moved to Section 23, Ontario Township, where he had a large farm. He afterward went to Oneida, where his death occurred November 2, 1898. The paternal grandparents

of John R. Mitchell were John and Margaret (McKie) Mitchell, both born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and settled in Harrison County, Ohio, when the country was a wilderness.

The education of John R. Mitchell was begun in the common schools of Ohio, and completed in Wataga, Illinois, to which State he came with his father in the year 1864. He was brought up a practical farmer, and owns a very fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Ontario Township. He was married in Oneida March 23, 1876, to Anna Jennett Muir, daughter of Thomas and Martha J. Finley (Heagy) Muir. They have four children, Vida May, Maurice Finley, Anna Myrtle and Nannie Grace. Mr. Muir was born in Creighton, Scotland, December 12, 1826, and emigrated to Knox County, Illinois, in 1839 with his mother and stepfather, Samuel McCornack. The family settled first near Knoxville, where they had a saw mill. Mr. Muir was a clerk in the store of John Johnston, a well known merchant of Knoxville. He was married October 24, 1853, lived in Nebraska City, Nebraska, a year, and returned to Oneida, where, after an active and useful life, he died, aged fifty-eight years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at the age of twenty-five; a Sunday school superintendent, and leader of the choir many years. His children by his first marriage were Anna Jennett and Thomas F. By a second marriage, to Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson, there were two children, Sarah Louisa and Mary Ella.

In politics, Mr. Mitchell has been a republican since 1869, casting his first vote for General Grant, and is a firm believer in republican principles. For many years he has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and has, for a number of years, taken especial interest in educational matters in Oneida. At present Mr. Mitchell rents his farm and quietly enjoys the results of his previous labor.

WILLIAM J. MOSHER.

William J. Mosher, son of S. Emerson and Mary (Crane) Mosher, was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, August 9, 1841. His paternal great-grandparents were John Mosher, born in New London, Connecticut, and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Mosher, born in Groton, Massachusetts, and on his mother's side, Henry and Jerusha (Parmalee) Crane, born in Durham, Connecticut. His grandparents were Josiah Mosher, born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, and Rebecca (Doolittle) Mosher, born in New London, Connecticut, and on the mother's side, Henry and Octavia (Hungerford) Crane, the former born in Durham, Connecticut, the latter in Litchfield, New York. His parents, S. Emerson and Mary (Crane) Mosher, were born in Oneida County, New York. They were married in Paris, Oneida County, where they resided till 1851. He was a carpenter, and was also interested in a saw mill and grist mill. He was a school teacher twenty years, a captain in the militia, and was always known as

"Captain S. E. Mosher." He was a man greatly respected for his integrity. His father, Josiah, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served in his brother John Mosher's company. Captain S. E. Mosher removed to Illinois, the family arriving in Galesburg, May 6, 1851, where many of the pioneers were known to them. They soon settled in Ontario Township, locating on Section 32, and brought under cultivation the farm now owned by William J. Mosher. S. E. Mosher was Justice of the Peace many years, holding that office to the close of his life. He died in Galesburg, February 23, 1867, aged fifty-nine years. His wife died March 10, 1857, aged forty-two years.

Mr. William J. Mosher was educated at Knox College and at the Business College of Galesburg, and of the latter institution he was the first graduate. He was married in Ontario Township, November 26, 1868, to Sarah E. Wetmore, daughter of Theodore P. Wetmore. Three children have been born to them: Grace Eveline, Cornelia Alice and George Emerson. Grace E. graduated from Knox Conservatory in 1898.

Mr. Mosher is a republican, and has been School Trustee twenty-one years. He is owner and manager of the factory of the Ontario Cheese Company, located on his farm, which was established by Samuel Chapman, who sold out to the present company.

WILLIAM J. PITTARD.

William J. Pittard, son of Job and Mary (Thomas) Pittard, was born in Ontario Township, March 14, 1850. His parents were born in Summerton, England, and came to the United States in 1847, arriving at Chicago, May 22. After having lived two years in Chicago they settled on a farm in Knox County, Illinois, where they became prosperous farmers. They made additions to the eighty acres of land first purchased, until they owned three hundred and twenty acres of farm land, and several town lots in Oneida. They moved to Oneida, and, after residing there about two years, went to the home of their son, William J., where they both died, aged seventy-two and seventy-one years, respectively. Politically, Mr. Job Pittard was a republican. He was a Congregationalist, and a deacon in the church of which he was a worthy member. He became paralyzed, and was for several years attended by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary A. Pittard, who nursed him most faithfully through all his suffering. Her own parents also died at her home, and were ministered to by her with loving care.

Mr. William J. Pittard was educated in the common schools of Knox County. He was married in Knox County, March 29, 1879, to Mary A. Green, daughter of Daniel and Amy (Dewitt) Green. Mr. Green was a native of the State of New York. Mrs. Pittard was born in Henry County, Illinois, March 4, 1854. They had three children: Josie A. (who married Charles Brown), Frank C. and Edith Leona.

Mr. Pittard was a man of unimpeachable

honor, and highly respected by all. In religion, he was a Presbyterian. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics, he was a republican. He died January 2, 1893.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Pittard, with the assistance of her son, has managed the farm consisting of about one hundred and ten acres; she owns another farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Ontario Township.

ALVAH REYNOLDS.

Alvah Reynolds was born in Bedford, New York, May 22, 1830. His father, Enoch Reynolds, was born in Lewisboro, New York, in 1794, and removed to Somers in 1811. He was married in 1819 and in 1827 removed to Bedford, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. His paternal grandfather, James Reynolds, was a soldier in the Revolution, and drew a pension. After the war he was a farmer in New York State, and died at Crossriver (now known as Lewisboro), New York. Maria Reynolds, the mother of Alvah, was born near the east line of Westchester County, New York, and died in Bedford, New York, aged forty-five years. Her father, Nathaniel Reynolds, was a soldier in the Revolution, and drew a pension. He was a prisoner on Long Island. He died at Crossriver (now Lewisboro), New York.

Mr. Alvah Reynolds was brought up on a farm, but was apprenticed to a carpenter at the age of sixteen, and followed the trade thirteen years. He was married in Henry County, Illinois, May 10, 1859, to Susannah Hayden, daughter of Jonathan and Hulda (Reeves) Hayden, pioneers of Henry County, where they settled in 1853. Mr. Hayden now lives at Blairstown, Iowa, and is ninety-one years of age. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are: Mrs. Orlena F. Tracy, Mrs. Ida A. Crandall, Arthur A., Charley C., Anna A. and Jennie May.

In politics, Mr. Reynolds is a republican, and in religion a Christian. He has been a school director thirty-six years. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ontario Township, Knox County, which is now in a high state of cultivation. He has been very successful and added to his farm from time to time until he owned seven hundred and twenty acres of land in Ontario Township, and in 1893 gave each of his six children an eighty-acre farm, and has a good farm left for himself. His farm was excellent for stock raising, and Mr. Reynolds is considered one of the most successful stock raisers in the county; his success may doubtless be attributed to industry and strict economy. He is progressive, and has a wide influence in the church and in the community.

ALLEN, WILFORD L.: Farmer; Ontario Township; born October 31, 1857; educated in Oneida, Knox County. He was married to Gertrude L. Finley, in Ontario Township, February 20, 1890. Mrs. Wilford Allen is a daughter of J. Alexander Finley, a representative citizen of Ontario Township. Mr. Allen has been a farmer all his life. In religion, he is a Congregationalist. He is a republican.



John R. Mitchell



W. J. Mosher

ANDERSON, ANDREW BORLAND; Banker; Ontario Township; born September 10, 1832, in Scotland, where he was educated. His parents were James and Mary (Borland) Anderson, of Ayrshire, Scotland. His grandparents were James Anderson, born near Glasgow, Scotland, and Andrew Borland, of Ayrshire, Scotland. He was married to Mary A. McQuile at Oneida, Illinois, December 21, 1860. They have three children: William H.; John H.; and Mary E., who is the wife of Dr. A. F. Stewart. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Anderson came to America and located at Paris, Ontario, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing. In 1852, he came to Victoria, Knox County, Illinois, and in 1857, to Oneida, where he opened a shop. In 1864, he bought a half interest in a hardware store which he managed for five years. In 1874, he began private banking, and in 1877, formed a partnership, and operated under the firm name of Anderson and Murdoch, of the Oneida Exchange Bank. Mr. Anderson became a member of the Masonic fraternity in Oneida in 1861, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Oneida Lodge. He has held many offices in these orders. In politics, Mr. Anderson is independent.

ANDERSON, REUBEN BALLOU; Oneida, Ontario Township; Harnessmaker; born April 20, 1838, near Dayton, Ohio. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side, his great-grandfather and great-grandmother being Scotch and Irish respectively. His grandfather was born in South Carolina and was married to Mary Penny, a native of the same State. His father, John P. Anderson, was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, and was married to Anna Markham, who was born in Tennessee, and was a daughter of Beverly Markham, who was born in England, and of Elizabeth (Ward) Markham, of Hanover County, Virginia. Elizabeth Markham was a first cousin of Henry Clay and was his first teacher. Mr. John P. Anderson came to Galesburg, Illinois, October 30, 1848, with his family. After a residence here of ten years he moved to Lowell, Des Moines County, Iowa, where he died in February, 1861, at the age of fifty-six. His wife died in Galesburg in August, 1852. Mr. Reuben B. Anderson was educated in Knox County and married Marietta Grosscup, August 17, 1862. Jonathan Blanchard, formerly President of Knox College, and now President of Wheaton College, performing the ceremony. Eight children were born to them: Frank F.; Alice F.; Charles L.; Ira R.; Anna R.; Kate C., deceased; Carl; and Mary E. Ira R. Anderson is now on the United States cruiser Prairie. Until the age of twenty, Mr. Anderson was engaged in farming. He then learned the harnessmaker's trade at Oquawka, and practiced it for a short time at Quincy and Burlington as a government employe. Returning to Galesburg, he engaged in business until August 11, 1862, when he joined Company D, One Hundred and Second Volunteer Infantry. He served until the end of the war, participating in the battles of Resaca, New Hope

Church, Peach Tree Creek, and was in the siege and battle of Atlanta, at Aversboro and at Bentonville. He marched with Sherman to the sea and through the Carolinas, and took part in the grand review at Washington. After two years of business life in Galesburg, he went to Oneida, where he engaged in his trade until May 16, 1898, when he went to Rock Island to work in the harness department of the United States arsenal, where he is now employed. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is independent.

BROWN, CHARLES M. C.; Farmer; Ontario Township; born September 3, 1874, in Oneida, Illinois; educated in Knox County. His parents were Benjamin F. Brown, of Albany, New York, and Jennie (McCornack) Brown, of Scotland. Mr. Brown was married to Josie Pittard, in Knox County, December 25, 1895. They have two children, Eva and Benjamin.

BURT, J. CALVIN; Oneida, Ontario Township; Farmer; born February 7, 1827, in Medina County, Ohio, where he was educated. Mr. Burt's parents were John and Lucinda (Hammond) Burt, the former born in Taunton, Massachusetts, the latter in Vermont. Mr. Burt was Township Treasurer and Commissioner for twenty years. In religion, he is a Congregationalist. He is a prohibitionist.

CLEARWATER, ABRAHAM S.; Farmer; Ontario Township; born May 3, 1818, in Montgomery County, New York; educated in New York State. His father, Jacob Clearwater, born in New York, was of German descent, while his mother, Esther (Shealy), also born in New York, was of Scotch descent. April 13, 1856, Abraham S. Clearwater was married to Margaret Jane McGregor in Ontario Township. Two children were born to them, Clark A.; and Carrie L., wife of Charles Moore. Margaret Jane McGregor was born in Matilda, Canada; she was the daughter of John and Jane (Wood) McGregor, who were natives of Canada; they were of Scotch descent. Abraham S. Clearwater came to Knox County in the Fall of 1843, and bought eighty acres of land in Section 30, which he converted into one of the best farms in the township. Later he added one hundred and three acres in Section 29, besides timber land in Rio. A farmer all his life, he's only official work was in some local offices. His word was as good as his note. He was a man of sterling traits of character, a good husband and father, of quiet disposition, and ever willing to aid a neighbor. He united with the Baptist Church in 1837. In politics, he was a republican. He died April 29, 1898.

COX, LEVI J.; Farmer; Ontario Township, where he was born on Section 21, January 1, 1849; educated in Knox County. His parents, James R. and Emma (Pittard) Cox, were born in Somerton, Somersetshire, England, where they were married. They came to the United States in 1848, with his grandfather, Joseph Cox, who was also born at Somerton, but died in Kansas at the age of ninety-eight. The latter's wife, Sarah Davis, as well as Emma Pit-

tard and her father, were natives of Somerset. James R. Cox was born in 1815, and died May 13, 1897, at the home of Levi J. Levi J. Cox was reared on a farm, and at twenty-five years of age he had only three hundred dollars. He bought forty acres of land on Section 16 for two thousand dollars, upon which he made a small payment. By industry and economy he soon paid for his farm, and now owns four hundred and fifty-nine acres of land, one hundred and twenty acres of which he inherited from his father. September 3, 1873, he was married to Elizabeth West, in Galesburg. They have two children, Arthur B. and Stewart J. Mrs. Cox's father was Samuel West, a farmer of Green County, Pennsylvania. He moved to Morgan County, Ohio, and died there when seventy-eight years old. His wife, Catherine Anderson, was of Scotch descent. She died in Ohio, and her daughter came to Illinois with her brother, Isaac P. West, and lived in Woodhull, Henry County, until her marriage. Samuel West's father, John, was kidnapped in Glasgow, Scotland, before the Revolution, and brought to the colonies, where he was sold to a Quaker near New York. He enlisted in the Colonial Army, hoping to come across the sea captain who had sold him. He settled in Green County, Pennsylvania, where he died. Levi J. Cox is an A. F. and A. M., Oneida Lodge, No. 337. In politics, he is independent.

EDWARDS, MRS. A. E.; Farmer; Ontario Township; born December 10, 1852, in Stark County, Illinois; educated in Knox County. Her parents were George W. and Philena (Green) Rome. Mrs. Edwards was married to Samuel Edwards in Cambridge, Henry County, Illinois, December 9, 1868. They have ten children: John Franklin, George Nelson, Minnie M., Arthur H., Myrtle A., Ernest C., Bertha P., Samuel O., Amy M., Archie T. Mrs. Edwards is a republican.

FAY, OSCAR LOCKE; Farmer; Ontario Township; where he was born October 25, 1855; educated in Oneida, Illinois. His parents were Norman Fay, of Vermont, and Susan (Chapman) Fay, of New York. He was married to Nellie B. Main in Ontario Township, March 18, 1891. He was brought up on the Fay homestead, and became a practical farmer and stockman and now has a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres. His father, Norman Fay, was born September 22, 1821, at Saxton's River, Vermont; his parents were John Fay, of Massachusetts, and Phoebe (Locke) Fay, of Rockingham, Vermont; his grandfather was Ebenezer Locke, of New Hampshire. Mr. Norman Fay was married to Susan Chapman, in Knox County, December 25, 1853. Two children were born to them, Oscar Locke, and Sarah J. Norman Fay came to Knox County in 1850, and in 1854, bought and sold a farm, and in 1855, bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ontario Township where Oscar L. now lives; in April, 1891, he moved to Oneida. His wife was a daughter of Ezra and Sarah (Lanphere) Chapman, of

Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York. When eight years old she came with her parents to Knox County. Mr. O. L. Fay is a republican, and in April, 1899, was elected to the office of Supervisor; he is a member of A. F. and A. M. Oneida Lodge, and is a charter member at Oneida.

FINLEY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER; Farmer; Ontario Township; born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 26, 1839. His father, Joseph Finley, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1807, and after the death of his wife, came with his family, in 1843, to Illinois, where he settled on Section 21, Ontario Township, where he farmed until his death in 1865, at the age of fifty-eight. His mother, Jane, died in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1841. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Finley, was of Scotch descent, and was born in Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandfather, John Ferris, was born in West Virginia. Mr. Finley was educated in Illinois. April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Illinois Cavalry, furnishing his own horse and equipments. At the battle of Lexington, Missouri, after a gallant fight, he and his regiment were captured and paroled, September 20, 1861. When the regiment reorganized in December, he joined it and served until his honorable discharge in July, 1862. After his return to Knox County he resumed grain and stock farming, and is to-day one of the foremost farmers of Ontario Township. He was married to Mary E. Cox in Knox County, November 5, 1868. They had five children: Gertrude Louisa, wife of W. L. Allen; Georgia Elizabeth; Joseph Orton; Clyde Alexander and Lucy Beatrice, who are students in Knox College, the former being a well known athlete. The parents of Mrs. Finley, Joseph Levi and Elizabeth (Coggins) Cox, were an old and honored English family who came to America in 1853, bringing with them their daughter, Mary, who was born in Sommersetshire, February 18, 1846. They settled in Ontario Township, Knox County, where the mother died, leaving three daughters, Mrs. Finley, Lucy A., and Sarah G. Cox. Mr. Finley is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a republican.

FLEMING, MRS. EMILY A.; Oneida, Ontario Township; born in Licking County, Ohio, October 18, 1815; educated in Ohio. She was married to James M. Fleming in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 10, 1836. Their three children are: Susan Mary, born December 30, 1847, who afterwards married T. J. Barnes; Emily A., born January 18, 1850, married to Fulton N. Scott, and died September 1, 1876; and Clay, who died September 15, 1853. Ira J., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Scott, is in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Fleming's parents, William Wells and Susan (Bigelow), were from Connecticut, and were married March 23, 1814. Mr. Wells died May 8, 1823, aged thirty-six years. His wife died in Ohio when over eighty years old. Mrs. Fleming went to live with Rev. Solomon S. Miles and his wife, Ann Eliza (Gillmore), who was a minister of the



William Pittard

Presbyterian but changed to the Congregational Church. They came to Knox County and settled on a farm near Gilson, where they died, and their son Rufus inherited the farm. Mrs. Fleming was about twelve years old when she went to live with them in Newark, Ohio. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Fleming settled upon her father's farm of six hundred and eighty acres, which they afterwards sold. They then moved to Knox County, Illinois, where they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ontario Township. They moved to Oneida in 1856. Mr. Fleming died in 1867. Mr. Fleming was a republican; he was a great temperance man, and a well informed, intelligent citizen. Mrs. Fleming is charitable and kind-hearted and enjoys the good-will and respect of all who know her.

HANNAM, WILLIAM; Farmer; Ontario Township; born in England, April 18, 1854; educated in Sparta Township, Knox County. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Thorn) Hannam; his paternal grandparents, John and Rhoda (Vile) Hannam; and his maternal grandparents, William and Ann (Brown) Thorn, were natives of England. Mr. Hannam was married to Lillie Fooks, in Sparta Township, February 25, 1886. Their children are: George Walter, Alta Vera, and Mark Paul. In politics, he is a republican.

HOLM, JOHN; Farmer; Ontario Township; born July 18, 1850, in Smoland, Sweden; educated in the district schools. His parents were Nils P., and Anna L. (Larson) Holm, of Sweden; the father lives with his son John, the mother died in Sweden; his grandfathers were Magnuson Nelson and Lars Johnson. His first wife was Aleda Olson. Their children were: Selan K. M., wife of Frank Seastrand; J. Otto; Ellen O.; Frank Edwin; Frederick L.; Minnie V.; and Leda. His second marriage was in Galesburg, February 7, 1893, to Helen Ericson. They have one child, Lester G. Mr. Holm landed at Quebec, and came to Galesburg in 1868. He worked for farmers for five years, and then rented land until 1884. He bought the Wheeler farm of eighty acres, which he sold in 1887, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Section 22, where he now lives. He owns another farm of eighty-three acres on Section 16. Mr. Holm is a republican. He has been a School Director.

HOLT, MARTIN S.; Farmer; Ontario Township; born September 7, 1836, at Lykens, Crawford County, Ohio, where he was educated. His parents were Sidney Holt, of Madison, Oneida County, New York, and Ruth (Andrews) Holt, of Pennsylvania. He was married to Martha Pittard in Ontario Township, Illinois, December 28, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have five children: Albert Allen, Mary E., George H., Sidney V., and Frank W. Mr. Holt belongs to the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a republican.

MACKINTOSH, GEORGE DONALD; Farmer; Ontario Township; born February 27, 1831, in Edinburgh, Scotland; educated in Edinburgh.

His father, James Mackintosh, and his grandparents, Donald and Elspeth (Forbes) Mackintosh, came from Scotland. In religious faith, Mr. Mackintosh was a Swedenborgian. He was a republican.

MELTON, MISS ELVIRA LEE; Oneida, Ontario Township; daughter of George W. Melton; educated in the common schools. She was reared on the homestead in Knox County and moved to Oneida in 1892. Since January, 1894, she has taken the place of mother to a nephew and three nieces named Melton: Albert R., Bessie A., Catharine N., and Grace A. George W. Melton was born September 5, 1811, and was a son of David and Catherine (Phrimmer) Melton, who settled in Henderson Township in May, 1834. He was married March 26, 1836, to Mary Ann Riley, the daughter of William and Ellen (Jewel) Riley. In 1837, he settled on Section 31, Ontario Township, where he died in 1891, aged eighty years. His wife died in Oneida at the age of seventy-nine. Ten of their eleven children reached maturity: Elizabeth; Henry; William; Lucinda; Elvira; Catherine, deceased; Medora; Ella; Loraine; Lillian; and George. Mr. Melton is remembered as a generous and kind man. He was a prosperous farmer, and reputed to be worth \$100,000. In politics he was a staunch republican. Mr. and Mrs. Melton were members of the Congregational Church. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1886. Mrs. Melton was an excellent manager, and to her Mr. Melton attributed much of his success in life.

METCALF, ALBERT DWIGHT; Banker and hardware merchant; born in Orange Township, Illinois, October 20, 1852. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Bruce) Metcalf, of Vermont and New York respectively. The ancestry of the family is English, the first Metcalf settlers coming to America before the Revolutionary War. His grandfather Samuel was born in New York and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He settled in Orange Township, and died at the age of seventy, his wife living to be eighty-one years old. He was a Congregationalist, and a deacon in the church for many years. Albert D. Metcalf was educated in the common schools, and at Knox College, from which he graduated in 1875. At that time he owned an interest in the lumber and grain business at Oneida, which was operated under the firm name of Jones and Metcalf. He afterwards sold out and engaged in the lumber business with his brother until 1890. They then went into the hardware business with A. W. Jones, whose interest they afterwards purchased. The firm of Metcalf Brothers have greatly enlarged their stock, and carry farm implements, harness and buggies. In 1891, Mr. Metcalf became President of the Oneida State Bank. He was married May 4, 1876, to Eva J. Muzzy, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John and Saloma (Chittenden) Muzzy, of Massachusetts. Mr. Muzzy died during the Civil War. In politics, Mr. Metcalf is a prohibitionist. He is a Deacon

in the Congregationalist Church, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-three years.

MITCHELL, SAMUEL P.; Farmer and Real Estate Dealer; Ontario Township; born March 30, 1855, in Cassville, Ohio; educated in the common schools and Monmouth Academy. His father was born May 26, 1820, and was married March 19, 1844; he died November 2, 1898. His mother, Nancy Ann (Nash) Mitchell, was born August 9, 1820. She is now living in Oneida. Mr. Mitchell was married September 2, 1880, to Mary E. Allen. Their children are: Newton Wright; William Arthur, deceased; Frederick, deceased; Lula Mabel; and Irma Ann. Mr. Mitchell came to Sparta Township when ten years of age. He became a practical and successful farmer. In 1884, he went to Columbus, Kansas, where for three years he was an extensive dealer in farm lands. He also spent a winter at Pasadena, California, and for a year engaged in the milling business at Columbus, Kansas. He returned to Oneida, Knox County, and located on a farm of eighty acres. He is now managing his father's estate. Mr. Mitchell is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and is also Sunday School Superintendent. In politics, he is a republican. He has served as School Director of his township.

MURDOCH, FRANK; Banker; Ontario Township; born September 2, 1842, in Ayrshire, Scotland; educated in Ohio and Illinois. His parents, Thomas D. and Janet (Snithers) Murdoch, and his maternal grandparents, James and Mary (Watson) Struthers, came from Scotland, as did his paternal grandparents, Francis and Janet (Nimo) Murdoch. His parents came to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1852, and to Knox County, Illinois, in 1857. They bought land in Sparta Township, and died in Oneida, aged eighty-two and seventy-two years, respectively. Mr. Murdoch was married to Alta, daughter of Alvah and Jerusha (Stevens) Wheeler. His second marriage was with Mary Ellis in Oneida, June, 1877. Their children are: Myrtle, Alta, Maud, and a nephew, William B. Hurst, whom Mr. Murdoch has adopted. Mr. Murdoch came to this country with his parents, and was a farmer until 1873, when he became Cashier of the Oneida Exchange Bank. In 1876, he became sole owner of the bank, and formed the now existing partnership with A. B. Anderson. Mr. Murdoch is a Mason and a member of the Oneida Lodge, No. 337, and of the Galesburg Commandery, No. 8. K. T. He served three years as Eminent Commander, is a member of Oriental Consistory and the Mystic Shrine, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Murdoch is a republican, and was elected to the Legislature in the years 1892-94-96; during these three terms he served on many important committees. Mr. Murdoch was for four years a member of the Knox County Central Committee, and for two years was its Chairman; he served eight years in the National Guard; was Brigade Commissary of Subsistence with rank

of Captain on the staff of J. N. Reece, of Springfield. Mr. Murdoch is a Presbyterian.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE LOWRY; Ontario Township; Merchant; born October 20, 1838, in Kirkcudbright, Scotland. His father, George Stephenson, was born in North, and his mother, Isabella (McMillan), in South Scotland. They were Presbyterians, and died in this country. October 26, 1865, Mr. Stephenson was married in Copley Township to Grace L. Stewart, of Glasgow, Scotland. They have five children: Frank S., Milton J., Grace D., Jessie I., and George Harry. In 1850, Mr. Stephenson came with his parents in a sailing vessel to the United States, the voyage lasting five weeks. They landed at New Orleans, and an additional two weeks were required to reach St. Louis by steamboat. After a month they came up the Illinois River to Peoria, and from there by team to Knox County. They settled on a farm in Copley Township, and soon owned eighty acres of improved land. Here the parents died, and Mr. Stephenson grew to manhood and acquired his education in the public schools. In 1863 he became a merchant in Oneida, selling first, groceries, and then men's furnishing goods. In 1872, he started a dry goods store which is his present occupation. Mr. Stephenson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican. The reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Thaddeus of Warsaw" made him an abolitionist, and he was an ardent supporter of Lincoln, rendering valuable service to the cause. In Oneida, he has been Constable, Collector, City Marshall, Alderman and Mayor. In his township he has been School Director, President of the Board of Education, Supervisor for eighteen years, and for thirteen years chairman of the County Board. Mr. Stephenson has been an auctioneer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. (ancient), and has been a Mason since 1862. In Galesburg he joined Chapter No. 48, now of Oneida; also Galesburg Commandery No. 8. He is also a member of Medina Temple, Chicago. In 1898, Mr. Stephenson received unanimous nomination for State Representative, but refused to run because the Senate had refused to reapportion the State.

VAN AUKEN, HARRISON; Farmer; Ontario Township; born in Albany County, New York, October 12, 1836. His parents were Aaron and Catherine (Ostrander) Van Auker. They had six children: Hannah, Martha, Calvin, John, Harrison and Fletcher. Aaron was born in Albany County, New York, as was also his wife, Catherine; they came to Knox County, November 10, 1858; he died September 1, 1890, aged eighty-six, and his wife, January 14, 1892, aged eighty-four. Aaron's father, John, was born in 1777. Catherine's parents were John and Catherine. The family's ancestors came from Holland.

Harrison Van Auker married Sarah E. Ray in Knox County, April 7, 1895. Mrs. Van Auker's parents, Robert and Anna M. (Stake), were born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania.



Alvah Reynolds

where they were farmers. Mr. Van Auken was educated in Monroe County, New York; he is a successful farmer, and owns three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. He is a democrat in politics.

WETMORE, CHARLES BRIDGE; Farmer; Ontario Township; born on the Wetmore homestead in Ontario Township, September 23, 1844; educated in Knox County. His parents, Theodore P. and Eveline C. (Morse) Wetmore, were natives of New York State; the former from Yorkville, Oneida County; the latter from Herkimer County. His maternal grandparents were Horace Morse, a native of Massachusetts and a soldier in the War of 1812, and Thirza (Underhill), born in the State of New York. His maternal great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His paternal grandfather, Ezra Wetmore, was born in Connecticut, while his wife, Susan (Palmer), was a native of Rhode Island. Susan Palmer's father was Pones Palmer, a Revolutionary soldier from Hopkins, Rhode Island. The paternal great-grandfather, Captain Amos Wetmore, was a soldier in the Revolution; his wife was Rachel Parsons. Mr. C. B. Wetmore's father died August 16, 1876; his mother, May 29, 1892, aged respectively sixty-six and seventy-eight years. Mr. Wetmore was reared on the homestead which he bought from the heirs; the farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of land and nineteen acres of timber. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was wounded at the second battle of Port Donelson, February 3, 1863. He was discharged from the hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, in April, 1863. He has never fully recovered, and draws a pension. He was Postmaster at Oneida for two years. January 22, 1868, he was married, in Knoxville, to Thirza M. Moore. There are three children: Eveline M., Theodore L. and George E. Eveline M. married Birney W. Adams; Theodore L. and George E. are at home. Mrs. Wetmore is a daughter of Lyman K. Moore, a pioneer of Rio Township, and granddaughter of Holland Moore, a soldier of the Revolution. In politics, Mr. Wetmore is a republican. He has been Road Commissioner and Township Collector. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., Oneida Lodge, No. 337.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

By J. F. Hubbell.

This is one of the most desirably situated townships in the county, its surface being chiefly rolling prairie. It is well watered, by Walnut Creek and several tributary branches; its soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and fine farms, with substantial buildings, are to be seen everywhere within its limits. It is in what is called the "Military Tract," a section of the State selected as bounty land for soldiers, because of its fine soil and undulating surface.

affording an abundance of water courses and excellent natural drainage.

The township derived its name from extensive groves of walnut timber growing near its center. Another, Turkey Hill Grove, lies on the northwest quarter of Section 26; and these two include all its timber lands, with the exception of a small tract in its southern end.

There is one village in Walnut Grove, which has borne various names its final appellation being fixed as Altona, when the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was built through the place.

The first white men who undertook to make settlements here were Messrs. Jones and De Hart, who built a cabin on Section 21, but became alarmed at the hostility of the Indians, and left at the time of the Black Hawk War. The ruins of their cabin were still standing in 1838. In 1836, came John Thompson, the first permanent settler, who moved here from Pennsylvania, with his wife Catherine, and located on Section 16; though a Mr. Smith, a Mormon, built the first frame house, on what was originally called the Snow, and afterwards known as the Wisegarver farm. Mr. Thompson also planted the first crop—a field of sod corn—in 1837, fencing it in with the first rails split in the township.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Copps, two of the first settlers, had been soldiers in the War of 1812; and the father of Mr. Allen, one of the pioneers of the township, had served in the Revolutionary War. After Mr. John Thompson, Levi Stevens was the next to arrive, and Abraham Piatt the third.

Mr. Amos Ward soon followed (in 1838), and was, in 1839, elected the first Justice of the Peace. Township organization was effected in April, 1853.

As has been already said, Elder M. Smith, of the Mormon Church, built the first frame house, in 1840, on Section 15, and in 1842 several hundred of his co-religionists had located here. They designed building a temple, on Section 5, but, before carrying out their plans, left for Hancock County, on the advice of Joseph Smith. As they had entered and possessed themselves of nearly all the timber land, and designed building up a community of their own faith, the other settlers were not sorry to see them depart. Since then, settlement has been rapid, and there is nowhere to be found a more flourishing and intelligent community than that now living in Walnut Grove.

The first boy born in the township was John Thompson, Jr.; the first girl was Helen Ward, now Mrs. A. P. Stephens. The first couple married were Austin Frederick and Elizabeth Finney. The first death was that of Mrs. Hinsdale, a sister of Amos Ward, who died in August, 1838, at the residence of Abram Piatt, on Section 15, where she was also buried.

In 1844, John W. Clarke was appointed the first postmaster. He was succeeded by S. Ellis, in 1845, and he by Amos Ward, in 1846.

The first school house was built on the southwest quarter of Section 16, in 1840, and Miss Robey Tabor, a Quakeress from Massachusetts, was the first teacher. She married afterward, moved to Henry, and died in 1896. Another early teacher was E. L. Gross, afterwards a distinguished attorney of Springfield, and editor of the Illinois Statutes.

Elder Samuel Shaw organized the first church (after that of the Mormons). It was known as the First Baptist Church, and had eight members, with a place of worship on Walnut Creek. There are now eleven schools, one of which is graded, with two hundred and eighty-four pupils out of four hundred and fifty persons under twenty-one years of age. The eleven school buildings have cost nearly ten thousand dollars.

The first township officers, elected April 5, 1853, were Amos Ward, Supervisor; A. F. Ward, Clerk; H. L. Sage, Assessor; James Livingston, Collector; H. L. Collinson, Daniel Allen and C. Copps, Highway Commissioners; Reuben Cochran, Overseer of the Poor; Amos Ward and David Livingston, Justices of the Peace.

The population of Walnut Grove was, in 1860, eleven hundred and twenty; in 1870, nineteen hundred and sixty; in 1880, seventeen hundred and eighty-one; in 1890, thirteen hundred and fifty.

Altona, the only village in the township, is situated on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, about eight miles from Galesburg. Around it lies as rich a farming country as is to be found in Illinois; and the village itself is the center of a considerable trade, being one of the most prosperous in the county. While the Central Military Tract Railway (now called the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) was being built, in 1853, many laborers employed on the road came and camped in the edge of the wood, near the railroad line. To supply their

wants Cyrus Willard and J. S. Chambers built a store, eighteen by thirty-six feet in size, near the center of Section 16, on the northeast quarter of that section, on land then owned by Daniel Allen. This was the first building erected in Altona, and was the pride of the community, as it was the only store between Galesburg and Kewanee. The second store, built the same year, was owned by Samuel Whiting. Altona was, for several years thereafter, a good business point, there being no other villages sufficiently near to compete with it in trade. In 1854, Nils P. Peterson, of Moline, built a flouring mill, with a distillery in connection with it; the latter, being in opposition to the popular sentiment, was discontinued after one year. The mill, however, continued in successful operation for ten years, and was the only mill or factory ever constructed in the village. In 1855 an elevator was built. In 1854, Needham Rogers built the "Walnut Grove House," which is still run as a hotel. The second hostelry, the "Altona House," was constructed and opened by Mrs. McKee, a year or two after.

Altona was laid out and platted in 1854, by John Piatt, for the heirs of John Thompson. The same year, E. B. Main and Daniel Allen, on whose land the first building of the village was erected, laid out an addition, just northeast of the first location. The place was then called LaPier. After the railroad was completed, however, at the instance of the railroad officials, the name was changed to Altona. The name of the postoffice, however, being Walnut Grove, a confusion resulted, and an attempt was made, in 1863, to change it; and the name of Reno was chosen, in honor of the famous general of that name. But about that time three desperadoes by the name of Reno, who had made the patronymic decidedly unsavory, were lynched in Indiana; so that the citizens rejected it, and united on the name of Altona for village, station and postoffice.

The village was incorporated, by special charter, in 1856, and under the general law in 1862, and again in 1874.

Altona has always been noted for the excellence of its schools. There has been a good graded school there since 1858. The local sentiment of the place and surrounding country has always been strongly in favor of temperance. During the intense excitement attending the agitation of the slavery question, the opposition to the extension of a system of



J. Dahlberg.

human bondage was so pronounced, that the place was reputed a "hot bed of abolitionists," a term considered much more opprobrious in those days than now. It has been always noted for intelligence and education, and, being the center of a prosperous farming community, has shared in the prosperity of the rich agricultural locality in which it is situated.

The population of the village was, in 1870, nine hundred and two; in 1880, eight hundred and sixteen; and in 1890, six hundred and fifty-four.

Altona has five churches, a bank, a newspaper and several societies.

Of the churches, the first to be organized was that of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, in August, 1853. It had a membership of thirteen, and was under the pastoral charge of Rev. James Quimby. In 1857, a church edifice was erected, and later a parsonage. The two are valued at five thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. A. M. Barlow, who also has charge of the Nekoma Church, in Henry County. Their joint membership is ninety. The Congregational Church was founded February 21, 1857, with nine members, under the charge of Rev. A. Root. A building costing four thousand dollars was dedicated November 9, 1866. The present membership is forty-nine, but the congregation has no pastor, and worships with the Presbyterians. George A. Ward is Clerk. Revs. I. N. Candee, D. D., T. S. Vaill and J. T. Bliss organized the Presbyterian Church (Old School), on April 25, 1857, there being twenty-one members. Rev. J. T. Bliss was the first pastor, and Rev. J. Rugh is at present in charge. The formation of the Lutheran Church took place in 1859. In 1869, the congregation erected a building costing four thousand dollars, and later a parsonage. The first pastor was Rev. Philip Direll. The denomination has steadily grown in numbers, there being at present three hundred and twenty-five communicants and one hundred and thirty-five in the Sunday school. Rev. J. G. Dahlberg is the pastor. A Swedish Baptist Mission was opened in 1876 by Rev. J. W. Stromberg, but no church was built, and the flock is at present without a pastor.

The first bank in the village was an outgrowth of the general mercantile business of A. P. Johnson and Company, which was started in 1854. They cashed checks to accommodate their customers, and from this practice the bank gradually grew into existence. Until

1890, when Mr. Johnson left the place, his was the only bank in Altona. Then the Bank of Altona, incorporated under the State Banking Law, was organized, with A. M. Craig as President; C. S. Clarke, Vice President; George Craig, Cashier; and J. M. Nickle, Assistant Cashier. In January, 1896, J. M. McKie was elected to the position made vacant by George Craig's death, and O. E. Peterson was made Assistant Cashier. It has a capital of \$50,000, a surplus of \$27,000, deposits of about \$80,000 and loans amounting to some \$15,000.

Among the societies is the Altona Forum, which meets at Peterson's Hall, and has twenty-three members. As its first officers, it elected Dr. W. B. Gray, President and Medical Examiner; Mrs. C. C. Geiler, Secretary; L. K. Byers, Treasurer. Its present officers are: B. W. Crandall, President; C. McGrew, Secretary; L. K. Byers, Treasurer; Dr. W. B. Gray, Medical Examiner. There are also lodges of the Odd Fellows and of the Order of the Rebekahs. A Masonic Lodge was organized October 1, 1860, which now owns its own Masonic Hall, on Main street, and has a roster of fifty-four members. The first officers were Hiram Hall, W. M.; A. P. Stephens, S. W.; G. D. Slanker, J. W.; J. N. Brush, Secretary; J. S. Chambers, Treasurer; B. H. Scott, S. D.; George McKown, J. D.; O. S. Lawrence, T. Those holding office at present are: R. C. Sellon, W. M.; D. U. McMasters, S. W.; J. W. Mount, J. W.; W. M. Stockdale, Secretary; G. O. Snyder, Treasurer; E. S. Keyes, S. D.; C. W. Main, J. D.; Thomas Craver, T. A chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star—organized in 1892—has forty-six members, and meets in Masonic Hall. The first officers were: Mrs. C. C. Givler, W. M.; W. H. Givler, W. P. At present the list includes Mrs. A. A. Culbertson, W. M.; C. W. Main, W. P.; Mrs. L. K. Byers, Secretary. The Modern Woodmen also have a camp here.

Altona can boast of a fine public library, which is highly prized and in constant use by its intelligent citizens and by the dwellers in the country around. With its educational advantages, its fine location and its superior railroad facilities, it is one of the pleasantest residence villages in the county, as it is one of the most prosperous business towns.

REV. JOHN G. DAHLBERG.

Rev. John G. Dahlberg, Altona, Walnut Grove Township, Knox County, Illinois, was born in Hvetlanda, Sweden, March 28, 1862, and came to the United States in 1880. During the

years 1880-1882 he worked on farms in Montgomery and Page Counties, Iowa. In 1882 he entered Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois, and graduated in the classical course in 1889. In the Fall of 1889 he entered the theological school of the same institution and graduated in 1891.

Mr. Dahlberg was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church at Chicago Lake, Minnesota, June 21, 1891, having previously been called as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Altona, Illinois. Besides the pastorship of this important church, he is a member of the Board of Directors of Augustana College and Theological Seminary, and Secretary of the Board, and is also Secretary of the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Board of Home Missions of said Synod and was afterwards made Treasurer of this Board.

Mr. Dahlberg has remained with his first charge, although he has had numerous flattering calls elsewhere. In 1889 he was twice called to the principalship of Immanuel Academy, Minnesota. In 1893 he received a call to the chair of Swedish Language and Literature in Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois. The Lutheran Church of Princeton, the Lutheran Church of New Windsor, Illinois, and Zion Lutheran Church of Rock Island have all extended calls to him to become their pastor. These invitations he has felt constrained to decline. In the Spring of 1899 he had a call to the Lutheran Church of Bertrand, Nebraska, which he declined, but later did accept a second call to the Zion Lutheran Church of Rock Island, Illinois.

Before Mr. Dahlberg was set apart to his sacred calling by ordination, he had served as pastoral supply in various places. He had also taught school and had been an instructor in Augustana College.

His first wife was Emily C. Envall, of Galesburg, whom he married in November, 1891. She died November 8, 1892, leaving a son, Carl Johan Emil, now living in Galesburg.

During the year 1896 Mr. Dahlberg visited England, Germany, Holland, Denmark and Sweden. June 22, 1898, he married Miss Josephine Nelson, of Altona.

JOHN MILLER McKIE.

John Miller McKie was born in Copley Township, Knox County, Illinois, June 4, 1844. He is of Scottish descent, and the son of William and Margaret (Miller) McKie, who came from Scotland about the year 1840, and settled in Copley. His parents were an industrious and frugal people, and brought up their children with correct habits and right ideas of economy.

His father was a farmer, and it was on the farm that the son had his first experience in earning a living. His early educational advantages were somewhat limited; but by close application in the common schools, by reading books and the general literature of the day, he acquired a thorough practical education.

His first occupation on leaving school was

teaching. He pursued this but a short time, when he engaged in farming until the year 1876. He then became a dry goods merchant at Altona, Illinois, and continued in that business for two years. He then took the position as bookkeeper for a large grocery firm, which place he held for eight years. For the next two years, he became a member of a firm dealing in groceries and hardware, which ended on account of a fire which swept through the town, January 2, 1888.

During all these years, Mr. McKie was diligent in business, and success seemed to crown his efforts. He possessed the power to turn even misfortune to his advantage. In 1889, he aided in organizing the Bank of Altona, and was elected its first Assistant Cashier. Afterwards, he was elected Cashier, which position he still holds. For four years, from December, 1894, to December, 1898, he held the office of County Treasurer of Knox County, being elected on the republican ticket. He has also held at Altona several other minor offices,—such as School Treasurer, School Director, Village Clerk, and Tax Collector.

Into whatever position Mr. McKie has been called by the confidence and suffrages of his fellow citizens, he has filled it most acceptably and with high commendations. The office has been honored by his official connection. As a citizen, he has shown himself worthy of the friendship of others and worthy of public trust. In all his public and private relations, he is honest, faithful, and true, and is a good exemplar for others to follow. He is kind in his intercourse with others, benevolent in disposition, and wears in his countenance and demeanor the marks of a Christian gentleman.

In religious faith, Mr. McKie is a Presbyterian. He belongs to the republican party and is a constant and ardent supporter of republican principles.

Mr. McKie was united in marriage, February 22, 1872, to Jeannette Gordon McDowell. Her parents came from Scotland and were early settlers in Knox County.

Mr. and Mrs. McKie were the parents of two children: Margaret, born January 30, 1873, died March 7, 1880; and Mary, born October 9, 1880, died September 15, 1882.

GEORGE W. SAWYER.

George W. Sawyer was a farmer in Walnut Grove Township, Section 9. He was a notary public and insurance and real estate agent in the town of Altona, and he so conducted his business as to gain the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

He was born in Fergusonville, Delaware County, New York, August 5, 1828, and received his education in the common schools. His ancestry on the paternal side was English, and his mother was of German descent. His parents, Henry and Margaret (Multer) Sawyer, were natives of the State of New York. Mrs. Sawyer's father, Mr. Multer, was a native of Germany. Henry Sawyer's life was spent in Fergusonville, but his wife, after her husband's



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decease, came to Illinois and died at the home of her son, George W., October 26, 1885, at the age of eighty.

It was in 1856 that Mr. Sawyer came West and settled at Galesburg, Illinois. He had learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and this trade he followed in Galesburg for one year, when he removed to Minneapolis, where he spent another year. After spending some months in Wisconsin, he returned to Galesburg and took up teaching, which he had followed in his native state, where his first pay as a teacher was only ten dollars per month. For nearly two years, beginning with 1859, he was identified with the nursery business, after which he resumed his trade for a short time.

December 9, 1859, in Quincy, Illinois, Mr. Sawyer was married to Sarah Cleveland, a native of Schoharie County, New York; they had five children: Lucinda, deceased; Mrs. Ida S. McMaster, deceased; Charles C. of Altona; Lillian, deceased; and Henry J. of Galesburg. Mrs. Sawyer's parents, Asa and Cynthia (Childs) Cleveland, although natives of Schoharie County, New York, were of English descent.

After a visit in the East, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer settled in Walnut Grove Township on 160 acres of land near Foreman Creek, which they sold after a few years and went to Quincy, Illinois. Later they returned to Altona, where Mr. Sawyer conducted a very successful lumber business, and finally secured the farm of 260 acres North of Altona, which subsequently sold for \$100 per acre.

Mr. Sawyer died April 2, 1890. He was a Mason. In politics, he was a republican, and held many township offices.

ANDERSON, ANDERS J.; Merchant; Altona, Walnut Grove Township; born in Sweden, March 27, 1843; educated in the common schools. He came to America in 1852, and to Altona in 1857. Mr. Anderson was clerk in the stores at Altona till 1875, when he opened a grocery store, which he has since conducted, excepting four years between 1884-88. The firm is now Udyke and Company. Mr. Anderson was a republican, but of late years he has voted with the prohibitionists; he is active in town affairs; has been Village Trustee, and a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Congregational church. He was married to Margaret Olson, in Altona, December 25, 1868.

ANDREWS, JOHN W.; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born October 3, 1845, in Ayrshire, Scotland; educated in the common schools. He was married to Elizabeth Scott, in Altona, December 25, 1877. He came to Walnut Grove Township in 1855. Mr. Andrews is a stock buyer and farmer. He takes an active part in town affairs, and was elected Supervisor in 1878, holding the office eight years. He also served on the School Board for fifteen years, and is a member of the Library Board. For twenty years Mr. Andrews has been a member and Trustee of the Presbyterian Church.

BOLAND, JOHN; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Sweden; came to Knox

County in 1857, and worked by the month until 1860. He was married to Anna Olson in 1860; their children are: Anna, Ida, Emma, Alfred and William. Mr. Boland rented a farm in Ontario Township for ten years, and in 1871, bought eighty acres of land in Walnut Grove Township; he afterwards purchased the farm on which he now lives. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Boland is one of the prominent citizens of the township.

BYERS, LEVI KNOX; Lawyer; Altona; born February 12, 1845, at Milton, Ohio; educated at Knox College, Galesburg. His parents were James and Sarah (Knox) Byers, of Ohio; his grandparents were Samuel Byers, of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth (Dean) Byers, of Vermont; his great-grandfather was Samuel Byers, of England; his maternal grandparents were Levi Knox, of Delaware, and Elizabeth (Camp) Knox, of Vermont; his maternal great-grandfather was Thomas Knox, of Scotland. Levi Knox Byers was married May 25, 1876, at East Brady, Pennsylvania, to Jennie Foster. Their children are: Herbert F., Lord R., Cardace T. Mr. Byers came to Woodhull, Illinois, in 1861, and taught school when eighteen years of age. He attended Knox College from 1865 to 1869, and in 1869, entered the Law School at Ann Arbor, Michigan, being admitted to the Bar of that State in 1872. In 1888, he was admitted to the Bar of the United States Court. He was City Attorney at Altona for twenty years; President of the Town Board; member of the School Board for six years, and Justice of the Peace for eight years. He was a member of the County committee for twenty years; nominated twice for County Treasurer, and in 1892, was elected State Senator for the Twenty-fourth District on the democratic ticket. Mr. Byers is a democrat, and has always taken an interest in municipal and county affairs.

CHALLMAN, GEORGE E.; Retired Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born December 22, 1825, in Voxna, Norland, Sweden, where he was educated, and taught the catechism of the Swedish Established Church. His parents were natives of the Province of Halsingland, and, being persecuted because of their religious belief, left Sweden, in 1846, and settled in Henry County, Illinois. They were the first emigrants of the "Bishop Hill Colony," a socialistic, theocratic community, with which they lived for two years. In 1848-49 they lived with the "Puritans" in Galesburg. March 14, 1850, they started for California by way of Salt Lake City, where they heard Brigham Young preach; they were in the desert July 4, and west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the gold region, July 14. Mr. Challman left San Francisco July 21, 1851, on the steamer Oregon, returning east by way of Central America, and the West Indies, reaching Galesburg in the Fall of 1851. He was married to Anna Lind in Knoxville, April 21, 1854. She came to America from Sweden in connection with the "Johnson party." Her mother died soon after their arrival, and her father returned to Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Challman

have had four children: Amanda, born January 21, 1855, died October 16, 1868; Rose A., wife of G. Waite Robbins, born May 18, 1857, died October 25, 1894; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Justus A. Larson, living in Victoria Township, and Hester Matilda, living with her parents. Mr. Challman is a republican, and has been several times delegate to the Republican Convention of Knox County. He has held the following offices: School Director for twenty-seven years; Commissioner of Highways; School Trustee; and member of the Public Library Board for Walnut Grove Township. Mr. Challman is a prominent and influential man.

CUMMINGS, LEONARD B.; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born June 28, 1823, in Knox County, Maine. He is the son of Suel and Sophia Cummings, and grandson of Richard Cummings, who was of Scotch descent. He was educated in the common schools; came to Knox County, Illinois, in 1853. He was married in Copley Township, July 16, 1854, to Celinda, daughter of A. W. and M. A. Bulkeley. To them were born eleven children, four of whom are now living: Lenora C., wife of O. C. Housel, Galesburg Illinois; John A., Walnut Grove Township; Aurelia C., wife of Theodore Cochen, Jr., Brooklyn, New York; and Grace C., wife of F. S. Stephenson, Oneida, Illinois.

DAYTON, BENJAMIN; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Harpersfield, Delaware County, New York, March 13, 1834; educated in the common schools. He is a member of the Library Board, and has been Assessor. He came to Victoria, Knox County, in 1854, and was clerk in a store till 1859. He then began farming, and in 1863, bought a farm in Walnut Grove Township, where he now resides, and upon which he built a fine brick residence in 1864. Mr. Dayton is a republican, and has always taken an active part in town affairs. In religion, he is a Protestant.

GIBSON, PETER; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Sweden, June 21, 1829, where he was educated. He came to America in 1854, and to Galesburg, Knox County, in 1855, where he worked by the month for several years. He was married in 1857, to Anna Eng, in Ontario. They had three children: Oscar, Mary, and Emma. Mr. Gibson's second marriage was with Mrs. Carrie Buckley. For five years he rented a farm in Ontario Township, after which he bought a farm of eighty acres in Rio Township, which he sold after four years and bought a farm near Altona. In religion, Mr. Gibson is a Baptist, and was clerk of the church for twenty years. He is a republican in politics, and for eight years has been a member of the Town Board, and for many years a member of the School Board. He is a leading farmer in his township and interested in all matters pertaining thereto.

HANSON, CHARLES; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Sweden, October 4, 1838, and there educated. He was married to Ellen Benson, in Galesburg, March 21, 1868. Their children are: Barnard E.; Huldah A.;

and Henry A., who died in infancy. Mr. Hanson came to Galesburg in 1864, and farmed for several years in Warren County. In 1872, he moved to Oneida, Knox County, and lived upon Dr. H. S. Hurd's farm for fifteen years. In 1892, he settled on a farm in Walnut Grove Township, where he has since been a prominent man in the locality.

HUBBELL, J. F.; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born June 17, 1830, in Morrow County, Ohio; educated in Knox County. His father, Manessa, and his mother, Phelina (Buck) Hubbell, were born in Seneca County, New York. Mr. Hubbell was twice married. His first marriage was with Mary Moxsey at Knoxville, March 16, 1854. His second wife, Mary Kessey of Macomb, to whom he was married June 13, 1880. Mr. Hubbell was a member of the Methodist church. In politics, he was a republican, and served for a time as Supervisor. Mr. Hubbell died June 29th, 1898.

LARSON, PETER; Retired Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Sweden, August 10, 1829, where he was educated. He was married to Hannah Hawkinson, October 13, 1855, at Knoxville, Illinois. There were four children: John, Joshua, Hannah, and Anna. Mr. Larson came to Knoxville in 1852, and in 1865, bought a farm on the north line of Walnut Grove Township, where he farmed till 1892, when he retired, and moved to Altona. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

MAINE, ELIAS B.; Farmer; Altona, Walnut Grove Township; born in Otsego County, New York, May 4, 1815. He was the son of Joseph and Jane (Blanchard) Maine, and the grandson of Peter Maine, who was of Scotch descent. When a boy, he learned the wagonmaker's trade, which he followed for twenty years after his arrival in Knox County. He came West in 1853 and bought land in Walnut Grove Township; he afterwards laid out fourteen acres in village lots, the business center of Altona. In 1835, Mr. Maine was married to Mary A. Huntington, of Burlington, New York. There were six children: David E., Rev. Delos S., Mrs. Ella Stockdale, Mrs. Emma Wisegarver, Joseph T., and Charles. Mrs. Mary Maine died in 1887, and in the following year, Mr. Maine married her sister, Mrs. Lavinia Butler, who is the mother of three children by her former marriage. Mr. Maine is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican and a prohibitionist, and holds local offices.

McGAAN, HUGH; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in January, 1858, in Walnut Grove Township. He is a son of William McGaan, who came from Scotland to Knox County in 1857. He was a very successful farmer, and had three sons: William, James and Hugh. Hugh was married in November, 1885, to Lottie Arnold, of Galesburg; their children are: Agnes, Sarah, Susie, Grace and William. Mr. Hugh McGaan settled on a part of the homestead, and is a leading farmer in the township.

McGAAN, JAMES; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Scotland March 22, 1849;



A. M. Sawyer

educated in the seminary in Scotland and in the Altona High School. He is the son of William McGaan, of Scotland, who came to Altona in 1857, and settled in Walnut Grove Township in 1859. James McGaan lives on the old homestead. He was married in Walnut Grove, January 1, 1874, to Susan Collinson, a daughter of S. L. Collinson. Their children are: Harry, Henry and Simon. Mr. McGaan is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican, and has always taken keen interest in town affairs. He is one of the leading farmers in Walnut Grove Township.

McMASTER, CHAUNCEY J.; Merchant; Altona, Walnut Grove Township; born May 19, 1861, in Walnut Grove Township. He is a son of John McMaster. He was educated in the common schools and Galesburg Business College. He was married in Walnut Grove Township, in 1889, to Ida M., daughter of S. S. Stuke, who died August 13, 1890. His second marriage was September 1, 1892, to Ida E., daughter of G. W. Sawyer. In 1887, Mr. McMaster, with J. M. McKie as partner, bought the grocery business of J. T. Main at Altona, Illinois. In 1889, the building and stock was burned, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. McMaster erected another building upon the same site, where he has conducted a grocery and hardware business. In 1897, he was appointed Postmaster. He has been Township Treasurer; has held other minor offices, and takes an active part in Township affairs. He is a member of the Masonic Order. In politics, he is a republican.

McMASTER, THOMAS; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born April 13, 1843, in Ayrshire, Scotland. He is a son of John and Ann McMaster. He was educated in the common schools. March 19, 1878, he was married to Sarah E. Hank, in Galesburg. There are three children: Ida, George and William. Mrs. McMaster is a daughter of Joseph Hank, of Victoria Township. Mr. McMaster settled in Copley Township in 1852, and began farming in company with his brothers. He had but little property in early life, but he is now one of the wealthiest farmers in Walnut Grove Township. He is a republican.

MULTER, JOSIAH; Broker; Walnut Grove Township; born in Worcester, Otsego County, New York, April 22, 1824; educated in the common schools. He was married at Harpersfield, Delaware County, New York, February 17, 1869, to Anna M. Titus; they had one adopted daughter, Lucile. Mr. Multer was for many years a prominent citizen of Altona, and for eight years was Police Magistrate. He was a republican. Mr. Multer was a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He died December 16, 1897.

NELSON, FRANK; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Galesburg, Illinois, September 17, 1865; educated in the common schools. He is a son of Swan Nelson, a farmer who came from Sweden to Galesburg in October, 1851, and settled in Walnut Grove Township in 1867. He had four sons: Henry, living in Oneida; Frank; Fannie; and Alfred, who is

living on the old homestead. Frank Nelson began farming in 1890 on Section 1 in Walnut Grove Township. He was married in Walnut Grove January 14, 1891, to Johanna Matilda, a daughter of Carl A. Jacobson. Their children are: Oliver Phillis, born May 24, 1893; Clarence Reynolds, born June 16, 1895; and Evan Frank Eldred, born September 20, 1898. Mr. Nelson attends the Lutheran Church, and was Superintendent of Fort Sumpter Sunday School for a year and a half. In politics, he is a republican.

NELSON, SWAN; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Sweden May 13, 1828. He came to Galesburg in 1851. He married Bengta Carlson May 26, 1855. Ten children were born to them: Henry; Frank; Tannie C.; Alfred; Hannah, who married P. P. Nelson; Mary; Josephine (wife of Rev. John Dahlberg); Olivia; Amanda; and Emma (Mrs. Frank Gustafson), who died in 1892. In 1857, Mr. Nelson located in Henderson Township; and in 1868, removed to Walnut Grove Township, where he died April 10, 1896. Since his death the farm has been managed by his sons, Tannie C. and Alfred. Mr. Nelson was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church in Altona, of which all the family are members. In politics, he was a republican.

SAWYER, CHARLES C.; Real Estate and Insurance; Altona, where he was born March 9, 1867; educated in Altona and in the Galesburg Business College. He is the son of G. W. Sawyer, an early settler from New York, who died April 2, 1890. Mr. Charles C. Sawyer was married in Altona December 25, 1890, to Susan F. Thompson, a daughter of Daniel Thompson, and a granddaughter of John Thompson, who was one of the first settlers of Altona. Their children are George E. and Catherine T. Mr. Sawyer is a Protestant. In politics, he is a republican. He has been Town Clerk and Village Clerk for six years. In 1898, he was appointed Supervisor in place of Jonathan F. Hubbell, deceased.

SELLON, ROBERT C.; Lumber merchant; Altona; born in Lynn Township, November 21, 1855; son of Edward Sellon, of England, who came to Lynn Township in 1835. He was a sailor, farmer, and preacher, and died in December, 1883. Robert Sellon was educated in the public schools and in the Davenport Business College. He was married to Eva Day at Galva, Illinois, February 13, 1884. Their children are: Abbie L., Hazel E. and Francis D. In 1884, Mr. Sellon began to work in the Houghton Lumber Yard at Galva, after which he came to Altona and sold lumber, coal, and agricultural implements, under the firm name of the E. W. Houghton Lumber Company. They have several yards on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Mr. Sellon is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican, and has been a member of the Village Board for several years.

SHEAR, DAVID J.; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born July 27, 1843, in Otsego County, New York. His father, Henry Shear, came to Knox County in 1857 and settled near Gales-

burg, where he lived until 1866, when he removed to Walnut Grove Township with his family, and bought a farm, on which David J. now resides. David J. Shear married Hannah Bulson in Copley Township, May 14, 1890. He is a republican, and has held the office of Road Commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

STOCKDALE, W. M.; Druggist; Altona, Walnut Grove Township, Illinois; born January 7, 1844, in Elkhart, Indiana. His father was Thomas Stockdale, of Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, Hugh Stockdale, came from Ireland; his mother, Catherine (Manning), was born in Ohio. He was educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Union Army, and served in the Regiment Band until August 9, 1865, when he came to Altona to join his father, who had previously moved there. Mr. Stockdale was clerk in a drug store there in 1868. In 1888 he opened a drug store on his own account. He was married in Altona in 1871, to Ella Main. He has been Town Clerk, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge in Altona. He organized, and was leader of the first band in Altona. Mr. Stockdale is a republican and has always taken an interest in municipal affairs. He is a Protestant.

STUKEY, SIMON S.; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1823. His father was Samuel A. Stuke, of Pennsylvania. He was married in 1849, to Caroline Border who was of English descent. They had nine children: Albert; Edward; Samuel; Augustus; William; Ella, who married P. M. Gilchrist; Margaret, who married W. I. Cook; Ida, the wife of C. J. McMaster; Avis, who married Charles Mann. Mr. Stuke came to Walnut Grove Township in 1855, and lived on a farm until 1894, when he retired and moved to Altona. He built the first house in the north-eastern part of the township. In religion, Mr. Stuke was a Presbyterian, and a Trustee in the church for many years. In politics, he was a republican, and filled the office of Road Commissioner, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors for many years. Mr. Stuke died August 23, 1898.

SUYDAM, GEORGE V.; Insurance Agent; Altona; born January 17, 1831, in Greene County, New York; son of Abraham Suydam, a farmer who settled in Victoria Township in 1852; he was educated in the common schools. In 1860 George V. went to Pennsylvania and married Sarah McCalmont. He resided in Pennsylvania for five years and after his return to Victoria, his wife died in 1867, leaving two children, George E. and Mary E. Mr. Suydam went to Altona in 1870 and engaged in the insurance business; he served as Justice of the Peace for ten years, and was a member of the Library Board, of the Village Board, and of the Masonic Order. He married for his second wife, Catherine M. daughter of Henry Sawyer; their only son, Henry S., died when nine years old. Mr. Suydam is, in politics, a republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

TORNQUIST, JOHN A.; Carriagemaker; Altona, Walnut Grove Township, Illinois; born November 16, 1874, at Keitsville, Missouri. His father, John F. Tornquist, was a carriage-maker near New Windsor, Illinois. Mr. Tornquist was educated in the Business College at Rock Island, Illinois. He was married in New Windsor, January 25, 1895, to Hannah E. Lindstrom; their children are Paul A. and Wendell E. Mr. Tornquist learned his trade at his home in New Windsor, and set up business for himself in Altona, Illinois, in 1895. He is a blacksmith and carriagemaker, and turns out twenty to thirty fine buggies yearly.

WALGREEN, JOHN P.; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born in Sweden December 27, 1848. His father, Nels P. Walgreen, was born in Sweden and came to America with his father in 1864. John Walgreen was educated in the common schools. After working by the month, he settled in Ontario Township, where his father located in 1866. He was married to Anna Fredericks in Altona, March 28, 1872. Their children are: Delphia, Amelia, Mabel, Della, Laura, Anna, Fred, and Floyd. Mr. Walgreen was a successful farmer in Ontario Township until 1897, when he removed to Altona, where he built a fine residence, and where he is a Director of the Altona Bank. Mr. Walgreen is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican.

WARD, FRANK; Farmer; Walnut Grove Township; born November 4, 1830, in Litchfield County, Connecticut; educated in the common schools. He is a son of Amos Ward, who came to Knox County in 1838. Amos Ward was County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for many years. Frank Ward was married in 1857, to Masha Eels; they had one child, now Mrs. M. H. Mather. His second marriage was in Walnut Grove Township November 9, 1861, to Cornelia S. Abernethy; their children are: Fred F., George A. and Edith M. Mr. Ward is a republican, and an earnest worker in town affairs. He is a Protestant.

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

By J. A. Beals.

The northeast township of Knox County is and will be, because of its location and environment, a township of farms. In the early days some effort was made to attract the merchant and mechanic to a point on the south line, called Centerville (afterward platted as Milroy), but it failed of success, and there has never been a postoffice, a church building, or a village within the limits of Lynn. Galva, Altona, Victoria and Lafayette are near at hand, and furnish all the trading points required by the people.

Great is the contrast between the landscape of to-day, dotted with well-improved farms, with their commodious dwellings and barns, and that of 1828, when Michael Fraker, with his



G. V. Barlow

family, came to Section 23, to find the tract of land he had purchased in Kentucky in the possession and occupancy of the Indians. The braves were away hunting, having left only the old men, women and children to contest his claim. So the white man made himself at home. But the returning hunters disputed his title, claiming that theirs came from the Indian God and was long prior to that of the new settler. Mr. Fraker thought diplomacy was better than valor. He was adroit; he had tact and genius, and was kind and helpful. He was a blacksmith, and could mend their guns. They took him to their hearts, and helped him build his cabin, but could see no necessity for his making tight joints between the logs. But his trust in his newly-found friends was not wholly without reservation,—bullets had a better chance where the cracks were large. They finally left him their wigwams and council house, and made new homes at Indian Creek, seven miles east, returning yearly as friends at the sugar season. A granddaughter of Mr. Fraker says she has heard her grandmother say that the only white women she saw for four years were those of her own family, and those who came with them. A fairly-sized band of Indians lived and roamed from Spoon River to the Mississippi, their trails being distinctly perceptible long after they had left the country. A clear, flowing spring on the east side of Fraker's Grove had trails from all directions centering there. Some of the early settlers now living remember the friendly visits of the chief Shaubena after the Black Hawk War.

Mr. Fraker was a middle-aged man when he came from Kentucky. He had buried two wives and was living with his third, and was the father of twenty-four children. He was regarded as an exemplary Christian, a member of the Methodist Church, just and kind, and endowed with qualities that adapted him to pioneer life and made him serviceable and agreeable to others. His mechanical talent was displayed in the construction of a hand grist mill with two burr stones, of the kind called hard heads, or pudding stones, found on the prairies. The upper one was made to revolve by means of a pin set in the outer rim. All of the old settlers that were then boys and girls remember this primitive contrivance and were familiar with its working, especially two daughters of Mr. Fraker, who were not at all pleased to see the arrival of a grist unless the owner was to do the grinding. Mr. Fraker

died in 1848, aged seventy-nine years. His grave is marked with a marble stone and enclosed by a picket fence, and is situated in the middle of the road running south from a point near his early home.

George Fitch, a son-in-law of Mr. Fraker, settled near by soon after the Frakers, and was the first school teacher and Justice of the Peace in the settlement. His son, Luther, is reported to have been the first white child born here. The first marriage was that of William Hitchcock and Julia Fraker. John Essex was the first settler on Walnut Creek, in 1830. His wife was the daughter of Jacob Cress, who, with his family, settled on Section 24, in 1831. These were the only persons living in Lynn before the Black Hawk War. During that struggle they went to Forts Clark and Henderson for safety.

About 1834, William Dunbar bought the improvements of one of the Frakers on a portion of Section 13, and entered the land, going to Galena by wagon, with two yoke of oxen, to do so. He came from Kentucky, and, being a hatter by trade, furnished fur hats to the neighborhood, peddling them on horseback. Mrs. Theodore Hurd says that when she, a girl of twelve years, came here with her father (Luther Driscoll) in 1836, they found twelve families here, the settlement being known as Fraker's Grove; not all of it in Lynn, however, as the east township line ran through the middle of it.

In 1836, on Walnut Creek there were only John Lafferty, on Section 36; the Montgomery boys, on Section 35; Samuel Albro (who was a soldier of the War of 1812 and settled on the land patented to him for his military service), on Section 34; John Essex and the Talors, south of the creek near Centerville; and Hugh and Barney Frail, on Section 31. Mrs. Hugh Frail was the pioneer sister of the Cravers and Collinsons, who followed, from time to time, settling that corner of the township. By 1838 the population had increased considerably. Jonathan Gibbs came then, and purchased the Montgomery property on Section 35, where he lived until his death. He was always a leading man in the township, a Justice for twenty-five years and Supervisor for half that period. About this time also came Ellison Annis, who settled on land patented to him for service in the War of 1812; Solomon Brooks, John Sisson, Ralph Hurley and Elder Shaw, all from Ohio and originally from Maine. They were old neighbors, and were members of the Free Will

Baptist Church. Soon after coming they organized the Walnut Creek Baptist Church, Elder Shaw and Luther Driscoll for years acting as pastors. It is now extinct.

Peter Hagar, Simeon Colinson, the Snlders and Edward Selon were early settlers. Mr. Selon had been mate on an ocean vessel and in one of his last voyages across the ocean the Charles family were passengers on his ship. One of them he soon after married. Another daughter is Mrs. Ira Reed, of this township; and Mr. Charles, of Round Grove, Henry County, who was the first man married on the Stark County side of the Fraker settlement, is a member of the same family. In 1836, there was a rather large immigration from Goshen, Connecticut, for which Goshen Township, in Stark County, was named. Captain Gere, and William and Ira Reed were among these settlers. In 1840, came a considerable number of Mormons, but most of the latter remained only a short time.

The first tavern opened was that of Mr. Dunbar, who so used his own house, but in 1846 Nathan Barlow opened the "Traveler's Home," on Section 24. It was on the Chicago trail and the stage road, and hence afforded accommodation much needed at the time.

Population increased slowly until the railroad was projected. That was the ending of the old, and the beginning of the new, era in the history of Lynn. The writer's relation to the township began in this transition period. Proximity to the railroad influenced his selection of a small piece of land for a future home, on the then unbroken prairie. The following Spring his wedding trip from the home in Vermont was begun by rail, and finished by stage at Victoria. The ending was a little analogous to the overturning of the old by the new. It was a frosty March morning when the stage stopped at Victoria, with two newly wedded couples, the destination of one of which was Galesburg. The wife whose journey had ended and the husband who had yet to reach Galesburg both stepped out. The driver had dropped the reins and was at the boot, removing the baggage. The horses, impatient with cold and excited by their drive, suddenly started on the run and made a short turn to the Reynolds barn. In a moment's time the startled travelers were standing on their heads (to judge from the way they felt and looked afterwards) inside the coach. The shock was but for a moment, though the impression was that we were being

dragged, and that something was yet to happen; the side door was above us, and open; the hind wheel was revolving, and the head of the young wife was soon at the opening inquiring if we "were hurt in there." The stage had uncoupled in the overturn, and three horses had dragged the fourth and the front wheels to the barn.

The first physician at the Fraker settlement was Dr. Nicols; at Centerville, Dr. Spaulding. Mr. Leek built the first saw mill, in 1837, at Centerville, and later Jonathan Gibbs put up a second. The first log school house, used also for meetings, was built prior to 1836, by volunteer labor, near the home of the Dunbars, in the edge of the grove. Squire Fitch and Maria Lake were the earliest teachers. Later, a school house was built near Fraker's. Dr. Nicols is said to have been one of the first teachers. One of the early pedagogues at the Centerville school was a boy of eighteen, who, in 1863, became General Henderson, and afterward was a member of Congress. Anna Shaw, Betsy Smith and Catherine Annis were early residents, the last named teaching for a time in a log house near the Frails'. In 1841, James Jackson was appointed school trustee, and made two districts of the township, which till then had formed but one. There are now eight frame school houses, worth about nine thousand dollars. None of the schools are graded, and the aggregate attendance is about one hundred and seventy-five pupils.

Besides the regular services provided at Centerville by Revs. Shaw and Driscoll, there were circuit ministers, who had regular appointments to meet the people. Jonathan Hodgson, one of the earliest settlers at the Grove, became a local Methodist preacher. He was a man of influence in the settlement, a Probate Justice while a resident of the State, and a radical anti-slavery man. At the time of the Kansas struggle he cast in his lot with the free-soilers. He became so much interested in the work of Jonas Hedstrom, at Victoria, that he learned enough of the Swedish language to preach to people of that nationality in their own tongue. Edward Selon also became a minister, and Rev. Alba Gross preached as well as farmed, until called to the Baptist Church in Galva in 1857. Though there has never been a church building in the township, the school houses have been freely opened to Sunday schools and religious meetings; and now there is a good-sized town hall in the southwest cor-



J A Beale



J S Collinson

ner of Section 15 that is available for all public gatherings. The standard of morals of the people is exceptionally high. There has never been a person fined in the town for a violation of law, and never an indictment found in the Circuit Court for an offense in Lynn. The nationality of the people has largely changed in the last fifteen years, but it has not proved perceptibly detrimental to the cause of good morals.

In the presidential election of 1840, the polling place for both Lynn and Walnut Grove was at Centerville; four years later at the school house near the Frails', Squire Ward being one of those in charge. The practice of betting on elections dates back at least to this time, for James Jackson lost and Dr. Nicols won a pair of trousers on that election.

The grist mill and the market involved much labor and forethought for the early settlers. The first grist which William Dunbar sent away went as far as Tazewell County; and in 1833 the nearest points of shipment were Canton and Moline. After getting to the mill one often had to wait for two weeks for his turn to grind. It can be imagined what a convenience was even the little hand mill of Mr. Fraker.

One winter Jonathan Gibbs contracted to deliver a drove of hogs at Peoria on a certain date. Deep snow came, and in order to fulfill his agreement he made a snow plow, of two planks, set on edge and wedge-shaped. A yoke of oxen was hitched to this and driven ahead, making a path in which the pigs could walk.

Recreation was not entirely neglected. Social life, where there were so few, perhaps meant more than it does now. A wolf hunt took not only the men, with their guns, but the women, with their kettles, chickens and potatoes, to make chicken pies for the tired hunters. The pies were baked out of doors in twenty-five gallon kettles, set over the coals.

Mrs. Jonathan Gibbs is now the only survivor of the settlers of 1838. Mr. and Mrs. William Smith were the two oldest at the time of their death. Mr. Smith was ninety-seven, and his wife more than one hundred years old. They had lived together as husband and wife for seventy-one years.

About one-half the original timber land has now been cleared.

Lynn was organized in 1853, by the election of Jonathan Hodgson, Supervisor; I. S. Smith, Clerk; William A. Reed, Assessor; A. Gross,

Collector; Erastus Smith, Overseer of the Poor; S. G. Albro, John Lafferty, and H. A. Grant, Highway Commissioners; John Hodgson and John Gibbs, Justices; John Snider, Constable.

The population according to the United States census: In 1860, nine hundred and sixty; in 1870, nine hundred and sixty-six; in 1880, nine hundred and sixty-four; in 1890, seven hundred and forty.

GIDEON A. BARLOW.

Prominent among the successful farmers of Knox County was Gideon A. Barlow, who resided in Lynn Township, where he had an excellently improved farm of six hundred acres. He was born in Sullivan County, New York, July 18, 1833. His parents, Nathan and Athalia (Gillett) Barlow, were natives of the State of New York, and came to Illinois in 1838. They settled in Lafayette, Stark County, and two years later removed to Lynn Township, and located on Section 24. Nathan Barlow erected a country tavern at Fraker's Grove, known as the Travelers' Home, a great resort in 1849-50-51 for travelers on their way to the gold fields of California. In 1852, he sold the Travelers' Home, went to Lafayette, and conducted the Lafayette House until 1862. His wife having died in 1859, he lived with his son, Gideon A., until his death February 16, 1867.

Gideon A. was the second of three sons who lived to manhood. He was educated in the common schools of Knox County. May 20, 1856, in Toulon, Stark County, Mr. Barlow was married to Martha Peterson, who was born in Sweden, October 8, 1835. Mrs. Barlow came with her parents to the United States when she was but seven years of age. Her parents were connected with the Johnson colony, but left it and settled in Copley Township, Knox County. Her mother died in Copley Township, and her father removed to Henry County.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow had eight children: Amos A., William F., Gideon B., Mrs. Ada L. Swickard, Edgar S., John Franklin, Forest S. and Lewis W. Lewis W. and John Franklin reside in St. Joseph, Missouri; Amos A., in Galesburg; Edgar S. is in the grocery business in Galva, Illinois; Willard F., Gideon B., Ada L., and Forest S. in Lynn Township. It was when Mr. Barlow was twenty-three years old that, taking his father's advice he entered upon the task of making a farm from eighty acres of unbroken land, which his father had given him in Lynn Township. His faith and enthusiasm gave him perseverance and courage, and his small beginning became one of the best farms in Knox County.

Mr. Barlow was a member of the Baptist Church. Politically, he was a republican, and held many local offices. His death occurred December 10, 1898.

Mr. Barlow's third son, Gideon B., was born in Lynn Township, Knox County, October 4, 1862, and received his education in Galva, Henry County, Illinois, and in Davenport, Iowa.

February 16, 1888, in Galesburg, he was married to Carolina Peterson, who was born January 5, 1859; they have had four children: Ada Louise and Ernest Austin, born September 10, 1890; Willie F., born June 6, 1893; and George Gideon, born March 23, 1895. He is a farmer and stock raiser, feeding about twenty-five head of cattle and a hundred head of hogs. In religion, he is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican, he has held the office of school director.

Mr. Barlow's sixth son, Forrest Samuel, was born March 5, 1874, on the old Barlow homestead, and received his education in the common schools of Knox County, and at the Galva, Henry County, High School. January 16, 1895, he married Nellie, daughter of Richard Payne of Galva; they have two children: Amy A. and Richard P. Politically, he is a republican.

JOHN ASHLEY BEALS.

John Ashley Beals was born in Wells, Rutland County, Vermont, February 9, 1828. The Beals family came from England to America in 1638, and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Beals' paternal grandfather, Caleb Beals, was a native of that State, as was also his father, David Beals, who was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts. His mother, Sarah, daughter of David Keyes, was born at Middleton, Vermont.

Mr. Beals received his education at Castleton Academy, Castleton, Vermont, and in 1850, was appointed by the American Board of Foreign Missions, to whom he had offered his services, manager of the Indian farm at Iauuba, now Stockbridge Station, Indian Territory, where he was employed from 1850 to 1853. These years, spent with the Indian Nation of the Choctaws, were three of the most interesting of his life. It was on his return from the Indian Territory to Vermont, that he passed through Knox County and stopped at Victoria, where his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bissell, former teachers among the Indians, resided; and it was then that he determined to return to Knox County and make it his home.

March 2, 1854, in Castleton, Vermont, Mr. Beals was married to Jane E., daughter of Alvin Loveland, a merchant and manufacturer of boots and shoes. Mr. Beals had been reared upon a farm, and as soon as he was married, started at once for Knox County, where he finally settled upon a farm of eighty acres on Section 7, Lynn Township, to which he added another eighty, and later, forty acres more. Mr. Beals has prospered as a farmer, and his life and character has been above reproach; he is respected and honored by all who know him. In religion, he is a Congregationalist, and has given much time and wise effort to the Sunday school work. He is now President of the Lynn Township Sunday School Association. In politics, he is a republican.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beals, five of whom are now living: Mrs. Emily Hunting; Mrs. Alice L. Foote; Mrs. Mary E. Foster; Mrs. Hattie Betts; William E.; and Arthur R.,

deceased. Mrs. Beals died July 2, 1891, aged sixty-three.

JOHN SPARE COLLINSON.

John Spare Collinson was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1850, the son of Charles and Catharine A. (Spare) Collinson; the father was a native of Yorkshire, England, born May 14, 1826, died January 17th, 1889, at the age of sixty-two; the mother was born in Luzerne County, August, 18, 1824, died March 27, 1899. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Hannah (Codlin) Collinson, were natives of Yorkshire; his maternal grandparents, John and Catharine (Cline) Spare, were born in Pennsylvania, and were of Dutch descent.

Mr. Collinson's parents were married in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1847, and came to Knox County, October 15, 1852, the trip requiring thirty-eight days. They settled in Lynn Township, where they bought two hundred acres of land, which they improved and enlarged. They were industrious and prosperous, and highly respected in the community. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was a democrat, and held local offices. They had eleven children, ten of whom are now living, six sons and four daughters, all of whom reside near the old homestead, excepting one son and one daughter. There were fifty-three grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren.

Mr. John S. Collinson was raised on the old homestead, and received his education in the common schools. January 1, 1872, he married Mary E. Carver, at the home of the bride's parents in Lynn Township; seven children were born to them: Nora A., born August 21, 1873, died March 7, 1887; Dennis A., born July 20, 1875; Katie R., born March 25, 1879, died September 13, 1895; Wiley A., born August 8, 1882; Judge T., born July 31, 1884, died March 3, 1886; Cora S., born August 5, 1886; and Grove C., born July 26, 1888, died December 3, 1889. Dennis, Wiley and Cora are at the old home with their parents.

Mrs. Collinson, one of eleven children, was born October 13, 1852, and is the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Cameron) Craven, who came from Carbondale, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Lynn Township in 1856. They purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and afterward bought one hundred and sixty acres additional on Section 28. They now reside in Altona, Walnut Grove Township. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Collinson has been very successful. He has a farm of three hundred acres in Lynn Township, and eighty acres in Victoria Township. He is a breeder of fine stock, and is one of the largest hog raisers in Knox County. He is one of the directors of the Knox County Fire Insurance Company, of Knoxville, Illinois. He and his son, Dennis A., are members of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 511, Altona. Mrs. Collinson is a member of the Order of Rebeccas. He is a democrat in politics, and has been School Director for a number of years.



John G. Emery



J M Lipes

JOHN G. EMERY.

John G. Emery, was born in West Jersey, Stark County, Illinois, September 24, 1839. His parents were Frederick W., born July 14, 1808, and Hannah (Gaffney) Emery, born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1814. His father was of Scotch-English, and his mother of German descent. They went to Ashland County, Ohio, where they were married in 1834. They moved to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1835, and to Stark County in 1839, where the father died in 1846; his wife died in Galva, Henry County, in 1888.

John G. was next to the youngest in a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. His youngest brother, William E., was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 30, 1862. Another brother, David H., was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge in 1864. John G. worked on his mother's farm, and attended school until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Henry County, Illinois. He was married December 24, 1862, to Ruth A., daughter of Jacob J. and Fanny (Knable) Friend. She was born in Fulton County, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1844, and was nine years of age when her parents came to Illinois and finally settled in Henry County. Her father was a native of Maryland; he died in 1891. Her mother is living. Mr. and Mrs. Emery are the parents of seven children: William E., Fred W., Charles L., George F., Edwin A., Burtis C., and Rollin G. Charles L. died in 1869, aged sixteen months. Burtis C. died March 21, 1899. Three sons are married: William E., who resides in Wisconsin, and is traveling salesman for the American Book Company; Fred W., who is in business at Morris, Illinois; and George F., who resides at Slater, Missouri, and is Chief Train Dispatcher for the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Edwin A. is an electrician. Rollin G. is at home.

After his marriage, Mr. Emery lived for two years in Stark County, one year in Henry County, and two years in Elba Township, Knox County. In the Spring of 1868, they removed to Lynn Township, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 2, which is their present home.

In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Emery are Methodists. In politics, Mr. Emery is a republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was Supervisor for eight years, Road Commissioner for six years, and is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Emery is a successful farmer, and a prominent and influential man in the community.

JOHN MILTON SIPES.

John Milton Sipes was born January 31, 1840, in Fulton County, Pennsylvania. His father, General John Sipes, was a farmer, and a son of George and Catherine Sipes of Pennsylvania. His mother was Mary (Burton) Sipes of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. General Sipes was married to Mary, daughter of Noah and Mary (Crumb) Barton, of New Jersey. General Sipes

represented Bedford County three terms in the legislature, and was a man of marked ability. He came to Illinois and settled in Galva in 1857, and died on his farm January 14, 1881, at the age of eighty-two years.

Mr. J. M. Sipes came to Illinois with his parents when seventeen years old, and remained on his father's homestead until his marriage in Galva, Henry County, December 20, 1876. His wife, Emma A. Howard, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, September 11, 1852. She was the daughter of O. J. and M. Howard of Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1865, and lived in Victoria and Walnut Grove townships, Knox County, and in Henry County, Illinois, finally locating in Harvey County, Kansas. Mrs. Sipes received a good education, and was a school teacher from 1874 to 1876. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sipes are: John M., born December 25, 1877; William F., born February 20, 1878; Mary Olive, born March 29, 1881, died March 5, 1890; Charles, born January 14, 1883, died January 24, 1883; Ava Jane, born February 20, 1891; and George Milton, born September 5, 1896. Mr. Sipes is a member of the Methodist church. In politics, he is a democrat, and has held many important offices, including that of Justice of the Peace for eight years, School Trustee for the same length of time, Constable, and Collector of taxes.

Mr. Sipes has a fine farm on Section 2, and is interested in general farming, the raising of Holstein cattle, and a high grade of swine. Mr. and Mrs. Sipes are members of the Home Foreign Association.

AUSTIN SMITH.

Austin Smith, son of William and Lorinda (Badger) Smith, was born in Marathon, Cortland County, New York, October 16, 1823. His parents were married in Cortland County. His maternal grandfather was Edmund Badger.

Mr. Smith's family history is one of much interest. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Grace (Braithwaite) Smith, were natives of England, the latter born near Leeds. They were married in the old country, and came to America at the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. Robert Smith at once enlisted in the colonial service, and served the entire seven years of the struggle for independence, most of the time in the rank of Orderly Sergeant; wintered at Valley Forge; took part in the principal battles, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He served throughout the war without a wound, and at its close received a grant of land in Cincinnati, Cortland County, New York; he died in Virgil, New York, at the age of eighty-four; there were eight children, five sons and three daughters.

William Smith was born in Schoharie County, New York, but moved to Cortland County with his parents, where he was reared on a farm. There were ten children, seven sons and three daughters, two of whom died in New York. The parents came to Illinois in 1844, and settled on Section 27, in Township of Lynn, Knox County. Although he had not had the advantages of the

schools, he was a good business man and prosperous farmer. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church. He died at the age of ninety-two. His wife lived to the great age of one hundred years and three months, having been born December 15, 1790.

Austin Smith married Sarah McNaught in Toulon, Stark County, Illinois, January 10, 1855; they have four children: May C., Ruth B., Addie F. and Charles A. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Custer) McNaught, early settlers of Illinois, having located at Fraker's Grove about 1840. Mr. McNaught died at Centerville, Lynn Township.

Mr. Smith was raised on the farm, and has been engaged in farming all his life, excepting six years when he was in the hardware business in Henry, Marshall County, Illinois. On account of his health he returned to farming, and now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land. He was made a Mason in Henry Lodge, No. 19, Henry, Illinois. His father, William Smith, was also a Mason.

Mr. Smith is a Prohibitionist and Democrat, and has held local offices.

HEMAN P. SMITH.

Heman P. Smith was born in Marathon, Cortland County, New York, November 14, 1833. His parents were William Smith, born in Schenectady, New York, August 21, 1787, and Lorinda (Badger) Smith, born near Coventry, New York, and the daughter of Edmund Badger of Becket, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Robert Smith, came with his bride to America from Manchester, England, in 1776, landing at New York, when Washington was organizing his army at White Plains. He immediately enlisted and served in the Revolutionary War seven years and eight months, during part of which time he was a commissioned officer on detailed duty. During the war, his wife lived on the Mohawk Flats, at Fort Stanwix. At the close of the war he located at Schenectady, New York, where he resided until 1794. He was a man of strong character, and felt the military services he rendered was a duty he owed his adopted country, and they were cheerfully performed. He led essentially a farmer's life. He removed from Schenectady to Cincinnati, Cortland County, and settled on the six hundred and forty acres allowed him by the government for his services in the war. That section of New York State was at that time almost a wilderness, and his nearest neighbor was sixteen miles distant. After a residence here of fourteen years, he removed to Marathon, where he spent the remainder of his life. He had a liberal English education, and while residing in Schenectady, was honored by being elected to several municipal offices. He had five sons and three daughters. The sons were: John, Isaac, Robert, William, and Abraham.

Heman P. Smith came to Knox County with his father, June 19, 1844, and settled in Lynn Township, on the farm which he now occupies and where his parents died, the father at the age

of ninety-two, and his mother at the remarkable age of one hundred years and three months. Mr. Smith was educated in the common schools of Knox County, and at Beloit College, Wisconsin, from which he was recalled to take charge of the home farm. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, Company G of the Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served until February, 1865, when he was discharged for disability, three months before the disbanding of his entire regiment. He was in all the engagements of the regiment, which had some of the most severe encounters of the war, and took part in fifteen pitched battles. He was in the front rank during the charge up Missionary Ridge, and spent nine months in the hospital.

May 25, 1865, Mr. Smith was married to Harriet E. Thompson, in Lynn Township. They have seven children: LeMont, born December 6, 1866; Letha, born April 7, 1870; Fred, born July 8, 1873; Abbie and Addie, born September 5, 1880; Urban, born June 5, 1882; and Bertha, born October 31, 1885.

In politics, Mr. Smith is an independent democrat, and has held most of the township offices, including that of Assessor, and School Director. He is a very successful farmer, and owns three hundred and fifty acres of land, including the old Smith homestead.

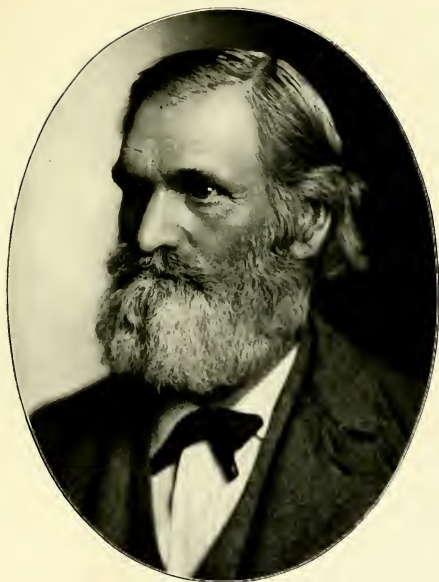
A. A. SNIDER.

A. A. Snider was born in Stark County, Illinois, November 29, 1849, and received his education in the common schools. His father, John Snider, was born in Ohio, and his mother, Susau S. (Wright), was a native of New York State. His paternal grandparents were William and Mary Snider.

Mr. A. A. Snider is the oldest of a family of six children. His brothers are: L. W., William E., and Elmer B. His sisters are both married: Mary M., married Call Salisbury; Emma, married John Cunningham. January 13, 1872, Mr. Snider married Martha J. Mahaffey, in Henry County, Illinois. Mrs. Snider was born in Peoria County, October 22, 1849. They have two children: Minnie M., born in 1876; Perry O., born in 1882. Mrs. Snider's parents were Nain and Deborah (Wright) Mahaffey; her father was born in Ohio; her mother, in New York State. It was early in the history of Peoria County that her father, a stone mason by trade, settled there. They had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Mahaffey are now deceased.

Mr. Snider lived with his parents until he was of age. For about six years after his marriage, he made his home in Stark County, on a farm East of La Fayette. He then purchased land in Section 1, Lynn Township, Knox County, Illinois, where he now has a fine farm of two hundred and seventy-two acres.

Mr. Snider is a member of the Masonic Order. He and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. In religion, Mr. and Mrs. Snider are Methodists. He is School Director, and has been Road Commissioner several terms. In politics, he is a republican.



W. P. Smith



Austin Smith

WARFIELD B. TODD.

Warfield B. Todd was born in Frederick County, Maryland, February 23, 1837, and was educated in the common schools of his native State. He came to Illinois with his parents, Vachel H. and Susan (Brown) Todd, in 1851, and he is the eldest of their three children now living. They settled first in Stark County, but in 1855, located in Lynn Township, Knox County.

In the City of Chicago in March, 1862, Mr. Todd was married to Euphemia Lafferty, who was born in Lynn Township, Knox County, October 23, 1838, and is a daughter of John and Sallie (Slocum) Lafferty. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have had twelve children: John; Susan; Anar; Jennie; Charles; Nellie; Benjamin J.; Upton B.; Emma, who died January 23, 1895; and three who died in infancy. John married Emma Reed. Susan is now Mrs. F. L. Hilliard, and Anna was the wife of John Dryden, a farmer in Stark County, who died February 22, 1899. Mr. Lafferty was a native of Pennsylvania, and eight years after his marriage came from Ohio and settled in Lynn Township, where he was a farmer until his death in July, 1867. Mrs. Lafferty was a native of the State of New York, and still resides upon the old homestead.

In September, 1861, Mr. Todd enlisted in Company B, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was Orderly Sergeant for seven months, when he was discharged for physical disability. In June of 1862, he enlisted again, this time in Company D, Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and was elected First Lieutenant, in which capacity he served four months, when he was discharged and returned home. In 1864, he was drafted and was assigned to Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois, went to the front, and was in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. He served until 1865, when he was discharged and returned to Lynn Township, where he has since been engaged in his calling as a farmer. His farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres of good land, under excellent cultivation.

Mr. Todd is a democrat, and has always taken an active interest in politics. In 1857, he was elected Constable, and in 1879, Supervisor, which office he held for six years. In 1898, he was again elected to the same office, which he now holds. He has been Assessor and Collector, and was a School Director for eighteen years. Mr. Todd is a member of the Masonic order, Kewanee Chapter, No. 47, and of Lafayette Blue Lodge, No. 501.

ALBRO, ALEXANDER W.; Merchant and Farmer; Galva, Henry County, and Lynn Township, Knox County; born November 23, 1824, in Warren County, New York. His parents were Samuel and Polly (Green) Albro. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and secured 160 acres of land in Lynn Township on a soldier's warrant, which he settled upon and improved, coming to Knox County in 1835, the first settler south of Fraker's Grove on Walnut Creek. Mr. Albro was married to Emily Spaulding February 19, 1846. They have two children living: Esther Ann, wife of Job Bab-

bett; and Hattie H., wife of Chauncy Beadle; both reside in the State of Nebraska. It was in June, 1855, that he became a resident of Galva. He kept hotel, store, and livery barn, was prosperous in his business, and became one of Galva's prominent citizens. He is also one of the directors and principal stock holders of the Galva Gas Works. In Douglas County, Nebraska, he has 440 acres of land and another farm in Saunders County of the same state. In 1862, Mr. Albro enlisted in Company G One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was captain of the Company, Colonel Thomas J. Henderson, now General, commanding the regiment. After serving nearly two years, he resigned on account of the death of two of his children. Mr. Albro is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics, he is a republican. He was Revenue Assessor for two years after the war, during the time of "income taxation."

APPELL, CHARLES LAWRENCE; Stockman and Farmer; Lynn Township; born in Sweden, June 7, 1836; educated in his native land. His parents, Peter M. and Anna (Hendrickson) Appell, were natives of Sweden. Mr. Appell came to America with his parents and six brothers and sisters in 1852, landing in New York City. They were nine weeks in a sailing vessel. The father and two children died of cholera in Chicago, where they had been only one week. Two other children died after the family had reached Victoria, Knox County, Illinois. The family lived three miles East of Victoria and depended much upon Charles L., as the oldest, for support. Later the mother made her home at his house where she died in 1889, honored and respected, nearly eighty years of age. For nearly ten years, Mr. Appell worked for others, though part of this time he worked with his brothers, Alfred and Andrew, upon eighty acres of land which his mother bought with money she brought from the old country. In 1862, the family moved to Indiana, where Mr. Appell teamed for more than three years, and where he met the one who became his wife. November 11, 1863, he was married, in Attica, Indiana, to Johanna Sophia, daughter of Lars and Anna (Johnson) Anderson, who came to the United States from Sweden in 1852, settled in Indiana, and died in Paxton Illinois, where they had moved to educate their children. Mr. and Mrs. Appell have had eleven children: Lydia, wife of Rev. G. A. Brandelle, Denver, Colorado; Alfred, a Lutheran minister in Peoria, Illinois; Hanna Charlotte; Carl John, an attorney; Amanda Sophia; August Louis; Edward Joseph; Alfrida Henrietta; Ferdinand Laurence; Martin Philip; and Edith Wilhelmina. After the war, Mr. Appell returned to Lynn Township, where he has been a successful farmer; he is one of the largest land-owners in the county. In religion, he is a Lutheran. He is a republican.

ATHERTON, FRED; Farmer; Lynn, Township; born July 11, 1873, in Stark County, Illinois; educated in Lafayette. His father, Frank

P. Atherton, was born June 5, 1851, in Stark County, Illinois; his mother, Alice (Hoxton) Atherton, was born December 5, 1850, in Pennsylvania; his grandparents, Joseph and Eliza (Simmons) Atherton, were born in Ohio. He was married to Phebe White, in Toulon, Illinois, October 19, 1892. They have one child, Ralph V., born November, 1894. Mr. Atherton has a farm of 160 acres. He is a member of Walnut Grange, No. 1653; he is also a member of the Lafayette Band. In religious belief, he is a Methodist. He is a democrat.

CHELMAN, JOHN ALBERT; Merchant; Galva, Henry County, Illinois; born in Victoria Township, Knox County, January 22, 1855; educated in Knox College. His parents, John P. and Martha (Hayden) Chelman, were natives of Sweden. They came to the United States in 1846. They were married in Galesburg. The father lived two years in Chicago, then a short time in Canton, Illinois, and in 1850, came to Knox County when he became a prosperous farmer in Victoria Township; he died in 1877. His wife survived him ten years. There were three children: John Albert; Lottie, deceased; and Mrs. Mary A. Ericson. Mr. Chelman remained on the home farm until 1882, when he learned the jeweler's business in Galva, and conducted a jewelry store till 1885. In 1886, he bought a grocery store in Galva, which he has since conducted. He married Anna Laurie, a daughter of James and Anna M. (Knight) Soles, prominent citizens of Knox County; James Soles died March 16, 1889, at the age of seventy. Mr. and Mrs. Chelman is a director in the Copper Creek Mining and Milling Company, located in Gunnison County, Colorado; Secretary and Treasurer of the Belleview Mountain and Milling Company, and Vice-President of the Rustler Milling Company of Colorado. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, he is a republican. He was elected Mayor of Galva in 1898. In 1896, he was delegate to the republican state convention. He has been a member of the school board for nine years.

GIBBS, RICHARD F.; Farmer; Lynn Township, where he was born August 14, 1850. His grandparents, Martin and Hannah (Beck) Gibbs, and his maternal grandparents, Joseph and Martha Norcross, came from New Jersey; his father, Jonathan Gibbs, was born December 22, 1808, in New Jersey, and came to Lynn Township in 1838; his mother, Tamar (Norcross) Gibbs, was born May 11, 1812, in New Jersey. Mr. R. F. Gibbs was educated in the public schools. He was married to Mary J. Reed in Galesburg, November 25, 1875. Their children are: Grace E., born May 4, 1877, died December 14, 1885; Stella A., born November 19, 1878; Laura E., born December 13, 1880; and Harry A., born February 13, 1883. Mrs. Gibbs was a school teacher before her marriage. In politics, he is a republican.

HAMERSTRAND, JOHN W.; Farmer; Lynn Township; born May 29, 1840, in Sweden, where

he was educated; his grandparents were Nels and Mary Hamerstrand of Sweden; his father, Erick J. Hamerstrand, was born in Sweden in 1808, and died May 29, 1892. Mr. John W. Hamerstrand was married to Anna Carlsson in Altona, May 21, 1877. Their children are: Albert W., born February 5, 1878; Elma C., born December 3, 1879; Fannie E., born August 11, 1885. Mr. Hamerstrand came to America in 1868, and worked on different farms at Altona. In 1886, he bought a farm of 140 acres in Lynn Township, upon which he is now erecting a commodious residence. Mr. Hamerstrand is a member of the Lutheran church. In politics, he is a republican.

HATHAWAY, J. B.; Farmer; Lynn Township; born March 23, 1860, in Galva, Illinois; his grandfather was Jephthath Hathaway of North Adams County, Massachusetts; his maternal grandparents were William and Jane Mowatt of Scotland; his parents were A. F. Hathaway, born in 1820, in North Adams, and Jane (Mowatt) Hathaway, who was born in 1819, in Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Hathaway was educated in the Galva High School. He was married in Lynn Township March 2, 1886, to M. Edith Jones, who was born June 15, 1862. They have two children: Alta Adaline, born July 1, 1894; and Howard Raymond, born August 27, 1899. Mr. Hathaway has a farm of one hundred sixty acres a mile south of Galva. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Number 241, Galva. He is a model farmer. In politics, he is a republican.

HAYES, THOMAS A.; Lynn Township; born June 9, 1838, in Saratoga County, New York. His parents were Isaac and Agnes E. (Alexander) Hayes of Galway, Saratoga County, New York, where his father was born December 14, 1799. Mr. T. A. Hayes was married in Altona, Illinois, November 22, 1884, to Jennie C. Swan, who was born February 22, 1862. Their children are: George Ferris, born March 29, 1886; E. Alexander, born June 14, 1888; Agnes E., born January 14, 1890; and Mabel May, born December 2, 1891. Mr. Hayes has a farm of one hundred and ten acres, twenty acres of which are used for the cultivation of hops. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a republican.

JACKSON, EDWARD L.; Farmer; Lynn Township; born March 19, 1838, in Goshen, Ohio; his grandparents were Jothan H. Jackson of Ireland, and Mary Jackson of England; his father, P. M. Jackson, was born May 15, 1807, in New York; his mother, Jane (Meek) Jackson, was born June 7, 1812, in Ohio. He was married in Abingdon, Illinois, November 2, 1859, to Rhoda M. Morey, who was born February 22, 1843. Their children are: C. P., born November 30, 1861; A. M., born July 26, 1863; C. A., born May 26, 1872. Their children are all married. C. P. Jackson is a manufacturer of shoes in De Kalb County, and A. M. is a farmer. Mrs. E. L. Jackson was a school teacher. Her father was Amos Morey, a Methodist preacher, who began his ministry in 1853, and died at



W. B. Todd



Alpheus A. Snider

LaFayette, in 1892. Mr. Jackson is a Methodist. In politics, he is a democrat.

JONES, CHARLES H.; Farmer and Machinist; Lynn Township; born August 8, 1864, at Wooster Ohio; his grandfather, Charles H. Jones, and his maternal grandparents, J. C. and Amelia Jaynes, came from England. His parents were Walter N. and Adaline (Jaynes) of Ohio. He was married in Galva, November 7, 1888, to Jennie Todd, who was born June 1, 1871. Their children are: Milo Todd, born December 4, 1890; Vachel Hamilton Todd, born June 27, 1893; Jennie May, born March 6, 1898. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Eastern Star, Lafayette. Mr. Jones owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Section 11, Lynn Township. In addition, he runs a threshing machine, a corn sheller, a feed mill, a saw mill, and a blacksmith shop. Mr. Jones is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

KERMEEN, R. P.; Farmer; Lynn Township; where he was born June 20, 1865; grandparents were James and Mary Kermeen; parents, James and Julia (Carlett) Kermeen, came from the Isle of Man (1849), locating at Brimfield, Peoria County; removed (1858) to Lynn Township. R. P. Kermeen was born June 20, 1865; educated in common schools; married June 21, 1894, to Anna M. Wade of Henry County; one child, Frederick Wade, born October 1, 1897. Mrs. Kermeen was born in the Isle of Man (1871) and came to America (1890); Methodist. Mr. Kermeen is a democrat, and holds the office of Road Commissioner.

KEWLEY, EDWARD L.; Farmer; Lynn Township; born January 11, 1863, in Henry County, Illinois. His parents were Edward and Ann (Craine) Kewley, who came from the Isle of Man; educated in the common schools. He was married in Henry County, Illinois, January 16, 1889, to Edith H. Lucas, who was born December 4, 1870, in Henry County. Their children are: Myrtle A., born February 12, 1890, and Margie L., born September 9, 1892. Mr. Kewley is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 408, Galva, and of Maple Grove Grange, No. 1680. Mr. Kewley is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican, and has been a School Director.

NANCE, BURTON F.; Farmer; Lynn Township; born February 11, 1864, in Wethersfield, Illinois; educated in Kewanee and Quincy. His father was Hiram Nance, M. D., of New Albany, Indiana; his mother was Sarah R. (Smith) Nance of Batavia, Ohio. Mr. Nance's paternal grandparents were William and Nancy Nance of Virginia; his maternal grandparents, George and Martha Smith of Ohio. Mr. Nance was married to Eva M. Cowden, in Burns Township, Henry County, Illinois, October 15, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Nance have one child, Daisy A., born January 13, 1891. Mr. Nance is liberal in his religious belief. In politics, he is a republican. He holds the office of School Director.

POTTER, GEORGE W.; Farmer; Lynn Township; born in May, 1843, in Washington County, Ohio. His father, Joseph Potter, was born May 19, 1797, in Providence, Rhode Island;

his mother, Sarah Potter, was born June 9, 1798, near Parkersburg, West Virginia. George W. Potter was educated in Ohio. He was married to Luna J. Jackson, in Toulon, Illinois, October 28, 1869. Their children are: Edgar S., born November 10, 1870; Fred A., born April 22, 1874; Eva Jane, born August 6, 1876; Ada May, born November 22, 1879; Inez L., born February 5, 1884; Sarah E., born February 7, 1886; George O., born December 14, 1888; Glen A., born May 21, 1892. Edgar S., and Eva J., are married and live near Galva, Illinois. Mrs. Potter is President of the W. R. C. Corps, No. 19, Galva, Illinois. Mr. Potter was a resident of Stark County, during which time he served on the School Board. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers. He has been Commander of the G. A. R., Post No. 33, for a number of years. Mr. Potter is a republican.

SELLON, WILLIAM L.; Farmer; Lynn Township, where he was born September 1, 1853, his father, Edward Sellon, was born near London, England; his mother, Elizabeth (Charles) Sellon, came from Wales; his grandmother, Elizabeth Brown, came from Columbus, Ohio; he was educated in the public schools. Mr. Sellon was married to Augusta B. Johnson, in Stark County, Illinois, February 28, 1877. Their children are: Claude, born December 19, 1878; Iona Belle, born July 5, 1881; Jane, born March 9, 1883. Mrs. Sellon was born April 28, 1854, and is a member of the Relief Corps. Mr. Sellon has a farm of 320 acres of choice land, and deals largely in fine stock. In religion, he is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican, and has been a School Director.

SHEAHAN, DANIEL W.; Farmer; born August 15, 1843. He came with his parents, John and Margaret (Goodman) Sheahan, from Saratoga County, New York, to Knox County in 1855, settling in Copley Township. He was married to Sarah J. Brown of Copley Township in 1856. Their children are: John P., William W., Albert G., James F., Francis A., Daniel E., Adelaide M., and Mary E. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers Infantry. He was First Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and acting Adjutant at the muster out of his Regiment. In the Spring of 1873, he went to Nebraska and returned to Lynn Township in 1881. He is a member of Walnut Grange, P. of H., No. 1653, and P. G. Talt Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Victoria. Since returning to Illinois he has served seven years as School Director, and in 1890, was elected Town Clerk, a position he still holds, having been elected to the office each year. In religion, Mr. Sheahan is a Catholic; in politics, he is independent, though generally voting the democratic ticket.

SHEAHAN, JAMES G.; Farmer; Lynn Township; born June 8, 1863, in Copley Township; educated in Galesburg and Galva, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa; his parents were John and Margaret (Goodman) Sheahan; they were born in Ireland. Mr. Sheahan was

married in Galva, Illinois, October 20, 1886, to Mary Sullivan, who was born October 25, 1865; she was the daughter of Cornelius and Julia (Handley) Sullivan. Their children are: Julia M., born January 16, 1888; Mary, born November 6, 1890; John C., born May 6, 1892; Leo, born September 10, 1893; Cornelius A., born April 12, 1896. Mr. Sheahan is a School Director. In politics, he is a democrat. He is a Catholic.

SWAN, TAYLOR C.; Farmer; Lynn Township, where he was born, February 20, 1865. His grandfathers were Taylor C. Swan and David Johnson; his parents were George M. and Elizabeth M. (Johnson) Swan of Indiana, born February 25, 1835, and October 16, 1840, respectively. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Swan was married in Galesburg August 28, 1894, to Sadie A., daughter of Daniel Stivers of Roseville, Warren County, Illinois. She was born March 15, 1872. Their children are, Glenn J., born February 28, 1895, and Stella A., born May 20, 1897. In religion Mr. Swan is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

VICTORIA TOWNSHIP.

By J. W. Temple.

The surface of Victoria Township is somewhat broken, in some parts running down into timber land toward the south. It is well watered and drained by branches of Walnut Creek and tributaries of Spoon River. Some of its prairie land, however, is equal to the best in the county, and this comprises about two-thirds of its entire area. The larger portion of its timbered land is underlaid with a fine vein of coal. Stock farming has also been extensively and successfully conducted.

The early settlers chose to locate farms in or near the timber in preference to the prairie, because of the shelter, fuel and building material afforded.

The pioneers in Victoria Township began to arrive in 1835. Among them were John Essex, Edward Brown, Moody and Moses Robinson, Passons Aldredge and one or two others, who located farms in the "timber." Others followed the next year, among them being Deacon George H. Reynolds, who built the first house on the prairie. He was also the first postmaster in Victoria and the first tavern keeper, if we except a small hostelry kept for a few years at the old site of Victoria village. The first child born in this township was Sarah, daughter of Moody Robinson, who first opened her eyes on November 16, 1836. The first marriage was that of Peter Sornborger and Phebe Wilbur, in 1836, on Section 39. The first sermons preached were by Revs. Z. Hall and Charles Bostwick. Passons Aldredge was the first Jus-

tice of the Peace and Henry Shurtleff the first Constable. Both were elected in 1837. Mr. Shurtleff was also the first school teacher in the township teaching, in 1838, in a log school house in a grove of timber on Section 21. Most of the school houses in this early day were built of roughly hewn logs. There are now nine substantial frame school buildings in the township. One of the schools is graded, and the enrollment is two hundred and eighty-eight. These houses cost nearly six thousand dollars.

Many of the first settlers of Victoria were from the South; the Robinsons coming from Tennessee, which State they left because of their conscientious objection to slavery. This family appears to have been of exceptional longevity, one member having reached the age of one hundred and four; another, a lively old lady, still a resident of the village, is past ninety-nine and seems likely to live for several years more. Another, familiarly called "old Uncle Moses Robinson," lived till past ninety-four. This town is rather noted for the number of extremely old persons in its limits, not a few having lived past the age of ninety years.

The population of Victoria is peaceful, law-abiding and industrious. They have two churches; and in addition to the religious training given in these, services are held in many of its school houses. Among its citizens is a large percentage of Swedish birth or descent, who here, as everywhere, prove to be a valuable addition to the population; and by their thrift and industry many of them have become wealthy and solid citizens. The first pioneer among these was Rev. Jonas J. Hedstrom, who settled in the town at an early day, and succeeded in drawing after him a numerous immigration from Sweden.

In the early settlement, many of the farmers were compelled to haul their wheat to Chicago, a distance of over one hundred and sixty miles. Wheat was then worth but thirty cents for choice fall varieties. On the return trips they brought home lumber, salt and dry goods.

The population of the township has remained nearly stationary for forty years, being, by the census of 1890, eleven hundred and seventy-nine; in 1860, it was eleven hundred and twenty; in 1870, the returns showed eleven hundred and ninety; and in 1880, twelve hundred and fifty-two.

The first town officers elected (in April, 1853) were J. L. Jarnigan, Supervisor; J. F. Hubbell.

Clerk; B. Youngs, Assessor; C. A. Shurtleff, Collector; Alex Sornborger, Overseer of the Poor; A. B. Coddling, Peter Van Buren and J. W. Mosher, Highway Commissioners; Peter Van Buren and Moses Robinson, Justices of the Peace; C. A. Shurtleff and Seneca Mosher, Constables.

VICTORIA VILLAGE.

By J. W. Temple.

The village of Victoria, one of the very few towns in Knox County until lately lacking railroad facilities, yet which persistently went on and prospered without them, is located on the high ground of a beautifully rolling prairie, partly in Copley and partly in Victoria townships. It was first laid out May 11, 1849, by A. A. Denny, then County Surveyor, for John Becker, J. W. Spaulding, J. J. Hedstrom, J. Halstrom, W. L. Shurtleff, J. Freed and G. F. Reynolds, A. Arnold and J. Knapp. It was at first platted on Sections 7 and 16 of Victoria Township, but soon spread until it covered parts of Sections 12 and 13 of Copley. The village originally started one and one-half miles southeast of its present location; where those pioneers of a new settlement, a store, a tavern, and a blacksmith shop, strove to become the nucleus of a future town. But the Chicago road ran through the present site, and George F. Reynolds kept his house here open as a tavern, and the village gradually formed around its present position, presumably to be nearer a good tavern and an important road. This hypothesis accounts for the number of proprietors when the place was finally platted. They had come there and actually started a town before it had been laid out at all, so that nearly all the residents may be reckoned among the early owners of desirable village lots.

The present village of Victoria boasts of over three hundred inhabitants, and is the center of a flourishing farming community and of a considerable local trade. Its first, and for many years its only, store was conducted by John Becker. Early in 1899, it had four, besides a postoffice, which distributed more reading matter in proportion to the population than any other in the county. The last mentioned circumstance affords an index to the average intelligence of its people. In the Summer of 1899, the Galesburg and Eastern Railroad was extended into the township and village, thus furnishing a fresh impetus to business prosperity. Lumber yards, stock yards, elevators and a bank

are now among its commercial institutions, and these improved trade facilities have wonderfully added to the growth and importance of both village and township.

Victoria also has a well conducted graded school and three churches—Methodist, Congregational and Swedish Methodist.

Of these, the first, in order of time was the Congregational Society, which was originally organized as a Presbyterian body, but subsequently changed its affiliations. It dates its existence from May 30, 1841, and became identified with the Congregational communion on April 25, 1849. On August 12, 1852, a church edifice costing twelve hundred dollars was dedicated, and the congregation subsequently built a parsonage, valued at eight hundred dollars. The number of communicants is eighty-nine, and there are ninety pupils in the Sunday school, while the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has a membership of sixty-five. The first pastor was Rev. S. G. Wright, and the present incumbent of the office is Rev. James J. Watson. N. B. Ives, Jr., is Superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has a church membership of eighty-seven, and a Sunday school attendance of fifty. A house of worship was erected in 1855, at an outlay of three thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. W. S. Porter, who also has charge of the Maxey chapel, in the township of Persifer. The latter is a branch, or mission, of the Victoria church. It has thirty-nine members and a Sunday school attendance of fifty.

In that part of the village lying in Copley Township may be found the first Swedish Methodist church ever organized. It was established on December 15, 1846, with only five members, by Rev. J. J. Hedstrom, the founder of Swedish Methodism. A church edifice was erected in 1854, and a parsonage built three years later, the denomination's real property being at present valued at three thousand five hundred dollars. It conducts a mission church at Center Prairie, in Victoria Township, where a house of worship costing fifteen hundred dollars has been built. There is but one Board of Trustees for both bodies, the two branches virtually constituting one church. The Center Prairie branch was organized in 1869, by Rev. Peter Newburg. The aggregate membership of both churches is one hundred and fifty, and of the Sunday schools, eighty. The first permanent pastor was Rev. H. O. Wester, who

came in 1857. The present minister in charge is Rev. Otto Raba.

Popular sentiment has always been intolerant of the saloon, and there are no licenses granted for the sale of ardent spirits.

Victoria has many societies. The G. A. R. has a flourishing post, the village having furnished many gallant volunteers to the national forces during the War of the Rebellion. Victoria Lodge of the Odd Fellows' fraternity is a thriving society here. The Masonic brotherhood has a hall and a large membership. The Modern Woodmen have a large and flourishing camp, and, with the Rebekahs and Odd Fellows, occupy a fine hall.

GEORGE W. REYNOLDS.

Captain George W. Reynolds was born in Milton, Massachusetts, July 15, 1826. He is the son of George F. and Abigail (Locke) Reynolds, who were natives of New Hampshire—the father having been born at Barington, in 1799; the mother in the same town, in 1804. They had a family of four children: George W., Charles C., John W., and Julia A. They came to Illinois in June, 1835, when George W. was only nine years old, and settled for a short time in Tazewell County. They came to Knox County in 1836, settling on a farm in Victoria Township, which has been known for nearly two full generations as the "Reynolds Farm." Here the father lived, and died at a ripe old age, reaching within seven years of the century mark. He was Victoria's first Postmaster; was Justice of the Peace for many years; and was one of the first organizers of the town, which stands mostly on his land.

Captain Reynolds' early school advantages were not at all satisfactory. He remained on the home farm until 1853, attending the district school as much as his farm duties would permit. Schools throughout the State had not then been organized, and here and there, the little log school house stood as the precursor of the better structures of to-day. The school was three miles distant, and George availed himself of all the instruction that the little log cabin afforded. At the age of eighteen he attended Knox Academy for one year, paying his board by working nights and mornings, and Saturdays. He then returned to the old homestead, remaining until 1847, when he took a trip to the New England States. In the Spring of 1848, he returned to Illinois and took his father's farm on shares until 1854. His next adventure was to California by the overland route, in search of gold. After remaining there for two years, he returned by the way of Panama and New Orleans, and settled on the farm which he subsequently purchased, and where he now lives.

Captain Reynolds is imbued with a good degree of patriotism and served his country faithfully during the late Rebellion. In 1862, he en-

listed in Company K, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers and was chosen Captain. He served through the war and was mustered out in June, 1865. He returned to his home in Victoria, receiving the plaudits of his fellow townsmen for his meritorious services. He then engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Captain Reynolds has always had the confidence of his neighbors, and the citizens generally. He was elected Town Clerk for several years, was Township Treasurer of the School Fund for about ten years, and has been School Director for a long time. The village of Victoria was organized in 1887, since which time he has been Village Treasurer. In religious belief, he is a Congregationalist, and has always done active work for the church. In politics, he is a true republican, believing thoroughly in republican measures and principles.

Captain Reynolds has been twice married. His first wife was Mary C. Hotchkiss, a native of New York. They were married in February, 1849, and the union was blessed with one son, Lewis M., born October 26, 1849. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1858, and a second marriage took place in 1859, to Elizabeth Swickard, a native of Wayne County, Ohio; they have one daughter, Jennie M., born November 1, 1868, and now the wife of James McMaster. Mr. and Mrs. McMaster have one daughter, Ethelyne, born in 1896.

BECKER, JOHN; Merchant (retired); Victoria Township; born June 10, 1811, in Osego County, New York. His father was Philip Becker; his grandfather, Jacob Becker, came from Germany, and was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Becker was educated in the common schools. He was married in Victoria, October 12, 1845, to Mary J. Smith, daughter of an 1839 settler of Victoria, and a sister of Judge A. A. Smith, of Galesburg. Their children are: Hannah, Emma, Ella, Carrie, and Sue L. Mr. Becker came to Victoria in 1844, and was a merchant for twenty years. He moved to Galesburg, where he was prominent in banking circles, and was Alderman of the Third Ward. In 1892, he returned to Victoria Township, and settled on a farm which he owned in 1845. In religion, Mr. Becker was a Methodist. He was a republican.

BULSON, FREDERICK; Farmer; Victoria Township; born July 10, 1820, in Osego County, New York; educated in the district schools. His father, Isaac Bulson, of Rennselaer County, New York, was a farmer and settled in Osego County. Frederick worked on the farm till 1846, when he came to Victoria Township. In the Spring of 1847, while on a visit in Pike County, he enlisted for the Mexican War in Company K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteers. He marched to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and after a service of twenty-one months returned to Illinois and was discharged. He soon after bought the farm on which he lived for half a century. He now owns 600 acres of land in Copley, Victoria, and Lynn townships, besides a large tract in Nebraska. He was married in March, 1850, to Mary, daughter of John



Geo. W. Reynolds

Hainline. They had three sons and five daughters: George H. (deceased), Ira, Abram (deceased), Sarah E., Hannah A., Susan E., Alice and Mary. Ira is a farmer in Copley Township; Abram died August 10, 1889, aged twenty-three years; George H. died at the age of five years; Susan E. is Mrs. W. A. Shaw of Nebraska; Sarah E. is Mrs. O. C. Bradley of Iowa. Mr. Bulson died January 9, 1892. Mr. Bulson was a democrat and served as Road Commissioner and School Director.

COLEMAN, JAMES; Farmer; Victoria Township; born December 27, 1830, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Coleman, came to Victoria Township in 1855, and died in 1875; his mother came from Ireland. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Coleman was thrice married. His first wife died in Pennsylvania; his second in Illinois; he married as his third wife, Eliza Kane, of Victoria. Mr. Coleman came with his father from Pennsylvania, and located on a farm near him. He finally moved to the homestead where he now lives. He has been School Director for twenty-one years. His children are: Lincoln, John, William, Clyde, Francis J., Lotie, Ada F., and Susie B.

DEWOLFE, CLAYTON A.; Farmer; Victoria Township; born April 30, 1845. He was the son of Joseph DeWolfe, and Mary Ann, daughter of Martin Gibbs, one of the early settlers. Mr. DeWolfe was educated in the common schools. He was married to Lucetta, daughter of Joseph Atherton, March 7, 1867, at West Jersey, Illinois. They have four children: Burton A., Ernest C., Ethel N., and Louise. One son is a farmer, the other a carpenter, both of whom are members of the Grange. Mr. DeWolfe went to Iowa in 1880, and in 1889, he returned to Illinois and settled in Goshen; in 1890, he moved to Victoria Township. In 1894, he was elected Road Commissioner and served three years; he has also been School Director for several years. In religion, Mr. DeWolfe is a Protestant.

ERICSON, ERIC; Farmer; Victoria Township; born in Farla, Soken Lane, Helsingland, Sweden, March 2, 1836; educated in his native land. His father was John Ericson of Sweden, who died at the age of eighty-six years at the home of his son, Eric; his mother was Segridd Munson. His paternal grandparents were Eric and Margaret (Peterson) Ericson; his paternal great-grandfather was John Ericson. The family is an old and honored one in Sweden. Mr. Ericson came to the United States with his parents in 1850, and settled in Manitowoc, Wisconsin. In 1864, he came to Knox County with his wife and settled in Victoria Township, Section 10, where he bought seventy acres of land; he now owns 320 acres, besides timber land. In Manitowoc, Wisconsin, Mr. Ericson was married to Christina Bloom, February 6, 1862; they had one son, John E., born May 27, 1866. Mrs. Ericson died March 4, 1896, at the age of fifty-nine. John E. Ericson was married, January 18, 1888, to Amanda, daughter of John A. John-

son, a blacksmith in Victoria; they have four children: Edna Christina, Alice Maurie, Earl John, and Carl Magnus. Mr. Ericson is one of the best farmers in the township, and was for six years Road Commissioner. He is a member of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican.

HARDINE, SVANTE B.; Farmer; Victoria Township; born September 10, 1858, in Sweden, where he was educated and learned the carpenters' trade. He was married to Mary Nelson, in Victoria, December 30, 1881; their children are: Earl M., Raymond B., Hazel N., Esther M., Ethel J. Mr. Hardine came to Galesburg in 1880, and worked at the carpenters' trade for two years; he then located on the farm in Victoria Township, on which his father-in-law, B. Nelson, settled in 1868, which he afterwards bought. In 1890, he removed to Galva, Illinois, where he died in 1891. Mr. Hardine is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican.

HEDSTROM, CHARLES O.; Farmer; Victoria Township; born in Walnut Grove Township, January 29, 1868. His father, Nels Hedstrom, was an early settler and prominent farmer of Walnut Grove Township. Charles O. Hedstrom was educated in the common schools, and began farming in 1892, with his brother. In 1894, he located on a farm in Victoria Township, where he now resides. He was married to May Herald, of Victoria, July 28, 1892. They had three children: Cecil C., Hester and Josephine. He is a republican, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the leading farmers of his township.

HEDSTROM, JONAS; The precise place of Mr. Hedstrom's birth cannot be certainly told, but it is believed to have occurred on the Island of Oland, Sweden, August 13, 1813. His brother, Olof, who was ten years older, had as early as 1825 arrived in New York, and within a decade had become a Methodist minister. In 1833 Olof visited the fatherland, and on his return to America was accompanied by Jonas. The first few years of his residence in this country Jonas Hedstrom passed in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade, as a blacksmith. When a family named Sornberg moved west to Victoria, Illinois, the young smith was irresistibly led to follow them, in 1838. The reason was made clear when he shortly married one of the Misses Sornberg. He took up his abode with his wife at Farmington. During his residence in the East, he had become converted to Methodism, and in 1839 he commenced to preach in the Salem school house, a little way east of Victoria, still continuing to work at his forge, as his regular occupation. His sermons were in English, and were listened to by many of the settlers thereabouts. However, believing that many of his countrymen would soon cross the ocean and find a home on the western prairies, he obtained from his pastor, Mr. Clark, a testament with the English and Swedish text in parallel columns. Thus he renewed his knowledge of the Swedish tongue, which he had al-

most forgotten. The preparation was timely. Swedish immigrants came, many of them directed to Illinois through Rev. Olof Hedstrom, who was conducting a mission for them in the Bethel ship at New York. In 1845 Olof Olson, who had been sent by the Jansonists of north-central Sweden to secure a suitable site for the colony, was directed to Jonas Hedstrom, and by him assisted in purchasing the first land for the Bishop Hill colony. In July, 1846, Eric Janson, and a band of followers, came to Victoria, and were hospitably entertained by Mr. Hedstrom, after which they were piloted to their destination.

On December 15, 1846, Jonas Hedstrom organized, in his log-cabin at Victoria, a Swedish Methodist Church, with a nucleus of five members. This was the first Swedish Methodist organization in the world. The small beginning grew and flourished, and Mr. Hedstrom was led to join the Peoria conference in 1847. Thenceforth he devoted his time entirely to the ministry, becoming an indefatigable worker. He traveled extensively over a wide circuit, and established churches at Andover, Galesburg, Rock Island and Moline; and assisted in forming a church at New Sweden, Iowa, and a Norwegian organization at Leland, Illinois. His strong constitution finally succumbed to the severities of "circuit" life. In the Fall of 1857 he retired, and on May 11, 1859, went to his heavenly reward, at the age of forty-five. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. W. P. Graves, and the remains interred in Victoria cemetery. In 1874 his wife passed away. Of his five children, two are living—Luther Hedstrom and Mrs. Becker, of Victoria.

JARVIS, SAMUEL; Farmer; Victoria; born December 5, 1829, at Long Island; educated in the common schools. He was married to Mary E. Dean in Victoria in 1857. Their children are: Fannie, Jennie, and Hetty; his second marriage was with Hannah Sornberger in Victoria. They have one child, Lena. Mr. Jarvis learned the carpenters' trade in New York City, and came to Victoria in 1855. He worked at his trade and farmed for several years, and then moved into the village. Mr. Jarvis is a republican. In 1888, he was appointed Postmaster and held the office till 1893; he was deputy for three years, re-appointed, and now holds the office at the present time. He is a prominent Mason, and was Master for ten years; Deputy Grand Master for the Thirteenth District of Illinois; Deputy Grand Lecturer of the State, and has been Assessor and School Director. Mr. Jarvis is a member of the Methodist Church.

LARSON, JUSTUS A.; Farmer; Victoria Township; born June 14, 1858, in Copley Township, Knox County, Illinois. His father, Lewis Larson, was born in Sweden and came to Copley Township in 1844. There were four sons and one daughter: Henry G.; Justus A.; John W., deceased; Victor T.; and Ida M. Mr. Larson was educated in the Galesburg Business College. He was married to Elizabeth Challman in Walnut Grove Township, October 10,

1888. There was one son, Paul K. Mr. Larson has always been a leader in town affairs. He is Highway Commissioner of Victoria Township. He is a republican.

OLMSTED, AARON W.; Liveryman; Victoria; born July 5, 1851, in Otsego County, New York; educated in the common schools. His parents were Henry B. and Catherine (Wilder) Olmsted. He was married to Etta Robbins in Oneida March 24, 1874. Their children were: Lester; Claud, deceased; Harry; Paul; Hazel; Rex; and Don, deceased. Mr. Olmsted moved with his family to Marceline, Missouri, in September, 1892. They returned to Galesburg in December, 1893, where his wife died January 24, 1894. Her parents were Rubin and Mary (Mayo) Robbins. His second marriage was with Lone E. Sornberger, June 15, 1895; they have one son, Winthrop A., born March 8, 1896. Her parents were Anson and Catherine (Wilbur) Sornberger, of New York. Mr. Olmsted followed farming until 1895, since which time he has been engaged in the livery business. In politics, he is a republican.

ROBINSON, CHARLES S.; Merchant; Victoria; born June 4, 1845, at Victoria, Illinois; educated in the Business College of Davenport, Iowa. He was married to Emily Bristol in Galesburg, in 1869. Their children are: Grace E. and Gertrude. Mr. Charles S. Robinson is a son of Moses Robinson, a farmer, who came to Victoria Township in 1836, and engaged in the mercantile business in 1866. Moses Robinson died January 2, 1898, at the age of ninety-three. Charles S. Robinson began business with his father in 1867. He was afterwards in business in Beatrice, Nebraska, and Greenfield, Iowa. He returned to Victoria in 1883 and engaged in the mercantile business with E. Coleman. He sold out in 1896, and a year later engaged in the same business with George M. Sornberger. Mr. Robinson is a democrat and was the first President of the village.

SAYRE, CHARLES A.; Druggist; Victoria; born August 9, 1844, at Rushville, New York; educated in the common schools and Rushville Academy. His father was John Sayre. Mr. C. A. Sayre was married to Mary E. Young, in Victoria, February 28, 1884. They have one child, Gertrude Peabody. Mr. Sayre enlisted in April, 1861, in Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry for two years; then re-enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and served until June, 1865, as first Sergeant. September 4, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, and served as Sergeant for three years. Mr. Sayre spent four years in Minnesota, where he was for a time Deputy Clerk of the District court. In 1875, he came to Victoria. He is a member of Village Board, and Commander of P. G. Tait Post, No. 698, G. A. R. Mr. Sayre is a democrat.

SILEN, JOHN E.; Farmer; Victoria Township; born in Sweden April 3, 1825, where he was educated. In July, 1858, he was married to Catrena Patronella, who died March 18, 1876. January 19, 1878, he was married to Matilda

Rodine. By the first marriage, he had four children: Arthur E., of Nebraska, grocer and farmer; Sophia; Emma; and Lorena. Mr. Silen came to America in 1846, and lived at Bishop Hill one year, when in company with George Challman he went to Galesburg and worked at the carpenters' trade. In 1850, he went to Peoria, where he remained until the Fall of 1851, when he moved to Victoria, and began buying stock. In 1852-3, he worked at his trade of carpenter. In 1859, he moved upon a farm that he purchased the year before and on which he still resides. In 1863, he built a house of lumber hauled from Peoria. Mr. Silen has been a very successful farmer. In politics, he is a republican.

SORNBORGER, CHARLES D.; Farmer; Victoria Township; born in Victoria in 1843; educated in the common schools. His father was Anson Sornborger, an early settler. Mr. C. D. Sornborger was first married, in 1870, to Marion Clark, who died leaving two sons: Clifford F., and Clide W. His second marriage was with Irene Brown, in 1885. Mr. Sornborger is a republican and has been active in public affairs; he has been School Director for four years, and has also been Town Treasurer. In 1868, he settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Sornborger is in religion a Protestant.

SORNBORGER, GEORGE M.; Farmer; Victoria Township; born April 1, 1841, in Victoria, Illinois; educated in the common schools. He was married to Frances E., daughter of John T. Suydam, October 12, 1865, in Copley Township, Illinois. They have eight children: Clarence T., George A., Lolette K., Mary E., Claud, Floyd, Grace F., and Fern L. Mr. Sornborger's father was Anson Sornborger, who came from Dutchess County, New York, in 1838; he had nine sons, and one daughter, now the wife of Aaron Olmsted; and two brothers, Alexander and Peter. George Sornborger, the father of Anson, was a soldier of the Revolution; he died in Victoria in 1841. Anson lived in Victoria until 1859, when he removed to Copley Township and engaged in farming. George M. remained at home until 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers; he served one year and then returned to Copley, having been discharged for disability. He settled in Copley in 1866 on a rented farm. In 1868, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Victoria Township, where he now resides. Mr. Sornborger is a charter member of P. G. Tait Post, No. 698, G. A. R., a charter member of Walnut Grange, No. 1653, a charter member of Knox Henry Pomona Grange, No. 837, and a member of the Illinois State Grange. In politics, he is a republican, and has held the offices of Collector and Assessor.

WOOLSEY, THOMAS; Farmer; Victoria Township; born January 30, 1848, in Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois; educated in the common schools. His parents were Deo and Minerva (Olmsted) Woolsey, of New York. He was married in Victoria, September 10, 1871, to Mary H., daughter of Dr. John L. Fifield, of Vic-

toria. Their children are: Ralph B., Ross A., L. Eselwin, and Robert C. Mr. Woolsey's father came from New York to DeKalb County, and later moved to Victoria, where he died in 1853, leaving his wife, who died in 1867, and four sons, W. McKindry, John A., Russell, and Thomas, and one daughter Hannah. Dr. Fifield was born in New Hampshire in 1805, and came to Victoria in 1837. He was a practicing physician for many years and died in 1890. Mr. Woolsey enlisted in 1861, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. He is living on the Fifield homestead. He is, in religion, a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a republican.

COPLEY TOWNSHIP.

By J. W. Temple.

The surface of Copley Township, so named from a prominent family of that name at one time residing in it, consists chiefly of fertile prairie land, just sufficiently rolling to ensure good drainage; though in its southern part there is some broken ground, probably one-fourth of its area having been originally timber land. There are in the township eighteen thousand acres of improved farm land. It is well watered and drained by branches of Walnut and Court creeks, as well as by other smaller streams.

The first settler in the township was a Mr. Berry, who, in 1836, located near the present village of Victoria, which lies partly in this and partly in Victoria Township. Matthew Herbert and Larkin Robinson followed, the next year. In 1839, the first members of what soon became a thrifty Scotch colony began to settle on some of the best lands; and the descendants of these sons of "Auld Scotia" are now men of wealth and high moral standing in the community. The Gordons, Cooks, McCornacks, Taits, McKies, Leightons, McClymonts, McMasters, McDowells, Stevensons, Milroys, McQuarries, and others, with their numerous and thrifty progeny, being among the most prominent citizens of the township. Later, its rich lands have attracted a large number of Swedes, whose thrift, industry and probity have made of these first immigrants wealthy farmers and landholders. Their descendants, by intermarrying with the native population, are fast becoming a homogeneous, as they are a patriotic, body of American citizens; while their success is due to brain no less than to brawn.

When the first settlers arrived, a small tribe of Indians still inhabited a grove, now known

as Foreman Grove, near the northern limits of the present township.

The first child born in Copley was a son of Matthew Herbert, in 1838. The first death was that of Harriet Foster, in 1842. Rev. Charles Bostwick and Mrs. Hurr were the first couple to be married, and Rev. Mr. Bostwick preached the first sermon in 1840, in a log school house.

The first school was taught by Miss Mary J. Smith, afterwards Mrs. John Becker, in a log cabin, one and one-half miles northwest of Victoria. There are now nine school districts, each with a neat, and some with costly school houses; and there are few townships where the value of education is more genuinely appreciated than here; the result being shown in the exceptional intelligence and culture of its citizens.

The first saw mill—that of Jeremiah Collinson—operated by horse power, was put up in 1850. Mr. Berry was the builder of the first frame structure, on Section 9, in 1840. Now, some of the finest residences in the county are to be found on its prairie farms.

Copley Township has lacked railroads, and by reason of that want has no large towns. In 1894, however, to reach the extensive coal fields of this and Victoria townships, a railroad was built from Wataga, on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, running through nearly the center of the township, to a mining village called Etherly, located on the eastern boundary of Copley. This village was laid out on the southeastern quarter of Section 35, on August 10, 1894, by Samuel L. Charles. Owing to legal complications, which prevented for a time the operating of the road, the village is yet without many inhabitants. It is believed, however, that, under altered conditions, a thriving mining town will soon be built up to develop the rich, unworked coal deposits which underlie nearly all the southern part of Copley. This railroad has been since extended into the village of Victoria, which, with its natural advantages of situation, has heretofore only lacked railroad facilities to become one of the most prosperous villages in the county.

The first town officers elected, in 1853, were: J. O. Stanley, Supervisor; N. Kelsey, Clerk; J. M. Perkins, Assessor; Austin Gaines, Collector; Isaac Copley and A. W. Buckley, Justices; A. A. Smith, S. McCornack and J. Sirie, Commissioners of Highways, and J. Collinson, Overseer of the Poor.

Its population in 1860 was one thousand and

ten; in 1870 it was twelve hundred and nineteen; in 1880 it had fallen to one thousand and seventy-six, and in 1890 was nine hundred and ten.

The township has three churches; a Methodist Episcopal and a Swedish church are located in the village of Victoria, and a Scotch church three and one half miles west of that place. All are well attended, the religious sentiment among all the inhabitants being very strong. The Scotch church is Calvinistic in creed, and affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination. It is known as the John Knox Church, and was organized in 1854, with twenty-five members, by Rev. R. C. Matthews, D. D. and S. Vaill. Rev. J. T. Bliss was its first pastor, his place being now filled by Rev. John Pugh.

PETER GORDON.

Peter Gordon, son of James and Jean (Heron) Gordon, was born in Creetown, Scotland, May 19, 1819. In 1840 he came to this country and finally settled in Copley Township, Knox County, Illinois. He began working by the month, but later bought a farm and was so successful in his chosen occupation, that, in 1885, when he moved to Victoria, he had greatly increased his possession.

In 1845 Mr. Gordon was married in Copley Township to Mrs. Mary Ann (McDowell) Tait, who was born in Scotland, January 24, 1814, and was the daughter of John and Anna (Livingston) McDowell. Her mother died in Scotland in 1824, and her father came to America in 1839 and settled in Copley Township. Mr. McDowell died in 1867. Mr. William Tait, Mrs. Gordon's first husband, died in 1843, leaving her with four sons: John, William F., Peter G. and Houston P. In 1862 these four sons enlisted in Company G, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Hotchkiss commanding. John died at Chattanooga from wounds received in the fighting at Dalton. Peter G. rose to the rank of lieutenant and fell at the battle of Nashville. William and Houston P. survived the war. The former is a physician in Galesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have four children: James, Elizabeth M., Alexander H. and Albinus N. James has a farm in Walnut Grove Township; Alexander H. has one in Copley Township; Albinus is on the home farm; Elizabeth M. married William Robson, of Wataga, Illinois.

From the humble beginning in 1840, Mr. Gordon's possessions grew to more than fifteen hundred acres, and he gave each of his four children one hundred and sixty acres of land. He has also a handsome residence in Victoria. For many years he has been an active member of the Presbyterian church, and is always interested in whatever contributes to the welfare of the community in which he lives. For twenty years he has been a School Director, and he is looked up to by all as one of the most



Peter Gordon

substantial men of his township. In politics, Mr. Gordon is a republican.

BECKER, FREDERICK; Farmer; Copley Township; born October 29, 1840, in Otsego County, New York; educated in the district school, Charlottesville Seminary, Fergussonville Academy (New York), and at a select school in Illinois. His parents were Frederick and Catharine (Tenbroeck) Becker. The ancestors of the Becker family came from Germany, settled in New Jersey, removed to Albany County, New York, and thence to South Worcester, Otsego County. The father of Mr. Becker died February 8, 1841, aged thirty-one and a half years. Mr. Becker came to Victoria in the Spring of 1857; he taught school in the winter and clerked and engaged in farm work in the summer. In 1868, he rented a farm, and in 1869, purchased the farm on Section 13, where he now resides. He was married to Jane, a daughter of Rev. J. J. Hedstrom. Mr. Becker said: "I have lived in Copley Township about forty years and have been associated with a thrifty, energetic and ambitious class of farmers; one of the important lessons to be learned in life is, 'do something with energy.'" Mr. Becker has filled official positions in the township, and for several years has been a member of the Board of Supervisors.

LEIGHTON, WILLIAM H.; Farmer; Copley Township; born October 8, 1835, in New York City. His parents were William and Isabel (Ironside) Leighton, who came from Scotland to New York in 1832, and to Knoxville, Illinois, in 1837. Mrs. Leighton died in 1840. In 1847, Mr. Leighton moved to Copley Township, and then to Sparta Township, where he died in 1861, leaving three sons: William H., John A., and James. William H. was educated in Knoxville. He was married to Jannette McKie in Copley Township, December 1, 1864. Their children are: Charles H., Margaret, May, and Isabel. Mrs. Leighton was born July 13, 1842, and was a daughter of William and Margaret (Miller) McKie. Mr. Leighton came with his father to Knoxville in 1837, and settled in Copley Township in 1847, where he is now living. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a republican, and held the office of Supervisor from 1871-3, and from 1880-8. He has been Road Commissioner and School Trustee for many years.

TEMPLE, JAMES W.; Printer and Farmer; Copley Township; born April 13, 1828, in Ohio; educated in Meadville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Alexander and Sarah (Allen) Temple of New York; his paternal grandparents were Alexander, born in Scotland, and Marie Flaasborough, born in Holland; his maternal grandfather was Hezekiah Allen of New York. Mr. J. W. Temple was married October 29, 1854, in Truro Township, Illinois, to Bessie P. Cook. They have six children: William C., Thomas C., Joseph W., Mary A., Susan A., and Ellen E. Mr. Temple came to Illinois in 1847, and, after making the overland trip to California, returned to Illinois in 1854. July, 1862, he enlisted in the

Eighty-third Illinois Regiment and served in the War of the Rebellion. He was made a Captain in 1864, and discharged from service in August, 1865. In religion, Mr. Temple is a Universalist. In politics, he is a republican. In 1868, he was elected Circuit Clerk of Knox County, and served as Supervisor for several years.

SPARTA TOWNSHIP.

By E. H. Goldsmith.

This township was organized April 5, 1853, at the home of Thomas H. Taylor, on Section 14, and the following town officers were elected: T. H. Taylor, Supervisor; Asaph DeLong, Clerk; Stephen Smith, Assessor; Charles W. Rhodes, Collector; D. Reed, Stephen Russell and Peter Davis, Highway Commissioners; Morvan Baker, and Hugh Ferguson, Justices of the Peace; and Marshall P. DeLong, Constable. Mr. DeLong afterwards served the town as Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years. S. G. Deau served eight years, and one of the present incumbents, John J. Sutor, six years. The Supervisors have been: T. H. Taylor, two years; Peter Davis, John Gray, A. Ebright, H. P. Wood, and M. P. DeLong, one year each. The last incumbent, William Robson, has held the office for the past twenty years, the longest continuous service of any Supervisor in Knox County. From its position Sparta Township forms the watershed dividing the water courses feeding the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thus giving it almost perfect immunity from damaging floods, and as rich land as is found in the State. A good vein of underlying mineral makes it well worthy of the classic name given it by Amos Wilmot. While Hezekiah Buford has the credit of being the first settler by building on Section 23, in 1834, the Wilmots have a record for longest continuous residence on the same land, for Amos Wilmot built a log cabin in June, 1836, on Section 6, in which he lived for fifteen years. He then built a house, where he lived until his death in 1878, since which time some member of the family has occupied the home. Sidney L. Wilmot is now the owner, but resides on Section 5. He has, lying around his home, ash posts which have been cut for sixty-one years. Very soon after his arrival came Reuben, Cyrus and Edward Robbins, brothers, and Levi Roberts, a cousin. The first of these is about the last of the early settlers and is now in his eighty-fifth year. To him we are indebted for some of the information given in this sketch. From the fact of Levi Robbins having raised a large

orchard and other trees "Robbins' Grove" was for many years a noted land-mark and people came long distances for apples, as well as to hold picnics. In 1836 Asaph DeLong (who built the first house between Knoxville and Henderson timber), Luman Field and William Heath settled on Section 31. The latter was married at Knoxville to Lucinda Field in 1837, and "hung up" housekeeping in their log cabin, a picture of which Mrs. Heath still preserves. In a northeast direction they had but one neighbor nearer than Victoria. Mrs. Heath is in her eightieth year (1899) and has lately been made a member of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she being a granddaughter of Elisha Field, Jr., and a great-granddaughter of Elisha Field, Sr., both of whom fought in the Revolutionary War. She is in possession of papers showing the entire war history of her illustrious ancestors. Her grandchildren presented her with the badge of the society, which is an old-fashioned spinning wheel with beautiful surroundings and inscription.

James Neely settled on Section 30 in 1838, and Abram Neely on Section 5 a few years later. Other early settlers were: B. Ely, Thomas and George W. Faulkner, Booker Pickrel and C. C. West. Among those who came subsequently and who, with those already mentioned, as well as those who will be noticed hereafter, have been influential in the political and religious prosperity of the township, are Solomon Lyon, J. V. R. Carley, Schuyler Goldsmith, A. F. Adams, William E. Morse, Henry Rommel, L. W. Olson, Oliver Stream, Joseph Masters, J. H. Merrill, James Paddock, Edmund Kennedy, James Barry, William S. Patterson, William A. Lee, Jr., D. W. Nisley, R. W. Hulse, Vickrey Nation, Ransom Babcock, F. Z. Wikoﬀ, G. S. Hawkins and John Taylor. The latter has been assessor for thirty-one years.

As an indication that Sparta is a rich agricultural locality, capable of producing a great quantity as well as a great variety of crops and having in it many enterprising stock-raisers, besides being well watered by natural streams and springs, may be noted the fact that A. N. Phelps' two-hundred acre farm, now owned by William Robson on Section 8, took three first prizes from the State Agricultural Society. The southeast portion, though more broken, is nevertheless fully as valuable in that it has been, and is yet to some extent, covered with an excellent growth of white and

hurr oak timber. But the chief value lies underneath, in the form of shale, from which, to quite a large extent, paving and building brick is being manufactured by the Galesburg Vitriﬂed Brick Company. The coal industry from this fourth vein has also been quite large, and at one time as many as fifteen carloads per day were shipped from here, being handled principally by J. M. Holyoke, R. M. Campbell and Peter Dolan. At present the trade consists in supplying the demands from the brick plant and the farmers in the vicinity, besides what is taken to Galesburg by teams.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy passes through Sparta in a diagonal line from near the northeast to the southwest corner. In November, 1894, the Galesburg, Etherly and Great Eastern Railroad was opened, running twelve miles east, ostensibly to strike a great coal belt of some eighty-two sections, the center of which is Etherly, where the company placed a shaft costing \$30,000. This company suspended operations September 7, 1895, but resumed December 7, 1897, under the name of the Galesburg and Great Eastern, with Edward J. Harms as manager.

The educational institutions of Sparta consist of one graded school, of which Professor O. H. Newman is now principal, and eight district schools, all of which are well sustained, the general policy being to employ competent teachers for the three hundred and ninety-five pupils now in attendance. The buildings cost a total of over \$8,000. It is worthy of mention that in District No. 2 R. W. Robbins gave the site for school purposes, and here Mary Allen West, when in her fourteenth year, taught her first term of school. Later she was the honored superintendent of schools of Knox County.

The well improved highways of the township are due to the wise business management of Sparta's road commissioners, seconded by her voters, for, in addition to being well graded and properly tiled, a large proportion of the bridges are substantially built of stone.

Prairie fires in early days were beautiful to witness and oftentimes to be dreaded. The writer has seen on his own farm, on Section 4, prairie grass (blue joint) six feet high on fire, the flames traveling at a rapid rate and with a dreadful roar. At one time a fire which is said to have started at Red Oak, in Henry County, threatened to devastate the farms of the new settlers, but warning was given those in the southwest part of the township by Maria.



Thomas C. Duran



Boanerges Ely

daughter of Luman Field, in time to avert the approaching catastrophe.

Sparta, both before and during the Civil War, contained quite a number of abolitionists, among whom was Abram Neely, a conductor on the underground railroad. Some of the old citizens still remember his hiding fugitive slaves at his home and taking them a night's ride north to the next station.

The population of Sparta Township, according to the United States Census, has been as follows: 1840, 113; 1870, 1,950; 1880, 1,682; 1890, 1,293.

WATAGA.

Wataga was platted in the Spring of 1854 by J. M. Holyoke, Silas Willard and Clark M. Carr, and was incorporated by a special act in 1863. The first village election was held September 19, 1863. In 1874 it was re-incorporated, under the general law, with Section 16 as the village territory. J. M. Holyoke was the first resident and postmaster, and also built the first store, in conjunction with A. P. Cassel. This was operated by Willard and Babcock. The only bank in the place was started in 1863 by H. P. Wood and is still run by him. The depot was built in 1856, and in the same year the Wataga House was erected and operated by Garrett Post for one year, when Loren Smith bought and conducted it one year, since which time it has been the property of C. H. Norton. The Wataga mill was built by William Armstrong in 1856, and soon afterwards was damaged by an explosion in which John Armstrong was seriously injured. George F. and David P. Niles, now extensive farmers and fine stock-raisers, bought the mill in May, 1867, and ran it very successfully for eight years, patrons coming long distances with their own wheat and receiving entire satisfaction. Among those who have since owned the mill are: William and M. O. Williamson, who introduced expensive modern machinery, and Frank Darst, the present owner, who has also put in improvements and is doing excellent work.

The First Congregational Church was organized June 10, 1855, and the church society October 27, 1856. The church organization was led by the Rev. S. G. Wright. The first meeting was held in the depot, where the first sermon was preached. Subsequent services were held in the newly completed school house until 1860, when a substantial church, costing over \$3,000, was erected, to which, in 1876, a parsonage was added at a cost of \$2,000. The original members

were: A. P. Babcock, William S. Farnham, Mrs. Maria S. Farnham, Mrs. C. F. Farnsworth, Benjamin Gardner, Mrs. Abigail Gardner, Miss Sarah Gardner, Mrs. Minerva Holyoke, Charles W. Rhodes, and Mrs. Jane Rhodes. Mrs. Charlotte Farnsworth, daughter of William S. Farnham, who served as a deacon for thirty years, and Amos P. Babcock are the only ones now known to be living. James Hastie also served as deacon until his demise in 1879 and was succeeded by Amos S. Fitch, the latter holding the office until his death in 1882. Among the secretaries of the society have been Hon. John Gray, of Jefferson, Iowa; the late J. M. Holyoke and E. H. Goldsmith, the latter of whom held that office twenty-four years and was church clerk for thirty years. This church has had seventeen pastors. Among those who have faithfully served in that capacity may be mentioned the Revs. Azariah Hyde, William W. Wetmore, Hiram P. Roberts, Prof. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary, and William R. Butcher, the last named serving six years. The present pastor is the Rev. O. C. Bedford. The Sunday school records show that on December 26, 1869, the membership was two hundred and the average attendance one hundred and forty-eight. John Hastie was the secretary and E. H. Goldsmith the superintendent, the latter holding that office for twenty-five years. The present secretary is E. Percy Robson and the membership is now ninety-one and the average attendance fifty-nine. The late George P. Holyoke and William M. Driggs, with their wives, rendered valuable assistance in former years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1856 by the Rev. William M. Clark, whose circuit consisted of Oneida, Wesley Chapel and Wataga. He made his journeys on foot. Mr. Clark gave the site of Gilson camp ground to this district. Among the early members were S. F. Spaulding, John Gaddis, B. W. Foster, Lucius Vail and S. G. Dean, with their wives. The latter couple are the only ones now living here. Mr. Dean is seventy-nine and his wife eighty-one years of age. They have been and are still staunch pillars of this church. Mr. Dean was the first Sunday school superintendent, serving four years, and he was succeeded by S. F. Spaulding, who, for nineteen years, gave his best services to the school. L. W. Peterson is the present superintendent. Among the pastors were: G. W. Brown, N. T. Allen, William Watson, D. Ayers, N. G. Clark, G. P. Suedaker

and the present incumbent, C. F. W. Smith. The church was completed and dedicated in 1867 under the pastorate of J. W. Coe, the presiding elder being W. H. Hunter.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1856, the first pastor being the Rev. T. N. Hasselquist. In 1860 the society commenced building a church, having formerly worshipped in private houses and school buildings. This church was struck by lightning and burned in 1875, but in the same year the present tasteful edifice was erected. The Rev. N. Nordgren, the present pastor, has acceptably served this people for some ten years. The membership of the church is about one hundred and forty, and that of the prosperous Sunday school one hundred and fifteen.

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1857 with the Rev. V. Witting as the pastor. The keeping up of regular services and of the Sunday school has been largely due to the untiring efforts of Oliver Stream. The present pastor is the Rev. John P. Miller.

The Wataga Christian Church, costing \$2,000, was erected in 1875, but was torn down in 1896 and the church organization no longer exists.

The Wataga Catholic Church was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$2,000. The Rev. P. McGair was its first pastor. The church is now connected with that of Galva and services are held once a month.

Wataga Lodge No. 291, A. F. and A. M., was instituted August 17, 1858, with S. G. Dean, W. M.; J. H. Thorpe, S. W.; Septimus Soper, J. W. The lodge has now a membership of thirty-two and its officers are: C. W. Merrill, W. M.; J. H. Merrill, S. W.; Hamilton Taylor, J. W.; C. H. Norton, Treasurer; J. M. Churchill, Secretary; Charles Dennison, J. D.; J. M. Cooper, S. S. H. H. Marsh, J. S.; John Wiles, Tyler.

The Order of the Eastern Star was organized February 22, 1888, and being the first chapter in the county it had many members from the surrounding towns, there being at one time seventy-four names on the roll. Other chapters having been organized in every town from which this drew its followers, it has now only twenty-seven members. The first officers were: Mrs. S. C. Slater, W. M.; H. H. Marsh, W. P.; Mrs. Merinda Dennison, A. M.; Miss J. Curry, C.; Miss E. Dolan, A. C. The present officers are: Mrs. M. Dennison, W. M.; Dr. A. S. Slater, W. P.; Miss McClanahan, A. M.; Mrs. Mary Dennison, C.; Mrs. J. C. Cooper, A. C.; Carl Merrill, Secretary; J. H. Merrill, Treasurer.

Wataga Lodge No. 509, I. O. O. F., was organized January 10, 1876, by A. W. Berggren. Its first officers were: W. N. Thomas, N. G.; J. E. Thomas, V. G.; L. S. Whitcomb, Secretary; P. A. Smith, Treasurer. Other charter members were P. A. Smith and John McConchie. They meet in Masonic Hall.

Rebecca Lodge No. 48 was organized October 20, 1891, with ten members, which number has been increased to twenty-two. The first officers were: John Deming, N. G.; Mrs. Nancy Deming, V. G.; Oliver Stream, Secretary. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall.

Wataga Camp No. 3229, Modern Woodmen, was organized September 24, 1895, with eighteen charter members. The camp, though not having made much growth, is in a very healthy condition, having now twenty-one beneficiary and five social members.

The Wataga Nickle Plate Band is under the leadership of Anvern Thomas, and comprises the following members: D. M. Cooper, Carl Johnson, C. W. Huston, Edward Williamson, Fred Mallin, Earl Curry, John Whitehead, Frank Cooper, Eric Severin, George Curry, Carl Merrill, Will Thomas and Charles Marsh. They have been faithful and efficient in serving the public for very little compensation.

The United States census returns give Wataga the following population: 1860, 1,538; 1870, 1,205; 1880, 734; 1890, 586.

THOMAS CARTER DUVAL.

Thomas Carter Duval, son of James and Judith (Jennings) Duval, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, February 28, 1802. His father was of French descent, was born in Virginia and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Duval was reared to manhood in Kentucky, where he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed both in his native State and in Illinois. He was married in Bath County, April 2, 1822, to Nancy Shumate, who was born in Virginia, August 19, 1804, and died at Wataga, March 2, 1888. Ten children were born to them: Barryman, Elizabeth, Martha, James, William, Mary, Helen, Ellenor, Daniel J. and Ann.

Ellenor (now Mrs. S. S. Soper, of Wataga), who places a portrait in this volume in memory of her father, was born in Henderson Township, Knox County, May 3, 1839. She received her education in a district school, and always lived on a farm. She was first married to David Temple, and had one child, Thomas F. She was married to Mr. Soper, in Henderson Township, in October, 1861. They have five children: George T., Mary E., Septimus S., Edward D. and Nettie May. Thomas F. is a farmer in Boone County, Iowa; George T. is a farmer in Clark County, Missouri; Mary E. is Mrs. Mary E. Russell, of Wataga, Knox County, Illinois; Septimus



G. M. Faulkner



Henry Gehring

S. is in the Klondike gold fields; Edward D. is a farmer near Wataga, and Nettie M. is Mrs. Nettie May Jacobson.

Mr. Thomas C. Duval came to Illinois in 1835, settling first in Warren County, near Robinson's Point, and removing to Henderson Township, Knox County, in 1836. He brought to Illinois his wife, six children and one hundred dollars in money. He invested the money in land in Henderson Township, and his industry and good management insured success. When corn sold for a dollar a bushel he invested the proceeds in land, and, in 1869, owned about two thousand acres in Sparta and Henderson townships. In politics, Mr. Duval was a republican, and he was a member of the Christian Church. He was a good and an upright citizen, ever ready to help others with money as well as advice. He was especially lenient to his tenants, sometimes giving them a second chance if crops failed, and, in one case at least, aiding a tenant, who was unable to pay his rent, to weather the storm and finally secure a farm of his own. Mr. Duval was kind-hearted and true, a kind father, a good neighbor, a man whose place could not easily be filled. His death occurred in Wataga, September 25, 1890.

BOANERGES ELY.

Boanerges Ely was born at Cumberland Gap, Claiborne County, Tennessee, December 21, 1821. His parents, Solomon and Rachel (Turner) Ely, were both natives of East Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Ely, was born in West Virginia; his grandmother, Katherine, came from Germany. His great-grandfather, Isaac Ely, was born in England, and his great-grandmother, Jessie Hopper, was born in Ireland. On his mother's side the grandparents were William and Susanna Turner, born in Virginia, the latter near Richmond.

Solomon and Rachel Ely came to Illinois in 1834, just at the close of the Black Hawk War, and settled in what is now De Witt County, where they lived on a farm, and reared a family of ten children, four of whom came to Knox County. They were devoted members of the Christian Church, and died where they first located, aged sixty-nine and forty-seven years respectively. He was of a poetic turn of mind, and was accustomed to write verses upon the events of the times and the affairs of the neighborhood.

Mr. Boanerges Ely came to Knox County in 1845, and settled on Section 16 in Sparta Township. He first bought forty acres of timber on Section 24, and then bought eighty acres of government land at government price, and afterward bought forty acres at two dollars an acre. He now owns a farm of three hundred and fifteen acres near Wataga. He was married in Henderson Grove, November 3, 1850, to Mary M. Duval, daughter of Thomas Carter and Nancy (Shumate) Duval, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Mrs. Ely was one of a family of ten children. Her father settled on a farm in Warren County, Illinois, in 1835, and came to Knox

County in 1836, locating at Henderson Grove in Henderson Township. In politics, he was a republican. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Ely have three children: Nancy Ann, wife of J. H. Denning; Ella J., wife of Samuel Temple; and William L., who is a farmer at Mayville, Traill County, North Dakota.

Mr. Ely is a republican, and in religion, a Christian. He was successful in business, and is counted among the prominent and substantial citizens of Sparta Township.

GEORGE W. FAULKNER.

George W. Faulkner, of Sparta Township, was born November 13, 1827, in Orange County, New York, and was educated in Oakland County, Michigan. His ancestral record is most interesting. His paternal great-great-grandfather was a Huguenot minister who fled from France to Scotland in the days of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His paternal grandparents were Colonel William Faulkner, of Orange County, New York, and Ann (Rogers) Faulkner. Colonel William Faulkner served under General Putnam and had a fine record as a soldier; he was twice wounded, and drew a pension. His maternal grandfather was James Bushfield, who was born in Ireland, and was of Scotch descent.

His parents were William J. and Isabelle (Bushfield) Faulkner, the former born in Orange County, New York, the latter born in New York City. William J. Faulkner was a soldier in the War of 1812, and drew a pension; he died in 1875, at the age of ninety; he was a good man and citizen. Mrs. W. J. Faulkner died February 17, 1863; aged seventy-nine. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, a noble Christian character and much beloved. Seven children were born to them: William J., deceased; Mrs. Catherine A. Sweet; Thomas B., deceased; Gardener S., deceased; Mrs. Esther E. Poyer, deceased; George W.; and Mary J., deceased.

George W. Faulkner came to Knox County with his parents in 1839, at the age of twelve. November 12 of that year they settled ten miles northwest of Galesburg, and the next spring moved to Henderson Township, and for one year rented land of Major Thomas McKee. They then moved to land in Warren County, for which they had exchanged their Michigan property. In 1848 they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Sparta Township, where David Niles now lives (Section 19), which they subsequently sold, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land in Section 29. This they improved, and it is now one of the very best farms in the county.

Mr. Faulkner was married in Knox County, March 17, 1864, to Bertha Emerson, who was a native of Norway, a member of the Congregational Church, and an exceptionally fine woman. She was educated in Galesburg and was a successful school teacher, and it was while teaching at the military school that she

met and married Mr. Faulkner. Mrs. Faulkner died October 24, 1872, at the age of thirty-two. They had two children, George Emerson and Kate; the latter married Mr. L. W. Peterson, and they have two children, Harry and Edith; George Emerson married Mary Rommel, daughter of Henry Rommel, deceased, and they have three children, Henry G., Nellie and Janet.

After his marriage Mr. Faulkner remained on the home farm, and was in partnership with his brother, Thomas E., until 1890, when they divided the property. He has two hundred acres of good land, the result of industry, economy and careful business management. His neighbors are his best friends, a fact that speaks volumes for his character. He is a republican in politics, and is Assessor and School Director, having held the latter office for twenty-five years.

HENRY GEHRING.

Henry Gehring, is the son of Xavier and Elizabeth (Heminger) Gehring, both natives of Germany, the former having been born near Baden, February 9, 1825. Xavier Gehring was one of a family of nine children, and his parents were Bennet and Elizabeth (Closman) Gehring. He received an education in the common schools of his native land, and left home to work out when he was eighteen years old. He continued in this position two years, when he was drafted into the German army and served three and one-half years. In 1850, when he was twenty-five years old, he came to the United States, landing in New York City with only one dollar in his pocket. There he worked as a coachman and in other positions four years, and there, in 1853, he married Elizabeth Heminger. In 1854, he came to Knox County and began farming, buying thirty acres of land on which he now resides. He was a good farmer and stockman, one of the most successful in the county, and increased his holdings to about eight hundred acres of land, which he partially divided among his three children. He has been School Director, and has taken a great interest in education. He has lived an honest and upright life, and is an example to his posterity. His first wife died July 2, 1878. Afterwards he married Mrs. Mary A. (Leighton) Stevenson.

Henry Gehring was born August 29, 1858, in the old Gehring homestead, then a log house, and received his education in Knox County. His home is in Sparta Township. He is a successful stock-raiser, and now owns four hundred and eleven acres of land. On his farm is located the famous Gehring Coal Bank, from which hundreds of families derive their supplies of fuel.

In Knox County, March 3, 1887, Mr. Gehring married Carrie Benson, who was born March 4, 1864. They have two children: Earl Raymond, born January 5, 1889; and Webster Henry, born August 9, 1893. In religion, Mr. Gehring is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican. He is a School Director and Road Commissioner, having held the latter office for eight years.

EDWARD HOWELL GOLDSMITH.

Edward Howell Goldsmith was born at Mecklenburg, New York, December 20, 1834. He was the son of Schuyler and Catherine E. (Howell) Goldsmith. Schuyler Goldsmith was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Brewster) Goldsmith; his wife, Catherine, was the daughter of Caleb and Martha (Halsey) Howell, both of whom were born on Long Island, although the Howells were of Welsh ancestry, and Caleb Howell's father was born in Wales. The Goldsmiths were natives of New York.

Schuyler Goldsmith, who had been a farmer in New York, removed his family to Illinois in 1855, and bought a farm in Knox County, near Wataga, where he lived until his death in 1861, his wife, Catherine, having died in 1850.

Edward H. Goldsmith was brought up on the farm in New York. He received his education in the common schools, his training there being supplemented by much hard study at home. Although his early opportunities were limited, Mr. Goldsmith is at once recognized as an educated man, in whom the effect of strong self-discipline is evident. In addition to his intellectual pursuits, he diligently applied himself to the management of a farm, and in time became an experienced and successful agriculturalist. From 1860 to 1876, Mr. Goldsmith was engaged, during the winter terms, in teaching school. In this line of work he was especially successful, both as teacher and disciplinarian, his pupils taking high rank when they entered higher institutions of learning. With all his varied interests, Mr. Goldsmith has traveled quite extensively, and in 1895, accompanied by Mrs. Goldsmith, who was in failing health, he spent several months in the West, visiting the Pacific coast and many of the intervening States.

March 8, 1859, Mr. Goldsmith was married to Anna Maria Whiteford, daughter of William and Margaret Whiteford, of New Jersey. Their marriage took place at Mecklenburg, New York. They have had three children: Julia Elizabeth and Catherine Howell, deceased; Edward Whiteford, a farmer in Sparta Township.

GEORGE F. NILES.

George F. Niles, son of Sill and Louisa (Olmsted) Niles, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York, August 25, 1827. He received a common school education, which was supplemented by an academic course. His father was born at Spencertown, New York, in 1795, and died there, March 7, 1872; his mother was the daughter of Stephen Olmsted, of New England. Eight children were born to them, six of whom lived to the age of maturity. His grandfather, Thomas Niles, was born in Connecticut in 1760, and died at Spencertown, New York, December 25, 1844. His grandmother, Rhoda (Phelps) Niles, was born in Connecticut in 1765, and died at Spencertown November 21, 1819. The Niles family is of English descent.

Mr. Niles arrived in Wataga, Knox County, Illinois, in May, 1857, and with his brother, David P. Niles, bought the Wataga Flouring



E. H. Goldsmith.



George F Miles

Mill. They did an extensive business, and their brand of flour was well known and popular. Much of their business was from the surrounding country to a distance of twenty-five miles. In 1864, they exchanged the mill for three hundred and sixty acres of land in Henry County, which they soon sold. From 1867 to 1871 they were in the mercantile business at Altona, Illinois. The business interests of the brothers have been largely conducted under the firm name of Niles Brothers. They came to Knox County with very little money, but they had youth and energy, they were honest and industrious, and soon had the good will of the community. In 1862, they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Sparta Township, Section 19, where David P. Niles now resides. They owned eight hundred and forty acres of land in Sparta and Henderson Townships, which remained undivided until 1893. They also own one thousand and ninety-two acres of land, in one tract, in Page County, Iowa, which is known as the Niles Stock Farm, and is located three miles south of Villisca, on the Nodaway River. Never did two brothers plan and work together in greater harmony.

The principal business of Mr. George F. Niles was farming and the raising of stock, and his herd of short-horn cattle was one of the best in the county. In 1866 he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in Sparta Township, Section 21, where, in 1871, he built a fine residence which he has since greatly improved and now occupies.

Mr. Niles was married in Wataga, April 1, 1866, to Ella Josephine Wood. Two children were born to them: Charles W., born May 15, 1867, died January 15, 1883; and Marian Ella, born April 8, 1873. Marian Ella graduated at Knox College in June, 1894. October 2, 1895, she was married to George W. Hayden, of Oak Park, Illinois, and they have one son, George Niles Hayden, born July 24, 1897.

Mrs. George F. Niles was born at Westford Hollow, Chittenden County, Vermont, May 19, 1846, and was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. She was the daughter of William S. and Phylena (Smith) Wood. Her maternal ancestors were English. Two of her ancestors, Colonel Seabody and his son, were in the Revolutionary War, and gave largely of their property to the cause of independence.

WILLIAM ROBSON.

William Robson, son of John and Mary (Brown) Robson, was born near Newcastle, Durham County, England, September 5, 1831. His parents were born near Newcastle, his father in Northumberland County. His paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Stohart) Robson, the former having been born near Manchester, England. On the mother's side, his grandfather was James Brown, and his grandmother's maiden name was Armstrong.

Mr. Robson received his education—and a very practical education it was—in a select school in England, and also in the cattle business in Newcastle. He came to the United

States with his parents, and lived first at Beaver Point, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The family arrived in Knox County, Illinois, early in the Spring of 1850, and lived on a farm south of Galesburg till the year 1854, when they removed to Rio Township, where some members of the family still reside. His mother died in 1853, and his father died in Galesburg, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. John Robson was a thoroughly trained English farmer, and reared his children in the most practical manner; he lived a retired life; politically he was a republican.

Mr. Robson remained in Galesburg several years, where he learned the building trade. He was first married in April, 1857, to Miss Jane Goff, daughter of Mr. Louis Goff, who was one of the early settlers of Knox County, and held the office of Justice of the Peace in Rio Township for many years. There are two children, born of this marriage, Cora Alice and John L.; John L. married Miss Jessie Murdock, of Galesburg, and resides in Omaha, Nebraska. Mrs. Robson died in 1867.

In November, 1871, Mr. Robson was married to Miss Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Mr. Peter Gordon, of Copley Township, who, although yet living (1899), was one of the early settlers, and became one of the largest land owners and most influential farmers of the county. Of this marriage three children were born: Gordon, who died in October, 1881, at eight years of age; Edward Percy, and Henry Stewart, now living.

Mr. Robson has been actively engaged in farming most of his life. His first farm of one hundred and ninety acres was located in Rio Township on Section 11, on which he erected buildings with materials hewed and sawed from native timber. He moved to this farm in the Spring of 1857, and resided there till 1861, when he bought three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at Wataga. This tract he improved, making it his home, and, being very successful, added to it five hundred and eighty acres and he now has a farm of about nine hundred acres, lying in one body near Wataga, Knox County. Between Galesburg and Henderson he owns another farm, thought by some to be the oldest in the county, a part of it having been cultivated by the Indians. Roundtree, a Kentucky farmer, located upon the tract, and was undoubtedly one of the first white settlers in this part of the country. As a feeder of cattle for profit, Mr. Robson is perhaps the most successful in Knox and Mercer counties.

A remarkable instance of fraternal confidence is the fact that Mr. Robson and his brother, John, were associated for twenty-one years in raising stock and in large farming operations, with never the "scratch of a pen" between them by way of keeping accounts. About the year 1884 they determined to divide their property, which consisted of nearly two thousand acres of land, in different farms in Knox and Mercer counties, with hundreds of cattle and hogs at various feeding yards. Starting out on horseback one morning, they "finished at noon," giv-

ing each other "quit claim" deeds, in connection with which no dissatisfaction has ever arisen.

Though a very public-spirited citizen, Mr. Robson has shown no ambition to hold office. Possessing the confidence of the citizens of his town, which his success in business and strict integrity in public matters naturally created, he was called to fill the useful offices which afford remuneration only in the credit for having well performed their important and sometimes difficult duties. As School Director and Highway Commissioner, he rendered valuable services. He was year after year an influential representative of his town, and often of his county, in political connections. The County Board of Knox County ranks among the very first in the State for able and honest administration. In creating and sustaining that character the Town of Sparta has done its full share, and more, in the choice of its representatives, but never did better, if so well, as when in 1818 it elected Mr. Robson Supervisor and retained him till 1899, when, justified by the condition of his health, he declined to serve longer. Bringing to the discharge of his duties the business habits and the methods with which his own business had been so successfully conducted, with a thorough knowledge of the county, and the character and habits of its people, his services were at all times valuable. On all questions his influence was profitably felt. In all building construction during his official service, including the Court House and the Alms House, he had a prominent part, his knowledge of the building trade giving him especial qualifications. But most important were his services on the Committee having charge of the Alms House, and all public charities, of which he was twenty years chairman. On no other committee rests greater responsibility: nowhere else is so much required of sound judgment and careful, laborious, painstaking consideration. To his firmness, integrity, impartiality and adherence to correct business methods, the admirable management of those interests is to a great extent due. He assisted in the organization of the Galesburg National Bank, has been a Director ever since, and the Vice President for several years. Indeed, it may be said that William Robson is one of the most useful citizens of Knox County.

JOHN JAMES SUTOR.

John James Sutor, son of John and Martha (Lytle) Sutor, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, January 25, 1849. His paternal grandparents, Martin and Jennie (McDonald) Sutor, were both of Scotch descent. His parents came to America in 1852, when he was only three years old, and settled in Haldimand County, Province of Ontario, Canada. There they lived until 1858, when they moved to Knox County, Illinois, and rented a farm in Galesburg Township, southwest of the city of Galesburg. In 1864 they bought eighty acres of land in Sparta Township for three thousand dollars, to which they subsequently added another eighty. Of the nine children born to

them four sons survive: William, John J., Martin and Henry T. The father, John Sutor, died November 14, 1874, aged fifty-eight. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, and he was highly respected. The mother, Martha (Lytle) Sutor, survived her husband and kept house for her son, John J., until her death, May 28, 1895. She was born in 1817 in County Cavan, Ireland, and was of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock of Presbyterian faith, which has set its mark on the world's history for honesty, perseverance and thrifty industry. She was a worthy member of the race, truthful, inflexibly honest, and of a very devout disposition, a good wife, mother and citizen, honored and respected by all who knew her.

John J. Sutor was educated in the schools of Knox County, and by faithful attendance and careful improvement of the advantages they afford secured a good general education. His young manhood was spent at home assisting his father, and, when the latter died, he was ready and qualified to carry the burden that had fallen upon him. In 1875, twenty years before his mother's death, Mr. Sutor, with his brothers, Martin and Henry T., had built a pleasant and comfortable residence upon the farm, valued at two thousand, seven hundred dollars. Beside the home farm they have a large stock ranch in Rooks County, Kansas, comprising five and one-quarter sections of land, or three thousand three hundred and sixty acres. His two brothers, Martin and Henry T., are associated with him in business.

Mr. Sutor is a man of influence in his township, and in 1890 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has held to the present time. He was elected Assessor in 1898 and now holds that office. In politics, Mr. Sutor is a republican.

SWAN W. SWANSON.

Swan W. Swanson, son of Swan and Bengta Peterson, was born in Oenestad, Christianstad Laen, Sweden, June 14, 1833. His parents were natives of Sweden, and died in that country, aged eighty-four and sixty-five, respectively. Mr. Swanson was educated in Sweden, and was nineteen years of age when he left his native land and came to the United States. The journey across the ocean was made in a sailing vessel, a "Liverpool Packet," which had for a cargo, in great part, rails for a railroad. After twenty-two days of fine weather and uninterrupted sailing, he was landed at New York City, in October, 1852. He came directly to Knoxville, Illinois, traveling a part of the way on the Hennepin Canal. He had but a little money, which was stolen from him, so that he was penniless and homeless. To pass the time while looking for work, he hunted with a gun which he had bought in Hamburg. At last he found work with Lorentus Conger of Galesburg, at seven dollars a month. The following summer he worked for Isaac V. Gilbert, and farmed successfully.

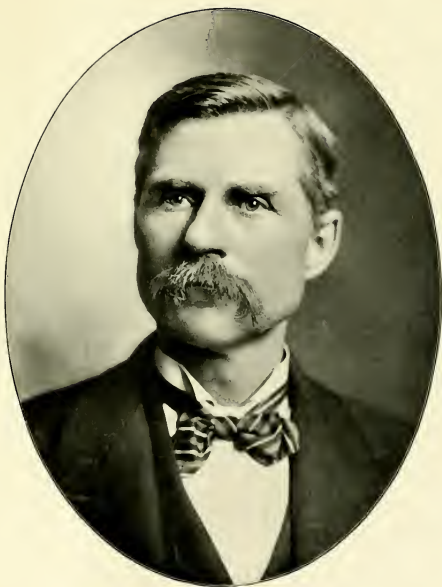
Mr. Swanson was married April 3, 1865, to



Wm Robson



S. W. Swanson



John J. Sutor

Nellie Truedson, who was born in Troedstorp, Ignaberga Soken, Sweden; her parents were John and Ingra Truedson. Mr. and Mrs. Truedson came from Sweden, and arrived in Knox County, October 1, 1852, but a few days before the coming of Mr. Swanson. Their children were Nellie, Carrie, Ellen, Trued and Bennett. The parents died in Galesburg. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are Hannah, Samuel R., Joseph O., David B., Mary C., Emelie E. and Winifred I., Mary C., who was married to L. O. Williamson of Galesburg, was graduated from Knox College in 1883, and Winifred I. in 1898. Samuel R. graduated from the Galesburg Business College.

Mr. Swanson conducted a dairy, and for seven years furnished milk to the people of Galesburg. He later settled upon land of his own, and, assisted by his wife, became an independent and prosperous farmer. He bought forty acres of land within the limits of the City of Galesburg, which he afterward sold, buying other land, which he exchanged for a farm on Section 32, Sparta Township. This farm, with slight additions soon made, contained three hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Swanson improved it by the erection of excellent buildings, and soon found himself the proprietor of one of the best farms in the county. He now owns five hundred and twenty acres of arable land, besides one hundred and seventy-four acres of woodland in Knox Township. The foundation of his success in acquiring a competence was laid in farming, and especially in raising broom corn; his success was assured by his industry, honesty and good management.

In politics, Mr. Swanson is a republican. He has been Road Commissioner many years, and was elected Supervisor of Sparta Township April 4, 1899. He and his family are Lutherans, and he has been a Trustee of the Lutheran Church in Galesburg.

FREDERICK ZINA WIKOFF.

Frederick Zina Wikoff was born in Rio Township, December 27, 1846, and was the son of John and Cornelia (Crane) Wikoff. His paternal grandfather was Zina Crane. The name of his paternal great-grandfather was Van Wikoff, and the family was of Dutch descent. His father, John Wikoff, came from New Jersey to Knox County in the Fall of 1836, making the trip on horseback from Ohio. He devoted himself to farming, and took up one hundred and forty acres of land in Section 36, Rio Township. He improved the land, and built a comfortable home, where he lived for fifty-four years, and in which he celebrated his golden wedding; his death was the first that occurred in the house. He was a successful farmer, and accumulated considerable property, becoming in every way an influential citizen, honored and respected not merely by all the people of the township, but also by those of the county. He was Supervisor for Rio Township. He died April 30, 1897, aged eighty-four; his wife survives him. They had five children: Gertrude A., wife of Hiram Colby; Frederick

Z.; Harriet E., wife of G. H. Pratt of Hastings, Nebraska; Carrie F., wife of S. T. Howell of Woodhull, and Mary M., who married Oswald Oliver and died in January, 1896.

Mr. Frederick Z. Wikoff married Ida M. Conger, daughter of John N. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Conger, in Oneida, September 16, 1874, and they have four children: Winn C.; Gem, wife of W. B. Nelson; John N., a student at Galesburg, and Cornelia. Mrs. Wikoff's paternal grandfather was Uzziah Conger, who came to Knox County in 1838, and settled in Cherry Grove; her paternal grandmother was Hannah (West) Conger; the aged couple lived to celebrate their golden wedding. They had ten children: Lorentus; Genette; Lauren; Lucien; Crayton; Norman; J. Newton; Edward; Lois, wife of J. S. Wilcox; and Harvey, all of whom lived at one time in Knox County. Mrs. Wikoff's father, John Newton Conger, was a native of New York, her mother, Elizabeth (Wheeler) Conger, came from Connecticut. Her maternal grandparents, Alvah and Jerusha (Stevens) Wheeler, came from Connecticut and settled in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1838. Alvah Wheeler was a carpenter, and assisted in building the first court house (still standing at Knoxville) in Knox County. In early years, while in Bridgeport, Connecticut, he built the first peanut stand for P. T. Barnum. "America's Greatest Showman." Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler: LeRoy; Mrs. Elizabeth Conger; Mrs. Mary Conger; Frederick C.; Mrs. Harriet B. Shaw; Mrs. Helen Conger; Mrs. LaVantia Conger, and Mrs. Alta Murdoch. Mrs. Wikoff had one sister, Eva Conger, now deceased.

Mr. Wikoff was educated in Knox and Hedding Colleges; he is a capable business man, and has been very successful. He has a fine, well improved farm of two hundred and forty acres in Sparta Township. In politics, he is a republican.

JONAS WILLIAMSON.

Jonas Williamson, son of William and Margaret (Olson) Williamson, was born in Sweden, February 22, 1836. His education he received in the land of his birth. In 1850 the family came to America and located in Sparta Township, Knox County, Illinois. Other children besides Jonas were William, Peter, John, Maggie and Moses O. Jonas loved his home and, even when he was a boy, could seldom be lured away from it. Losing his father when he was only fifteen years old, he contributed to the support of the family, and in every way led an exemplary life. Mr. Williamson was exceptionally temperate and did not indulge in stimulants or tobacco. Although his opportunities for acquiring an education were but limited, he nevertheless accumulated a large amount of useful knowledge. He was very industrious and an excellent business manager.

Mr. Williamson's first wife was Christine Anderson, whom he married in Wataga. Of this union there were two children, John E. and Lotta. The latter was married to Thomas Rom-

mel. Mrs. Williamson died in 1875, and four years later, May 29, 1879, Mr. Williamson married again. His second wife was Anna M., daughter of Mattas and Martha (Hanson) Hedberger, who came from Sweden with their infant daughter in 1857. The family settled in Galesburg and lived there until 1867, when they removed to Wataga, where they have since resided. Mr. Hedberger is a tailor by trade and has followed the business many years. Their daughter, Mrs. Williamson, is one of a family of five children who reached maturity. She owns the fine farm of eighty acres of well improved land, which was her husband's homestead.

Jonas Williamson was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. In politics he was a republican. He died April 30, 1893.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

William Williamson, son of William and Margaret (Olson) Williamson, was born in the North of Sweden, October 10, 1833, and the little education it was his privilege to secure was gained in his native land. He was the oldest of seven children, five sons and two daughters, and came to this country with his parents in 1850. In October of that year, after traveling some time in Wisconsin, the family reached Knox County, Illinois. The father was so affected with consumption that he was unable to do the least work after reaching America, and died in 1853.

As the oldest of the family of children, although himself a mere boy, Mr. Williamson was early compelled to shoulder a man's responsibilities and to do a man's work. He gave all his time and his earnings to the support of the family, until the younger boys got started and could manage the small farm of sixty acres of timber land, for which they paid one hundred dollars, and upon which they built a log house. He was young and strong and could do the work of two days in one. An old Pennsylvania miner taught him how to dig coal, and Mr. Williamson became an expert miner and followed the business for fifteen winters. A character developed by such faithful devotion, by consciousness of responsibility, and by the habit of hard work is a reward in itself, and brings the reward of subsequent business success. Mr. Williamson was finally able to buy sixty acres of land where he now resides, and, as fortune smiled upon him, to add thereto from time to time, until he now has four hundred and forty-seven acres in one body. He owns another splendid farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres near Henderson. In Kansas he has one thousand six hundred acres in one piece. In Clay Center he has large financial interests; he controls the waterpower, has built a grist-mill of two hundred and fifty barrel capacity, and also a large electric plant. In these improvements he has invested more than \$50,000. Stock-raising and farming have been his principal business, and his success demonstrates his character as a business man. In politics, he is a

republican, but he has held only local offices. In religion, he is a Lutheran.

September 28, 1855, in Galesburg, Illinois, Mr. Williamson married Catherine Olson. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom are still living: Joseph Henry, a resident of Longmont, Colorado; Amanda C.; Edwin P., who manages the Henderson farm; Frederick Leonard, and Alvin Luther. The deceased are Mrs. Mary J. Danielson; Margaret Amelia, who was the wife of Rev. A. Nelson; Lars Olaf; Martha and George. Frederick L. is a graduate of Knox College; he is manager of Mr. Williamson's extensive business interests in Clay Center, Kansas. Amanda C. and Alvin Luther are at home. Mr. Williamson's mother survived his father many years, dying in 1886 at the age of seventy-three.

HANNIBAL PARISH WOOD.

Hannibal Parish Wood was born in Vermont, September 12, 1818. His father, William Wood, was of English descent and was born in Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, August 24, 1790, and died at Westford, Vermont, April 5, 1845. His mother, Hannah (Parish) Wood, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Parish, was born in Brookfield, Orange County, Vermont, March 7, 1795, and died in August, 1883.

Hannibal P. Wood was reared and educated in Vermont. He was married in Westford, Vermont, September 28, 1841, to Hannah M. Bowman. Two children were born to them: William H., of Wataga, Illinois, and Emma J. Wood, who died in Wataga in January, 1899, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Wood was married a second time, January 1, 1876, in Wataga, to Mrs. Mahlah (Phelps) Watkins, who was born in Enfield, Tompkins County, New York, May 14, 1834.

Mr. Wood was in the mercantile business in Westford, Vermont, many years, and in 1850 removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was a commission merchant for about five years. In the Spring of 1856 he came West and settled at Wataga, Knox County, Illinois, where he has since resided. He bought the store in Wataga, which was owned by Silas Willard of Galesburg, and continued the business with his partner, Amos P. Babcock, whom he bought out five years later. For some years the business, that of a general store, was conducted by Mr. Wood alone, and later with the assistance of his son, William H. Wood. During the Civil War, about the year 1863, he opened a bank which he has conducted to the present time.

As a republican, Mr. Wood represented his district in the Legislature in the years 1880-82. He was Chairman of the Committee on Public Charities, and was a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking. He was for many years a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, during which time the county seat was removed to Galesburg. He has belonged to various temperance organizations, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. For four years he was a Trustee of the Asylum for the Blind at Jacksonville, Illinois. He has been a



F. G. Nickoff



JONAS WILLIAMSON.

Trustee and the Treasurer of the Congregational Church at Wataga, of which he is a member, and has been Township School Treasurer for about thirty years, which office he now holds.

Mr. Wood achieved success as a merchant and banker, and in the service of the public, and has exerted a wide influence for good wherever he has been.

ADAMS, ALEXANDER FRANK; Farmer; Sparta Township; born in Henderson Township, Knox County, March 7, 1842; educated in common schools. His parents were James Adams, of North Carolina, and Sarah (Miller) Adams of Indiana. He was married in Lewis County, New York, to Elizabeth Woolworth. Their children are, Birney H. and Fred C. His parents settled in Rio Township in 1841, and entered Government land in the Military Tract and paid for it twice. The father was a successful farmer and died on the homestead July 1, 1879, aged seventy-three years; the mother died in 1846, aged forty-five years. The father was three times married. He was a republican. In religion he was a Methodist. The children by the first marriage are: Wilson, Caroline, William, John, Lucinda, Alexander Frank, Phelps and Sarah Adams; the children by his marriage with Melba Haynes are: James, Lida and Julia. Mr. Alexander F. Adams has a fine farm of one hundred acres, and is a successful farmer. He paid \$60 an acre for his land, which was entered by his uncle Ruben Robbins in 1837. Mr. Adams belongs to the church of the Second Adventists. In politics, he is a republican.

BARRY, JAMES; Farmer; Sparta Township; born in Limerick, Ireland. His parents were John and Mary (Healy) Barry of Limerick, they attained the age of ninety-three years; his grandfathers were James Barry, and Patrick Healy. He was educated in select schools in Ireland. He was married at Edwards' Homestead Knox County, December 15, 1864, to Frances, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Wayland) Edwards. Their children are: John W.; George Henry; Lillie C., wife of George Rockwell of Galesburg; Mary E.; Lucy I., wife of H. Welsh; Winnifred; Morris J.; Frances F. C., who died in infancy. Mr. Barry came to New York in May, 1854, at the age of nineteen and remained there for three years. He came to Knox County in the Fall of 1858, and worked by the month. He owned many horses and bought and sold farms. He remained for nineteen years on one farm in Ontario Township. In 1884, he moved to the farm of three hundred and twenty acres where he now lives; he owns in all nearly one thousand acres of land. He has been an extremely successful stock raiser. His success is due to his persevering industry and to the assistance and good management of his wife. In religion, Mr. Barry is a Catholic. In politics, he is a democrat, and has been a School Director for many years.

BENSON, TUFVE; Farmer; Sparta Township; born near Christianstadt, Sweden, August 27, 1838. His parents were Bengt and Hannah Nelson of Sweden. At the early age of sixteen,

in 1855, he came to Warren County, Illinois, where his brother Olof had preceded him. After spending five years as a farm hand, he purchased sixty acres of land in Warren County and began farming for himself. April 11, 1861, he was married in Monmouth to Catherine Ellison, daughter of Nels and Permelia Ellison, she having emigrated from Sweden with her parents in 1851, when ten years of age. Three children, Samuel David; Carrie, wife of Henry Gehring; Hannah, wife of George Behringer, were born to them in Warren County. In 1867, Mr. Benson, with his family, moved into Knox County, and settled south of Wataga. Here Edith (deceased), Ida May, and Ira Edward were born. In 1875, Mr. Benson bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-nine acres on Section 8, Sparta Township, where he now resides. At this place three children were born to them: Harvey Russel, Jeannette, and Hazle June. Samuel D. is a successful merchant in Chicago, and owns five hundred acres of land in Marion County, Illinois. Ira E. is a former railroad employe, and when a soldier in the late war, was stationed in Porto Rico. Jeannette is a Normal student at Austin, Minnesota. Mr. Benson has been successful, and is a highly respected farmer. In religion, he is a Lutheran; in politics, a republican.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE HENRY; Farmer; Sparta Township; born in Wataga, September 28, 1866; his parents were Robert M., and Catharine (Dolan) Campbell of Ireland. He is of Scotch descent. Mr. Campbell was married to Mary A. Tiernay, in Galva, Illinois, October 26, 1892; they have one child, George Henry, born September 8, 1894. Mrs. Campbell is the daughter of James and Mary Tiernay of Knox County. Mr. George Henry Campbell was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools. In 1890, he located on a farm, which contains one hundred and sixty acres of choice land. Mr. Campbell became a Mason in 1887, and is a member of Wataga Lodge, 591, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Campbell is a republican.

GEHRING, ALEX; Farmer; Sparta Township; born December 1, 1844, in Germany; educated in Germany and the United States; his parents, Anthony Gehring, born March 12, 1821, and Mary (Mosier) Gehring, born June 24, 1823, came from Germany to Sparta Township in 1857; his paternal grandparents were Bennet and Elizabeth (Clossman) Gehring; his great-grandparents, Mattice and Susan Gehring, and his maternal grandparents, Jacob and Mary Mosler. Mr. Gehring was married May 30, 1867, in Sparta Township, Section 33, to Jerusha, daughter of Ira and Caroline (Stewart) Squires of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. Mrs. Gehring was born August 1, 1847, in Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gehring are: Mary Alice, born October 29, 1871; Sarah Luella, born October 9, 1874; Carrie Lenora, born April 6, 1877, and Ira Anthony, born December 15, 1879. Mary Alice was married June 11, 1890, to James Parkinson; they have two sons, Archie, born January 30, 1893; and Frank Donald, born September 10,

1896. Mr. Gehring is a member, and has been a Trustee and Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a republican and has been School Director and Pathmaster.

GEHRING, JOSEPH; Farmer; Sparta Township; born March 16, 1856, in Knox County, where he was educated. His father, Xavier Gehring, was an early settler. He was married January 29, 1880, to Cora, daughter of O. Peterson. Four children were born to them: Adella Maud, Edna May, Arthur J. and Myrtle Irene. Their mother died May 15, 1895. Mr. Gehring's second marriage occurred March 25, 1896, with Harriet, daughter of Peter Knight, a native of England. They have one son, Frank Earl. Mr. Gehring has a valuable farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres besides one hundred acres of pasture and timber land. He has been School Director in Wataga for twelve years.

GILES, DR. HENRY WYLEY; Physician; Wataga, Sparta Township; born in Peoria County, March 28, 1861; his grandfather was an English soldier, and one of the guards of Napoleon Bonaparte on the island of St. Helena. He came to America in 1824. He studied for the ministry, and had charge of a Baptist church. He and his wife died in Peoria County. They had five sons and two daughters, all of whom, except Sarah, who was killed by lightning, have, by hard work and economy, accumulated considerable property. They are also very widely and favorably known throughout Peoria County. Thomas, the oldest child, was born on the island of St. Helena February 28, 1814. He moved, with the family, to England and from there, when he was but ten years of age, to this country, the family settling at Utica, New York, where they lived until 1836, when they moved West, settling at Peoria. He followed steamboating for two summers, then, with his brothers, William, Joseph, and Nathan, manufactured brick until 1849, when the two brothers, William and Nathan, went to California, while Thomas bought land six miles north of Peoria, which he cleared and occupied until 1882, when he retired and bought a home on the Bluff in Peoria, where he died September 7, 1893. He was the father of Dr. H. W. Giles and six other children, two of whom died in infancy, the other four now live in Peoria and vicinity, one of whom, Dr. W. N. Giles, is practicing medicine in that city. The mother of Dr. H. W. Giles was Margaret (Poplett) Giles, of Knox County; her father was Thompson Poplett. The Poplett family came to Illinois from Indiana in 1835, settling in the northwest corner of Sparta Township, where they lived for about twelve years, making farming their occupation. They moved to Peoria County. Mrs. Margaret Giles was born in Indiana June 15, 1828, and died in Peoria County, August 7, 1875. Dr. H. W. Giles was educated in Peoria County. He was married to Christine Schildwachter in Peoria, November 26, 1891. Their children are: Clark Webster, William Thomas, Ruth Helena. Before attending medical college Dr. Giles was in the employment of Allaire Woodward and Co., of Peoria, Illinois, in the Medical Laboratory.

Although his father was well able to furnish the necessary funds to carry him through college, he chose rather to be independent, and by persistent effort and strict economy he was enabled to keep his little home, which he had paid for in addition to his college course. Dr. Giles graduated at Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College, class of 1895, and practiced for nine months in Iowa. He located in Wataga, Illinois, and has built up a good practice, and is a careful and conscientious physician. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Galesburg Medical Society, the Military Tract Medical Society, and Illinois State Medical Association. Dr. Giles is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a prohibitionist.

LEE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, JR.; Farmer; Sparta Township, where he was born March 5, 1858, on the old Lee homestead, Section 6; educated in Knox County. His parents, William A. and Betsey (Knowles) Lee, were natives of New York State; his paternal grandfather was Amos Lee. His father settled in Knox County at an early day, and the son was reared on the farm where he became a practical farmer and stockman; he received a good business education at the Galesburg Business College. When he was married he lived on Section 5, where his father formerly resided, and in 1882, moved to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres. September 9, 1880, Mr. Lee was married to Jennie May Patterson, in Sparta Township. There are four children: Freddie P., Bessie K., Jennie May, and George Edward. Mrs. Lee's father, William Stephen Patterson, came at an early day from Ohio to Knox County and settled at Henderson with his parents. There he learned the cooper's trade, but after his marriage he became a farmer and stockman and was very successful. He gave his daughter, Jennie, the advantages of an education at St. Mary's, Knoxville. Mrs. Lee is not only an accomplished and talented lady, but also a devoted mother. Mr. Lee is a republican. He holds the office of School Director.

MASTERS, WILLIAM; Farmer; Sparta Township; born in Ontario Township, March 5, 1855; educated in Oneida. His parents were Joseph and Phebe (Fookes) Masters; they were born in Somerton, Somersetshire, England. Mr. Masters was married to Lida Nation, in Wataga, December 27, 1883. Their children are: Fred. N.; and Don C., died May 22, 1896. Mr. Masters is a republican. He has been School Director for thirteen years.

NILES, DAVID PRATT; Sparta Township; Farmer; born in Columbia County, New York, October 20, 1824; educated in New York. He was married July 9, 1870, in Knox County, Illinois, to Helen C. Johnson; she was born in Smaland, Sweden, and is a daughter of John Swanson and Helen Johnson. His parents were land-owners whose ancestors had, for several centuries, lived on the same farm. The family were Lutheran in religious belief. Mrs. Niles was educated in Sweden and came to the United States in 1869. Mr. Niles worked on the home farm in New York till in 1856, he came West with his brother,



H. P. Wood



Wm Williamson

George F., and they bought a mill in Wataga. They made a fine quality of flour, and had a large patronage from the surrounding country. They traded their mill for land in Henry County, Illinois, and engaged in farming near Wataga, where David Niles owned three hundred acres of land which he bought in 1862 and 3. He continued farming and stock raising and in 1874 entered into partnership with his brother with a herd of seventy-five short-horns. They conducted a large and profitable business until 1893, when the partnership was dissolved so far as stock and lands in Sparta Township were concerned; they retained, however, over one thousand acres of land south of Villisca, Iowa, and a quarter section of land in Henderson Township, Knox County, Illinois. In politics, Mr. Niles is a republican.

OLSON, JONAS; Farmer; Sparta Township; born Jefeberg Lan, Sweden, December 31, 1841, where he was educated. His parents were Olaf and Elizabeth (Larson) Nelson; his grandfathers were Nels Olson and Jonas Larson. Mr. Jonas Olson was married in Knox County, February 5, 1869, to Anna C. Donaldson. Their children are: Elizabeth L. (Mrs. Williamson); Ansfried (deceased); William C.; Alvin Arthur; Andrew E. Mr. Olson came from Sweden with his parents at the age of fifteen and settled on a small farm, afterwards moving to a farm of sixty-two acres. The father died within a year, leaving seven children largely dependent upon Jonas. He bought his farm before his marriage, and has greatly improved it. Mr. Olson is a man of good standing in the community. He has been a member of the Lutheran church for forty-one years. He is a republican.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM STEVENSON; Sparta Township; Farmer and stockman; born near Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1825. His parents, John S. and Mary (Stevenson) Patterson, were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and were married March 8, 1824. Mr. Patterson was reared in Ohio, and came to Knox County November 7, 1838, with his father and stepmother. They settled at Henderson, where he learned the cooper's trade, which he worked at until he went on a farm. September 30, 1846, in Henderson, he married Matilda Miller, after which he bought three hundred and twenty acres on Section 18, where James Barry now lives. He was prosperous and owned a large tract of land. He was one of the best known men in Knox County, where he bought and sold and shipped stock on a large scale. He finally moved to Stockham, Hamilton County, where he engaged in the same business with his usual success. His children received most of their education in Galesburg. His accomplished and talented daughter, Jennie May, was educated at St. Mary's, Knoxville, and has decided artistic talent. She is a devoted mother and is an influential member of society. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had four children who reached maturity: Edwin W., Mrs. Clara Smith, Mrs. Wm. A. Lee, Jr. (Jennie May), and Fred A. With the exception of Mrs. Lee all are residents of Nebraska. Mr.

Patterson received his education in Ohio and in Knox County. In politics he is a democrat.

REED, JAMES DURHAM; Farmer; Sparta Township; born in Kentucky, June 27, 1825; died in Wataga, December 8, 1883; his parents, Jonathan and Polly (Newell) Reed, came from Kentucky to Knox County at an early day, and died at an advanced age in Henderson Grove. He was married in Knox County, August 22, 1847, to Martha A. Duval. She was born April 27, 1831. Their children are: Mary S., deceased; Mrs. Nancy E. Haver; Mrs. Helen M. Andrews; Mrs. Sarah E. Langless; Frances A.; Mrs. Rosalla A. Temple, deceased; Mrs. Polly E. Slabaugh; James A. I.; and Dora E. After his marriage Mr. Reed lived in Henderson Grove. For fifty years he worked a farm of two hundred and twenty acres near Wataga, where Mrs. Reed now lives. He greatly improved his farm and had fine out houses. He built a fine residence in 1888. Mrs. Reed is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Reed was a democrat.

STREAM, OLIVER; Farmer; Sparta Township; born in Sweden December 4, 1833, where he received a limited education. His father was Olof Stream, who was a soldier in the Swedish army for twenty-five years; his mother was Betsy (Isaacson) Stream. Mr. Oliver Stream was first married to Margaret Donaldson, of Sweden, in July, 1855, emigrated to America the same year, settling in Knox County, where he has since resided. Their children were: John, Mary, Frank, Albert, Olive, and Willie. His first wife died in Rio Township in 1871. Mr. Stream's second marriage was with Mrs. Martha Johnson, in Knox County, February 13, 1872. They have one daughter, Carrie. He is a member of the Methodist church. In politics, he is a republican, with prohibition sentiments. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WEED, HARRISON T.; Farmer; Sparta Township; born in Delaware County, New York, March 18, 1840; educated in his native state. His parents were James Weed, born in the state of New York, and Abigail (Terry), a native of New Hampshire. His paternal grandfather was Lewis Weed. Mr. Weed came with his parents to Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois. There his parents died, and the son at the age of twenty went to Wisconsin. He came down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers with lumber to Burlington, Iowa, where the lumber was sold, and young Weed went by steamer to St. Louis, where he remained one winter and part of the next summer. He was twenty-one years of age when he reached Knox County; he spent nearly all of the first year in Henderson Grove splitting rails. He then went to Harrison County, Missouri, and taught school about a year and a half, till the breaking out of the war, after which he taught during one winter, five miles west of Galesburg. He next farmed near Oneida seven years, and was enabled to make a payment on his present farm of eighty acres, on Section 27, where he now resides. December 11, 1862, he married Sarah J. Conley.

who died July 23, 1875. They had two children: Mrs. Harriet E. Vaughn and Ada M. Weed. October 19, 1846, Mr. Weed was married to Susan A. Faruham, at her home near Wataga. They have two children: Abbie M. and Charlotte A. In religion, he is a Congregationalist, and has been for many years a Deacon and a Trustee in the church. In politics, he is a republican. He has been a School Director for seventeen years.

WILLIAMSON, JOHN EDWIN; Farmer; Sparta Township, where he was born April 21, 1861; he was educated in Knox County, and is a graduate of the Western Business College. His parents, Jonas and Christine (Anderson) Williamson, were natives of Sweden. When fourteen years old, Jonas Williamson came to the United States with his parents and settled in Sparta Township. He died in 1893, at the age of fifty-seven years; his wife died in 1875; at the age of thirty-five. They left two children: Charlotta Margarette, wife of T. H. Rommel; and John Edwin. September 18, 1884, John Edwin Williamson married Christine Hanson in Lynn Township. They have seven children: Mabel E., Florence V., Minnie C., Axel Wesley, Mary Edith, Emma L., George E. Mrs. Williamson is a daughter of Olaf and Elizabeth (Anderson) Hanson, who settled in Sparta Township before the war. Olaf Hanson served through the war and draws a pension. He is a successful farmer in Lynn Township, near Galva. In religion, Mr. Williamson is a Methodist, and has been a Trustee in that church. In politics, he is a republican and has held the office of School Director.

HENDERSON TOWNSHIP.

Henderson was the first township in Knox County to be settled by white men. In February, 1828, Daniel and Alexander Robertson came to Section 15. They were soon followed by others, and by 1830, a good many people had settled within its boundaries. [Much of Henderson's early history will be found in the articles on Knox County and County Government.]

Henderson is well watered by the branches which make up the head waters of Henderson River. Along these creeks originally stood one of the finest bodies of timber in Illinois. It was a favorite resort for Indians, who, on Sections 23 and 26, had extensive fields of corn. A well was dug at an early day on Section 30, near the creek. At a depth of sixty feet ashes, stumps, a red cedar log and general rubbish were found in as perfect a state of preservation as though the fires had just gone out. Until the Black Hawk War, the Indians were very friendly, remaining in their wigwams and helping the settlers in sugar making, but at the outbreak of that disturbance they went away, but without committing any depredations.

The prairie land which comprises about one-half the township, is very good. Along the edge of this prairie, and near to the timber, the first settlers located. For their mail they had to go to Rushville, seventy-five miles away. In 1833, a postoffice, with John G. Sanburn as the first Postmaster, was established in the settlement. The postoffice, under the same name, "Knox Court House," was afterwards moved to Knoxville. In 1830, the first "corn-cracker" was put up, and in 1837, Silvanus Western, William and Olmstead Ferris put up a steam saw-mill, and not long after added mill-stones, grinding corn and making unbolted flour.

Rev. Jacob Gum preached the first sermon, in 1829, at the house of John B. Gum. F. B. Barber taught the first school, in a log shanty near the grove, in 1830. Mr. Barber afterward moved to Texas, where he died. In 1833, Harmon G. Brown opened a school, on Section 31. At present there are four hundred and seventy-seven persons under twenty-one years of age in the township, of whom two hundred and fifty-nine attend the twelve public schools, one of which is graded. The school houses are frame structures and are worth seven thousand, three hundred dollars.

The first settlers were fond of hunting, and devoted much of their time to the chase. One of the disastrous prairie fires was discovered by H. G. Brown, Peter Frans and Ben Brington while out hunting. They returned home from their quest for game to engage in fighting the flames during an entire night.

Only one village, Henderson, has ever been started in the township. [See Henderson Village for the industries of the township other than farming and stock-raising.] One of the farmers, Henry M. Sisson, has made the township famous by his fine hogs, which he has shipped all over the country. His biography may be found on another page.

At the first town election, April 5, 1863, one hundred and fifty-five votes were cast, resulting in the election of Peter Frans, Supervisor; Martin W. Gay, Clerk; James McMurtry, Assessor; C. G. Dean, Collector; Thomas McKee and Abraham Jackson, Justices.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a Lodge here.

A brief record of the church history of the township will be of interest. The first church edifice was built at Henderson, and was the result of the efforts of Baptists and Methodists, jointly. In 1874, the Methodists erected a



John Gunk

structure of their own. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Waters, and at present the congregation is under the pastoral charge of the minister residing at Wataga. The Baptists have not now any distinctively sectarian place of worship. A Lutheran church was organized at Soperville, in 1870, and a building erected in 1881. Rev. Mr. Westerdahl was the first pastor, and the present occupant of the pulpit is Rev. H. Olson. There are some two hundred and twenty-five communicants. At one time there was a Christian (sometimes called Campbellite) church in the township, but it no longer exists. The same statement may be predicated of the "Church of Latter Day Saints" (Mormon), which flourished at Soperville in the early days.

HENDERSON VILLAGE.

The village known by this name was laid out June 11, 1835, by Parnach Owen, for Calvin Glass, on Section 14 of Henderson Township. It was incorporated in 1838, an election being held March 7, at which twenty-eight votes were cast for the measure and none in opposition.

In early days it was a flourishing place, with five general stores, besides a number of other shops. Gardiner and Chapin built the first store. Between 1840 and 1850, over thirty coopers were employed here in making pork and whiskey barrels, which were shipped all over the State.

In 1839, the post office here was the largest in the county, and previous to the building the railroad Henderson was nearly as important a place as either Knoxville or Galesburg; and was able to exert sufficient influence to secure the insertion of a provision in the railroad incorporation act that the line should pass through the town, but the provision was evaded. Nevertheless, when the Central Military Tract Railroad was constructed, it was a stirring village, though fallen behind its rivals, Knoxville and Galesburg. Subsequently, trade being attracted to the railroad stations, the village steadily declined, until little remained. The construction of the Rio branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has saved it from extinction, and some little improvement appears.

In 1839, Ben Campbell established a distillery, which Mr. Koons bought, and removed to Section 10. Early in the thirties a saw mill was started here which, in 1841, was owned by Calvin Glass, who that same year started in it

a still with a capacity of ten barrels a day. It was burned the same year. The next year Poyer and Wickes put up a still with a daily capacity of twenty barrels, a little north of Henderson. It, too, burned in about a year, and with its destruction ended the attempts at distilling in Henderson.

Population. 1850, 378. 1880, 198. 1890, 163. 1899, estimated, 125.

JOHN JUNK.

John Junk was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1827. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Lincoln) Junk of Pennsylvania. James Junk died in Fayette County July 3, 1877, previous to which he had celebrated his golden wedding. He was the oldest of seven children, the others being: Samuel, Thomas, Sarah, Henry, Robert, and Jackson. John Junk's paternal grandparents were John Junk of New Jersey, and Sarah (Preston) Junk of Pennsylvania; his maternal grandparents were Benjamin Lincoln, who was born near Baltimore, and was a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln; and Elizabeth (Bates) Lincoln.

John Junk was educated in a log school house in Fayette County, and later apprenticed to learn the trades of carpenter and joiner, and millwright, devoting three years to the former and two years to the latter. He came to Knox County in May, 1855, and, having previously known Dr. Joseph Henderson, he settled near him in Henderson Township. The first application of his trade in the county was the building of a barn for Governor William McMurtry, after which he built a school house in District No. 1. While thus engaged, he boarded with Mrs. Ebenezer (Robertson) Westfall. November 22, 1855, he was married, in Knoxville, Illinois, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander and Narcissa (Ferguson) Robertson. Mr. Robertson served in the Black Hawk War. He and his brother, Daniel Robertson, came to Henderson Township in February, 1828. Alexander Robertson died February 28, 1848. His daughter, Elizabeth, was born in Henderson Township, December 14, 1837.

During the Fall of 1855, Mr. John Junk bought eighty acres of land and began farming. He was very successful, and, after a few years, went to the old home of his wife and bought out the other heirs, securing a farm of four hundred and thirty acres, where he now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Junk are the parents of two children, Stephen A., who died at the age of four years; and Alexander Robertson.

In politics, Mr. Junk is a democrat, and has held many important offices. In 1871, he was elected Supervisor, serving four years, and was again Supervisor in 1896. He was Justice of the Peace for eight years, and Road Commissioner for three years; he also served as Assessor. He is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 26, Masonic fraternity.

JAMES CHAMPION McMURTRY.

James Champion McMurry, son of William and Ruth (Champion) McMurry, was born in Crawford County, Indiana, February 3, 1829. He belongs to a noted family, whose descent is from the French Huguenots. His great-grandfather, John McMurry, had a large family of children, five of whom were killed in the Revolution, at the battle of Cowpens.

The McMurry family came to Knox County, November 1, 1829, and settled in Henderson Township. The family consisted of the grandfather, James McMurry, his two sons, William and James, their wives, and the children of William—Mary and James C. The following families, whose names will always be associated with Knox County, were already settled in the neighborhood: Daniel and Alexander Robinson, and Riggs Pennington, of whom William and James McMurry bought their farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which was a small log cabin. On this farm, the people of the whole neighborhood assisted in building a block house or stockade, which afforded protection against the incursions of the Indians. At different times before, during and after the Black Hawk War, about twenty-five families were gathered here. During the war, William McMurry organized a company of Rangers of about eighty-nine, which embraced nearly all that were fit for service in Knox, Warren and Mercer counties. They were all mounted, each man, furnishing his own rifle and horse. They pursued the Indians in all directions but were never engaged in battle.

His grandfather, James McMurry, was one of thirteen children, and was born in Tennessee. His maternal grandfather was of Irish descent, and was born on the "Emerald Isle." James McMurry died in 1854, at the advanced age of nearly ninety.

His father, William McMurry, was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was strong intellectually, was a thorough student of human nature, and was an adept in the art of leading and controlling men. He was born in Tennessee, and married Ruth Champion, a native of Kentucky. He was a State Senator for many years. In 1848, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Illinois on the same ticket with Governor French. He was captain of a company in the Black Hawk War and Colonel of the Sixty-seventh Regiment of Militia of Illinois. During the Civil War, he was chosen Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after serving a short time in Kentucky, he became ill and was honorably discharged.

In 1846, he became a member of the Masonic Order, joining the Hiram Lodge in Henderson and the Horeb Chapter in Henderson. He was the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge and Chapter for fourteen years. He was one of the first three County School Commissioners of Knox County and has held the office several times since.

Governor McMurry was an uncompromising democrat, and a particular friend of Stephen A.

Douglas. He was early instructed in the democratic ritual by his father and grandfather. He was one of the most conspicuous political figures in Illinois, and on account of his tenacity of opinion and firm adherence to democratic principles, he was regarded as a "wheel horse" in his party.

The natural powers of Governor McMurry were great. He was a great reader and had a well stored mind. He was entertaining and agreeable in conversation, a good neighbor and constant friend. He performed the duties of citizenship faithfully, and was regarded by everyone as a conscientious and upright citizen.

Dr James C. McMurry received his education in the common schools. Later, he was a student in Knox College, and in Union College, Schenectady, New York. He took his degree in medicine at the Rush Medical College in Chicago. After graduation, he returned to Knox County, and has practiced medicine here ever since.

In early life, Dr. McMurry embraced the political faith of his father. He was a democrat until the breaking out of the Civil War. He cast his first republican vote for Abraham Lincoln's re-election. Since that time he has been a firm adherent to republican principles, and his voice is often heard in the council hall of the republican party. He is regarded as an influential party man, and is a party leader in local and State politics. He helped to form the Union League in Henderson Township and was elected its first president. He has been offered many official positions in the party, which he has declined. He says that "during the war, his life was threatened many times by members of the Golden Circle; but his good nerve, judgment, and reputation as a good fence, and 'dead shot,' did much to prevent disorder in Knox County." The doctor is a superior athlete, and has exhibited his strength and nerve on many occasions.

Dr. McMurry possesses many of the characteristics of his father. He is noted for the honesty of his convictions, his clearheadedness of obligation and duty, and his moral courage in maintaining the right. In manner, he is not finical or affected, and in his speech, he is straightforward and plain. He is liberal in his views, charitable towards all, given to hospitality, and has lived a life full of good deeds.

Dr. McMurry was married June 9, 1855, to Caroline Nelson, of Warren County. She is the daughter of Andrew Nelson, who, at the time of marriage, was a merchant in Henderson. To Dr. and Mrs. McMurry were born five children: James W., Franklin H., Susan H., Caroline and Mary. Franklin H. died at the age of five.

BAER, ELI F.; Farmer; Henderson Township; born January 11, 1863, in Henry County, Illinois; educated in Westfield College, Illinois. His parents who were natives of Franklin County, Pennsylvania were: David F. Baer, born May 11, 1827, and died July 18, 1890, and Susanna (Rine) Baer, born April 28, 1825; his grandparents were David and Elizabeth (Flick-



Edw. A. M. Murtry

lunger) Baer, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; his maternal grandparents were Michael Rine, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth (Dunkle) Rine, of Hagerstown, Maryland; his great-grandparents were Michael Dunkle and Susanna Raider. Mr. Baer was married to Angie Waters, at Gilson, Illinois, May 25, 1898. Mr. Baer is a prohibitionist. In religion, he belongs to the United Brethren in Christ.

CARVER, EDWIN; Farmer and fruit-grower; Henderson Township; born June 28, 1834, in Fayette County, Indiana. His father, Jonathan Carver, was born on the Hudson river, in New York State, and died at the age of eighty-two. His mother, Malinda (Nelson), was a native of Augusta, Maine. His paternal grandparents, Elijah and Susan (Longwell) Carver, were natives of New York State; his paternal great-grandfather was Timothy Carver. His maternal grandparents, Jacob and Mary (Campbell) Nelson, were born in Maine, as was also his maternal great-grandfather. Jacob Nelson, whose son, Horatio Nelson, was in the naval service during the Revolution. February 18, 1857, Mr. Carver was married, in Fayette County, Indiana, to Nancy J. Van Buskirk, daughter of George and Rachel (Helm) Van Buskirk, natives respectively of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Both parents died in Fayette County, Indiana, the father being nearly ninety-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Carver have one son, Grant, who was educated in Galva and Chicago, and married Helen, daughter of S. H. Bateman. Mr. Carver came to Illinois October 18, 1865, and settled three miles Northeast of Lafayette, Stark County, on a farm of two hundred and forty acres of virgin prairie, which he improved and subsequently sold. He moved near Lafayette and from there, in 1880, to Galva, where he engaged in the implement business. After five years, he returned to the farm, which he cultivated until 1889, when he moved to Galesburg. He owns sixty-five acres of land near Henderson, which he converted into a fruit farm, a charming retreat greatly admired by Galesburg people. He is a republican.

DAVISON, JOSEPH; Farmer; Henderson Township; born in Northumberland, England, January 21, 1828; educated in his native land. His father, Robert Davison, was a shoemaker and merchant in Northumberland, which is on the border of Scotland. His mother, Mary (Charlton), was a native of England, as were also her parents, Joseph and Mary Charlton. Mr. Davison's paternal grandfather, John Davison, was a North-of-England man; he was a Mason. His paternal grandmother was Isabella (Nashit). In 1853, Mr. Joseph Davison came to the United States and settled in Henderson, Knox County, Illinois, where he engaged in the shoe business, which he had learned in England. This he continued until about 1875, since which time he has devoted all his attention to farming. He was frugal and industrious, and added to the first forty acres which he bought adjoining Henderson, until he

now owns more than four hundred acres of good land. Mr. Davison was twice married; first, to Jane Armstrong in Scotland; his second marriage was to Isabella Kilgore. He has three sons: Robert, Harvey C., and Irving. In politics, he is independent. He has held local offices. He was made a Mason at Hiram Lodge Number 26, and Horeb Chapter Number 4.

DUFFEY, EDWARD FENWICK; Farmer; Henderson Township; born in Covington, Kentucky, June 21, 1852. His father, Michael Duffey, was born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1811; he was a carpenter. In 1854, he came to Knox County and settled on Section 34, Henderson Township, owning and improving one hundred and sixty acres of land, which at his death was divided among his five children. His wife, Catharine V. (McDonough), was born in New York City, and her parents, Francis and Margaret (Prosser) McDonough, were natives of Ireland. Francis McDonough was a soldier in the War of 1812. M. T. Duffey's parents, John and Mary Duffey, were also natives of Ireland. Mr. E. F. Duffey moved to Kendall County, Illinois, in 1872, and from there to Fayette County, Iowa, where he farmed. He was married in Seaton, to Hattie E., daughter of Richard Maitland Wade, a native of Ulster County, New York, who came to Knox County in 1855, but now lives in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Duffey have five children; Mrs. Bertha M. Cunningham; Kathryn M., a graduate of Galesburg High School, class of 1899; Francis A.; M. Blanche; and Lawrence H. In Fayette County, Iowa, he bought eighty acres of land and farmed there for ten years. He then moved to Red Willow County, Nebraska, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres from the government, which he traded for three hundred and twenty acres of land in Rawlins County, Kansas. In May, 1895, he returned to the old homestead in Knox County, where he now resides. Kathryn M., his second child, taught during one school term in Nebraska, having obtained a certificate when she was sixteen years old. Mr. Duffey belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican, and has held the office of School Director, and Assessor. He served as Justice of the Peace, and held other offices in Nebraska.

HENDERSON, DAVID; Farmer; Henderson Township; born January 26, 1822, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he was educated. His father, Stewart Henderson, was born in Ireland; his mother Anna (Hunt) Henderson, in Pennsylvania. Mr. David Henderson was married to Sophia Davis Poppett, in Ontario Township, in June, 1853. Their children are Nancy Ann, Mary Jane, Jacob Harvey, Nellie Sophia, Peter Davis, and Thomas. Harriet Amanda and David Alexander died in infancy. In religion, Mr. Henderson is a Protestant. He is a democrat.

HICKMAN, ALFRED W.; Farmer; Henderson Township; born February 4, 1867, in Henderson Township; educated in Galesburg. His parents were Jacob Hickman, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Mary Ann (Chapman) Hickman, of Oneida

County, New York. His paternal grandfather was John Hickman, and his grandmother's maiden name was Junk; they were of Sussex County, Delaware; his maternal grandparents were Samuel Chapman of Oneida County, New York, and Mary Chapman, of Westmoreland, New York. Mr. Jacob Hickman died July 24, 1898. Mr. A. W. Hickman was married to Alice Windom, at Galesburg, Illinois, October, 1893. He is a democrat.

HODGES, ELLEN; Henderson Township; born December 10, 1844, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; educated in Pennsylvania, and Knoxville, Illinois. Her parents, Robert and Nancy (McIlhenny) Cobean; her paternal grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Stewart) Cobean; and her maternal grandparents, Victor and Nancy (Orr) McIlhenny, were born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; her paternal great-grandfather, William Cobean, was born in Scotland; and her maternal great-grandparents, George and Nancy (McClure) Orr, were born in Ireland. Mrs. Hodges was married to John Hodges in Galesburg, Illinois, April 15, 1867. Their children are: Bertha, Myron, Nellie, Charles, and Robert.

JUNK, JAMES ELVIN; Farmer; Henderson Township, where he was born April 20, 1864; educated in the same township. His parents were Thomas and Maria (Kilgore) Junk, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania; his paternal grandparents were James and Eliza (Rankin) Junk of the same County and State; and his maternal grandfather was James Kilgore, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Junk was married to Carrie Blanche Hampton in Galesburg, Illinois, December 24, 1891; their children are: Fred Hampton, Geneva Jane, and Dorothy. Mr. Junk is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a democrat.

McMURTRY, HARRIET; Henderson Township, where she was born, February 12, 1854, and where she was educated. Her parents were James McMurry, born in Hardin County, Kentucky, died, March, 1893, and Eliza (Rice) McMurry, born in Indiana, died, September 23, 1879; her grandparents were James McMurry of North Carolina, and Margaret (Lucas) McMurry of Kentucky; her maternal grandparents were Jacob Rice, and Margaret (Edwards) Rice of Kentucky. In religion, Harriet McMurry is a Universalist.

McMURTRY, WILLIAM; was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, February 20, 1801. He removed, with his parents, to Crawford County, Indiana, where he married Ruth Champion, by whom he had five children: Mary E., James C., Nancy, Francis M. and Cynthia. Mrs. McMurry died February 10, 1864. In 1829 he came, with his family, to Henderson Grove, where he lived until his death, from dropsy, April 11, 1875. He was a democrat in politics, and was elected to the legislature in 1836, and again in 1838. In 1844 he was sent to the State Senate, and in 1848, was made Lieutenant Governor. He was comparatively uneducated, but his sociability, his strong, good sense, and his inimitable en-

ergy made him one of the most influential men of his day in Illinois politics. In 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but ill health compelled his resignation in February, 1863. He was a man of powerful physique and great vitality, but his rough life in the early frontier days left him broken down in constitution during the later years of his life.

NELSON, CHARLES HENRY; Farmer; Henderson Township; born in Monson, Hampden County, Massachusetts, June 2, 1830; educated in the common schools of Knox County. His parents, Andrew and Susan (Hawley) Nelson, were born in Massachusetts, the former in the town of Wales, the latter in Amherst. His paternal grandparents were George and Susan Nelson, the former having been born in Wales. His maternal grandparents were Philip and Roxanna Hawley, the former a native of Massachusetts. The Nelson family was of English descent. Mr. Nelson was married in Henderson, November 8, 1882, to Ruth Cook; they have two children: Frank A. and John T. Mrs. Nelson is a daughter of James Cook, who came to Knox County in 1862 and died in 1891; he was a farmer. Mr. Nelson came to Knox County with his father and step-mother, Barbara (Hamilton). His own mother died in Pennsylvania, November 9, 1839. For ten years he was a merchant; he then studied law in Chicago (1862) with George Ford, since which time he has practiced in Knox County. He owns nine hundred and seventy-five acres of land, chiefly in Knox County. He is a self-made man, his financial success being entirely due to his own efforts. In politics, he is a democrat, and is a free and independent citizen; he is not a member of any society. He was supervisor for three terms.

OVERSTREET, JOHN LOWREY; Farmer; Henderson Township; born, November 13, 1859, at Galesburg, where he was educated in the district school, and at Knox College. His parents were Milton Lowrey Overstreet of Nicholasville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Catherine (Martin) Overstreet of Connecticut; his grandparents were Robert S., and Jane (Lowrey) Overstreet of Kentucky; his maternal grandparents were Joel and Phoebe Martin of Connecticut; his great-grandparents were James Overstreet of England and Susan (Daves) Overstreet of Kentucky. He was married to Nannie A. Brown in Galesburg, Illinois, December 26, 1882. Mr. Overstreet is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a republican.

PARSONS, FRANKLIN; Farmer; Section 25, Henderson Township; born January 9, 1826, in Agawam, West Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts; educated in New York and Ohio. His parents were David Hastings and Lydia T. (Warren) Parsons of Massachusetts; his paternal grandparents were Hosea Parsons, born June 4, 1778, and Sallie (Upham) Parsons, born October 25, 1778, the latter at Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Franklin Parsons first married Sarah Bullard

at Knoxville, Illinois, March 1, 1848. His second marriage was with Actus Baxter, in Henderson, September 5, 1871.⁸ His children are Leonard U., Edatha E., Frank D., Ellen A., John R., Lincoln E., Sarah L., M. Emma, and Effa M. Mr. Parsons is a member of the Universalist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

PENDERGAST, THOMAS; Coal Operator; Henderson Township; born December 22, 1846, in County Kilkenny, Ireland. He was married to Rosanna Sharkey, December 28, 1869, at Galesburg. They have five children: John, Mary, James, Katharine and Johanna. John Pendergast, the father of Thomas, was born in Ireland, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Gorman. His paternal grandfather was Patrick Pendergast; his maternal grandfather was Michael Gorman, and his maternal grandmother was Mary Cady, all of whom were natives of Ireland. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Pendergast came to Knox County, Illinois, where his father had located in 1855. He engaged in farming until 1889, when he sunk a shaft and began to mine coal on his own farm in Soperville, Illinois. He is a self-made man, and his success in life is due solely to his tireless energy and industry. Tragic circumstances attended the removal of his father's family to America. Mr. John Pendergast came to New York in 1848, and one year later, sent for his family. Upon landing at Quebec they were seized with cholera, and before the father could reach them from New York, the mother, one daughter and a son had died. His surviving daughter was taken to the home in New York, which the father had provided for his family. He is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

PENNINGTON, RIGGS; Mr. Pennington was one of the first County Commissioners. He was a keen, shrewd man, of medium size, dark complexion, having piercing eyes, straight black hair, a full forehead, and a general appearance that gave him the air of a thoroughly wide-awake business man. Not much can now be learned of him, but he deserves mention herein, for in his day he was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Northern Illinois. When he left this State for Texas, in 1837, he carried nearly fifteen thousand dollars with him. He was a native of North Carolina and was the first white settler in McDonough County, Illinois. He came to Knox County, in 1828, and returned here once for a short visit in 1840. It is said that he remained in Texas until his death, in 1869. But perhaps a more trustworthy report is that he shortly left Texas and went to Mexico, where he amassed a large fortune.

POPLETT, FRANCIS; Farmer; Henderson Township; born in Sparta Township, May 28, 1851; educated in Knox County. His father, John Poplett, was born in Indiana, September 12, 1826, and died March 30, 1852; his mother, Sophia (Davis) Poplett, was born in Indiana, November 2, 1829; his grandfather, Thompson Poplett, came from Kentucky; his maternal

grandfather, Peter Davis, was born in Kentucky in December, 1801, and died March 15, 1871; his maternal grandmother, Harriet (Cannon) Davis, was born in Kentucky March 5, 1811, and died November 8, 1891. John Poplett and Sophia Davis were married November 16, 1848; a son, Henry Thompson, was born in 1849, and died June 16, 1850. Francis Poplett was married to Laura L. Rowe, in Sparta Township July 3, 1872. Their children are: Nellie Harriet, born July 10, 1873, died August 11, 1873; Laura Ella, born January 12, 1875, married to Jacob M. Findley, January 9, 1896; Mary Alice, born August 19, 1876, died February 8, 1880, and Elmer Frank, born April 20, 1884. Laura Lorrana, wife of Francis Poplett, was born February 22, 1849, and died March 31, 1890. Mr. Poplett is a Protestant. In politics, he is a republican, and has held the office of Road Commissioner.

ROBERTSON, HARBIN CRAWFORD; Farmer; Henderson Township; born in the old log homestead May 5, 1850; educated in Knox County. His father, Daniel Robertson, was born June 12, 1804, in Blair, Perthshire, Scotland, and came to this country with his father, Alexander Robertson, also a native of Scotland, when he was but six months old. Alexander Robertson settled first in New York State, but in 1817, removed to Illinois, finally settling in Morgan County, where he died. Daniel Robertson moved, in 1822, to Sugar Creek, near Rushville, and in 1828, to Knox county, where he died April 6, 1890. Daniel Robertson's wife, Hopey Jane (Riddle) was born in Kentucky, February 25, 1812, and died November 29, 1895. December 27, 1877, in Henderson, Mr. H. C. Robertson was married to Lida McKee; they have three children: Fannie Maud, Mary Elener and Millard Allen. Mrs. Robertson is a daughter of Allen and Harriet (Biggerstaff) McKee, natives of Athens County, Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Her parents moved to Iowa in 1873, where her father died; her mother is still living. Mr. Robertson owns the old homestead and has, altogether, two hundred and one acres of land, eighty-four acres of which are in section twenty-eight, where he resides, and where he settled when he was married. He is the only one of the family in the township. From April, 1871, till September, 1873, he lived in Kansas and Missouri, where he still owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. In politics, he is a democrat.

SHAY, J. J.; Farmer; Henderson Township, where he was born November 14, 1859. His father, Michael Shay, and his mother, Mary (Fitzgerald) Shay, were born in Ireland. Mr. Shay's parents came from Ireland to New York in 1848; in 1850, they moved to Knox County, Illinois, where they resided until their death. Mr. Shay was married to Anna Horstman, at Lexington, Nebraska, March, 1890. They have two children: Ray and Earl. Early in life, Mr. Shay went West and spent fifteen years in Western Nebraska and Wyoming, as foreman for Daters & Company of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

He had the management of twenty-five thousand head of cattle. In 1895, he returned to Knox County, where he has since resided and follows the occupation of farming. In politics, Mr. Shay is a republican, and is now serving his second term as Assessor. He is energetic and industrious, and much respected by the community in which he lives.

WILLIAMSON, EDWIN PETER; Farmer; Henderson Township; born March 13, 1870, at Wataga, Knox County; educated in Business College at Galesburg, Illinois, and at Davenport, Iowa. His father is William Williamson. Mr. E. P. Williamson was married to Elizabeth L. Olson, at Wataga, March 22, 1899. He was brought up on the Williamson farm, near Wataga, and was a clerk in his father's store in Moline, Illinois, from 1887 to 1888. After the death of his brother George, he managed the mill in Wataga until the Fall of 1895, when he began to farm on the homestead. After his marriage, Mr. Williamson settled near Henderson on a farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, where he is making a record for industry and thrift.

GALESBURG TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Rowe, the first settler, took up his home in the southeastern corner of the township in 1832 or 1833. Soon after came Isalah Smelser, and in 1834 Gaddial Scott and Edward Morse located on Sections 19 and 3, respectively. Edward Morse was one of the Henderson colony, but settled so far from his neighbors as to be over the Galesburg line, away from the timber. He built a tall log cabin, which could be seen for miles over the level country, and hence was called the "Lighthouse of the Prairie."

All the land in the township is very fertile. There are six ungraded schools, with one hundred and thirty-six pupils. The six school houses are all frame structures worth about five thousand seven hundred dollars.

This township comprises now the twenty-seven sections of Township 11 North, Range 1 East, not included in the limits of the City of Galesburg.

The city was made a separate town by legislative enactment in 1867.

The township's population (the city, of course, being excluded), as shown by the United States Census reports, has varied as follows: In 1860, it was six hundred and sixty-four; in 1870, eight hundred and seventy-eight; in 1880, seven hundred and forty-eight; in 1890, seven hundred and eight.

[For additional facts relative to the history of this township, the reader is referred to the article entitled "City of Galesburg,"]

HILAND HENRY CLAY.

Hiland Henry Clay, son of John L. and Louisa M. (Balch) Clay, was born in Chester, Vermont, January 3, 1838.

His paternal grandfather was Timothy Clay, who was born in Massachusetts. His paternal grandmother was Rhoda Lawson, also a native of Massachusetts. His maternal great-grandfather was Hart Balch, who was born in Boston. His maternal great-grandmother's maiden name was Betsey Green. His maternal grandfather was Joel Balch, a native of New Hampshire, and his maternal grandmother was Betsey Stevens.

John L. Clay, the father, came to Knox County in 1837. He bought four hundred and eighty acres of land in Galesburg Township, a part of which has always been known as the "Clay" homestead. His traveling companions were Adnah Williams, who founded the "Williams Nursery" on West Main street, and Stephen Fields. Both Williams and Fields bought a tract of land. After making their investments and examining this section of country thoroughly with a view to future settlement, they all returned to Vermont. In 1840, Mr. Clay moved to Illinois with his family, which consisted of his wife and four children; Alonzo C., William L., Warren W. and Hiland H. They lived in Galesburg, then a small village, nearly one year, until a house was built on the land which he had already purchased. This land was all prairie, very fertile, and became one of the best farms in Knox County. Here Mr. Clay lived until he died, reared his family, and by his industry, became a man of wealth and standing. He was charitable and kind, a good neighbor and a fond father. He was liberal minded, a thorough-going democrat, and was called to fill several local offices, such as Assessor and Supervisor.

Mr. Clay married into a very superior family, intellectually. His wife's maiden name was Louisa M. Balch, who was born in Andover, Vermont. Her brother, Dr. William S. Balch, was a Universalist clergyman, and one of the greatest orators and debaters in the denomination to which he belonged. Mrs. Clay was a strong, intellectual woman. She had a versatile mind, was well informed, and always manifested true, motherly instincts in her family. Her neighbors gave her the name of being a kind hearted woman, ministering to the sick and needy as circumstances seemed to require.

Major H. H. Clay inherited some of the characteristics and mental qualities of his mother. He was educated in the common schools, finishing with a short course in Lombard University. He is thoroughly posted in the events of the day, and has been a prominent citizen in the community in which he has lived ever since he has arrived at manhood. He was raised on the farm and farming has been his occupation through life. His homestead embraces four hundred and twenty acres of most excellent land and he is regarded as one of the best practical farmers of Knox County. During the Civil War, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sec-



W. H. H. Clay

and Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and remained in service until its close. He participated in many hard fought battles, such as Reseca, New Hope Church, Peachtree Creek and siege of Atlanta. On entering the army he was chosen First Lieutenant of his company, and within four months thereafter, was commissioned as Captain. In December, 1864, he rose to the rank of Major, and commanded his Regiment until the close of the war.

As a soldier, Major Clay was a good disciplinarian, prompt and intelligent, and always won the respect and confidence of his command. His regiment saw the most active service after May 1, 1864. They were engaged in battle in the siege of Chattanooga and Atlanta nearly one hundred days. They remained in this vicinity until November 15, when they entered the great army under General Sherman in that ever memorable "march to the Sea." Major Clay's regiment participated in the Grand March in Washington and was mustered out, June 6, 1865, disbanding in Chicago.

As a man and citizen, Major Clay has had an honorable career. He is a man of strict integrity, sound judgment, and has a well stored mind. He is not fastidious or squeamish, or burdened with the conventionalities of life. He goes straight forward to his labors and duty, and leaves to others the freedom he himself enjoys. He is broad in his views, liberal in his dealings, and charitable toward all. In politics, Mr. Clay is a consistent and unserving democrat. All his life he has been identified with that party. He has held several township offices. In 1877 he was elected Supervisor, which office he filled most acceptably.

Major Clay was married October 14, 1878, to Jennie E. Clay, daughter of James and Charlotte T. (Orcutt) Clay, residents of Gaysville, Vermont.

To them were born six children: Fred C., John L., Walter T., Irving H., Marion and Roberts M.

COOLIDGE, JAMES H.; Farmer; Galesburg Township; born August 25, 1838, in Watertown, Massachusetts; educated in the common schools. His parents were John and Mary (Bond) Coolidge of Watertown, Massachusetts. He was married to Ellen F. Brown in New Hampshire, January 1, 1862. They have nine children: Lottie E., who married David Williams, and died in 1895; John, James H., Jr., Arthur E., Nellie, Walter, Josephine, Edgar D. and Edna L. Mr. Coolidge came to Knox County in 1874, and settled on Main street, west of Galesburg. He is engaged in general farming, dairying and the breeding of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. His ancestors came from England to Watertown about the year 1700. Mr. Coolidge is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

DERBY, FRANCIS THOMAS; Farmer; Galesburg Township; born, July 10, 1822, at Andover, Vermont; educated in the common schools of Vermont. His parents, Nathan B. and Betsey (Thomas) Derby, and his paternal grandparents, Nathan and Nancy (Thompson)

Derby, came from Massachusetts; his great-grandfather, Nathan Derby, was born in England. Nathan B. Derby moved from Massachusetts to Andover, Windsor County, Vermont, in 1821, and died in 1880. Mr. F. T. Derby was married in New York City, October 7, 1852, to Anna Thompson. Their children are: Frank W., William N., Eddie T., Ella and Mary. Mr. Derby is a republican.

FELT, EDWARD A.; Drover and Farmer; Galesburg Township, where he was born February 20, 1860. His father, Charles M. Felt, and his grandfather, Peter Felt, came from Massachusetts; his great-grandfather was George A. Felt. Mr. C. M. Felt came to Knox County in 1842, and located first near Cherry Grove. He had twelve children: Charles M., Seth H., Austin V., Albert, Edward A., Harry, deceased; Mary, Adaline, Clarissa, Elsie, Helen and Kate. The father died February 21, 1897. He had been Supervisor of the township for fourteen years. Mr. E. A. Felt was married to Emma G. Stringham, in Galesburg, February 24, 1881. He now lives in the homestead where his father settled in 1858. He is a republican, and was elected Town Supervisor in 1892, which office he has held to the present time. He has also been Road Commissioner, Assessor and School Director.

GARWOOD, JONATHAN C.; Farmer and Stock-raiser; Galesburg Township; born in 1826 in Ohio; educated in the common schools of Michigan. His parents were William Garwood of Ohio and Mary (Thatcher) Garwood of Kentucky. He was married in Knoxville, Illinois, October, 1852, to Mary Churchill, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Churchill) Weeks, who came to Galesburg in 1841. She was born May 13, 1832, at Sheldon, New York. Two children were born to these parents, Mamie E.; and Martha, who died at the age of six years. In politics, Mr. Garwood is a republican.

GEORGE, JOHN W.; Farmer; Galesburg Township; born August 19, 1836, in Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. His parents were Thomas George of Ohio, and Mary (Gorsuch) of Maryland; his paternal grandparents were Presbyterians from Ireland; his maternal grandparents were Norman and Kit-turah Gorsuch of Maryland. Mr. George was married March 9, 1862, in Hancock County, Illinois, to Mary E. Younger, who was a native of Ohio. Their children are: Charles C., John E., Minnie D., Lulu B., Mary Blanche and Florence. In politics he is a republican and has held various township offices.

GRIFFITH, MORRIS; Farmer; Galesburg Township; born February 17, 1836, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. He was married to Elizabeth Harmony, at Knoxville, Illinois, December 27, 1859. They have six children: Herbert R., William E., Arthur A., Frank M., Etta O. (Mrs. George C. Hutson, Jr.) and Jessie A. Mr. Griffith was the son of Able Griffith, who came from Ohio to Knox County in 1852. He settled in Cedar Township and followed for many years the occupation of farming; he died in 1875, leaving five

sons and three daughters: John, William, George, Howard M., Morris, Anna E., Mary E. and Frances Belle. In 1859, Mr. Griffith built a house on a part of a tract of land purchased by his father in Galesburg Township, where he still follows his chosen occupation of farming. In religion, Mr. Griffith is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a republican, and was Highway Commissioner for seven years, and has held the office of School Director.

GUM, CHARLES D.; Farmer; Galesburg Township, where he was born September 12, 1866, and where he received his education in the common schools. His father, Jacob D. Gum, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois; his mother, Minerva (Montgomery) Gum, was born in Spencer County, Indiana. His paternal grandparents, John B. and Casander (Dills) Gum were natives of Kentucky. Mr. Gum was married March 18, 1891, to Ellen Eckkaani, in Knoxville, Illinois. They have three children, Edwin, Bessie and Grace. Mr. Gum is a republican.

JOHNSON, DANIEL; Galesburg Township; born in Sweden March 23, 1838, where he was educated in the common schools. He has been three times married; first to Charlotte Wahlstrom, who died and left three children, Peter, Mary and Victor; his second wife was Emma Johnson, who died and left two children, Jennie and August; his present wife was Clara B. Larson. They have one child, Arthur. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Lutheran Church. He came from Sweden in 1869, and for some time worked for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; he afterwards followed coal mining for fifteen years. In 1886 he began farming on Section 35, Galesburg Township, where he still resides. He is regarded as one of the substantial farmers of the southeastern part of the township. In politics, Mr. Johnson is a republican.

MAIN, C. A.; Farmer; Galesburg Township; born November 19, 1833, in Otsego County, New York. He was married to Harriet Mosher in New York, March 16, 1880. They have three children: Earl T., Harry E., Frances M. Mr. Main came with his father to Knox County in 1854 and lived in Oneida three years before coming to Galesburg where he worked as brakeman for eighteen months. He was freight conductor for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company for ten years and passenger conductor twelve years. In 1869 he bought the farm on which he now lives and for a time combined farming with road work. Mr. Main is a republican and has held several township offices. He was Highway Commissioner for seventeen years, School Director for twenty years, and is a member of the Board of Directors of Knox County Agricultural Society. He is an Odd Fellow and a Charter Member of the Lodge. In religion, Mr. Main is a Methodist.

NELSON, NELS X.; Farmer; Galesburg Township; born in Sweden in 1840, where he was educated. He was married to Benta Palm, in 1863, in Sweden. Their children are: John X., David E., Frans Joseph and Nels W. Mr.

Nelson came from Sweden to Galesburg in 1872, and for some time worked by the month. In 1880 he began farming for himself, and is now a thrifty farmer on Section 33, Galesburg Township. In religion, Mr. Nelson is a Lutheran. He is a republican.

PADEN, JAMES; Farmer and Stockman; Galesburg Township; born June 17, 1827, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His parents were Isaac Paden of Pennsylvania and Celia (Fish) Paden of New York. Mr. Paden was married to Martha Edgar in Galesburg in 1851. They have one child, Alonzo F., living in Galesburg Township. Mr. Paden is a republican and was Supervisor for several years.

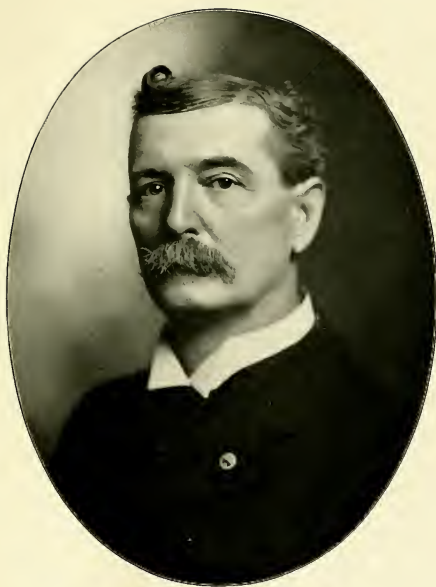
KNOX TOWNSHIP.

By O. L. Campbell.

Knox Township, as described in the United States Government Survey, is Number 11 North, Range 2 East. Its surface is a level prairie and its soil is as fertile as any in the county. Excellent natural drainage is afforded by Couit and Haw Creeks, with the numerous streams tributary to them. The first named crosses the township from east to west; the latter cuts it in the southwest corner. Originally about one-third of Knox was covered with timber, and although most of the growth has been cleared away, there is yet a considerable amount standing along the banks of the water courses. The early history of the township is interesting, but is virtually identical with that of Knoxville, which is related in the succeeding pages. That city, for many years the county seat, and Randall, are the only towns of importance. Lake George and Highland Park, favorite pleasure resorts for the people of Galesburg, are within its limits. [See Lake George.]

Highland Park is situated in Section 18, a mile east of the city limits of Galesburg. It is under private management, which has arranged the grounds for the accommodation of picnic parties and keeps boats for hire upon the numerous small lakes with which the park is dotted, and in the neighborhood of which are large brick yards. A street car line runs out from the city, and the place is well patronized in summer. Ice is cut in considerable quantities from the little ponds and there are several large ice houses in the vicinity.

The chief industry of the township is farming, although brick is extensively manufactured in that part adjacent to Galesburg. [See Brick Making.]



J. L. Campbell

RANDALL.

This village stands on the north half of Section 15. It was laid out on November 8, 1890, by C. B. Randall, and owes its existence to the phenomenal growth of the brick making industry and the completion of the Santa Fe line to Chicago. The population numbers about eight hundred and is composed chiefly of employes of the brick yards. In 1892 the railroad company changed the name of its station to East Galesburg, but that of the town remained the same as at first.

Randall supports two churches, Christian and Methodist Episcopal, a good school and a weekly newspaper.

The Christian Society was organized January 1, 1894, with eighty-six members, and may be rightly said to be the result of evangelistic work done by Rev. J. M. Morris and Elder J. G. Rowe. It is a mission of the Galesburg Church, which erected an edifice costing twelve hundred dollars in 1893. The present membership is sixty, and the Sunday school attendance sixty-five. T. L. Rowe is Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination organized its church here a few years ago and built a house of worship costing three thousand dollars. There are twenty-seven communicants, and fifty pupils in the Sunday school. There is no settled pastor.

The East Galesburg Tribune was established in 1892, and is issued every Saturday from the presses of the Galesburg Plaudealer, by Karl R. Haggengos, who is both editor and publisher. It is a seven column folio, and democratic in politics.

The Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America are well represented in the village. East Galesburg Lodge 46, K. of P., was organized with forty-five charter members, and has a present membership of forty-six. The first officers were J. Stiekels, C. C.; J. W. Yard, V. C.; F. Parkins, P.; J. H. Potter, K. of R. and S.; J. E. Hebard, M. of A.; C. J. Nibel, M. of F. Present officers, H. B. Corbin, C. C.; J. Underwood, V. C.; J. Bushong, P.; J. H. Potter, K. of R. and S. Meets at Robbins and Granvil's store.

The East Galesburg Camp of Modern Woodmen was established August 16, 1894, with eleven members. Its present membership is forty-one. Meets in K. of P. Hall. First officers: J. L. Rowe, V. C.; John F. Barmore, Clerk. Present officers: A. P. Melton, V. C.; John F. Barmore, Clerk.

KNOXVILLE.

By O. L. Campbell.

Knoxville is located on the southern quarter of Section 28 North, Range 2 East, Knox County, and was laid out August 7, 1830, by Parnach Owens. The town was first called Henderson, but in 1833 was given its present appellation, both county and town being named in honor of General Knox, of Revolutionary fame. Its location, on the divide between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, on the east and west, and smaller streams on the north and south, renders the site a most desirable one for a city of homes; salubrious, healthful and pleasing.

The town's early history is full of interest. The first settler was Perry Morris, who, in 1829, located on what is known as the east side of the present city. He afterwards sold his farm to Captain John Charles. John Montgomery and Dr. Hansford came soon after. The last named was the first physician, and his daughter, Mrs. Grace Shock, was the first female child born in Henderson. John Moore Bartlett was the first boy. In 1832, John G. Sanburn brought a stock of goods here. Down to the time of his death he was a prominent figure in the town's history. He was Knoxville's first postmaster and held many important county and government positions, including that of the first Circuit and County Clerk. He died April 14, 1865. Henry Runkle came in 1833, his brother Eldred in 1834 and another brother, Cornelius, in 1836. These brothers have been closely identified with the development and history of the town from the date of its organization. Henry owned the first mill in the settlement. He died in 1852, and his brother, Eldred, who was associated with him in mercantile business, died in 1865. Cornelius Runkle is still an honored and respected resident of this city. Rev. Jacob Gum, a Baptist minister, was Knoxville's first preacher. His son, John B. Gum, came to the township in 1839. He left a numerous progeny, who have become influential citizens. Daniel Fuqua came here in 1834, and for sixty-three years has been prominent in town and municipal affairs. The family is a prolific one, numbering one hundred and thirteen, including ten children, sixty-eight grandchildren and thirty-three great-grandchildren. He finds his greatest pleasure now in the family reunions of his descendants. Judge R. L. Hannaman located here in 1836. Although for a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, it was as an at-

torney that he was best known. For many years he was the leading lawyer of the county, and always known as the firm friend of the poor and distressed. The first sale of lots took place in 1831, when those upon which the offices of the Republican now stand brought over three thousand dollars.

From the time of its organization until 1872, Knoxville was the county seat of Knox County. [See Court House.] The Knoxville of to-day is a model residence town, its citizens being a community of educated and refined people, with whom it is a pleasure to reside. It has exceptionally good educational advantages, electric lights, electric street railway and a splendid system of waterworks. Here also are situated the County Fair Grounds and the County Almshouse. [See Almshouse.] Its people always point with especial pride to the city's excellent private and public schools.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

First in importance is St. Mary's School, organized as Ewing Female Seminary, in 1859. This institution was opened on Monday in Easter week, 1868, and after the destruction of the building and contents by fire, on January 4, 1883, was reopened January 31, in St. Augustinus College building. The new structure was begun in April, occupied in October, and has twice been enlarged. The limit of its capacity (one hundred pupils) has been reached. St. Mary's is an incorporated institution, the Board of Trustees representing the City of Knoxville and the three dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Illinois. The buildings, grounds, furniture and apparatus are valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of this amount about fifty thousand dollars were given and bequeathed by the late Hon. James Knox. The house is constructed of the best materials—stone, brick, iron and slate—and the interior is finished with southern pine. The plans are the result of thirty years' experience in school management and construction, and for adaptation to both sanitary and educational purposes are unsurpassed. St. Mary's Church, built of stone, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, and connected with the school building by a cloister of rare beauty. Among the contents of the sacred edifice are a fine pipe organ, memorial windows and other gifts.

The provision made in the school for astronomical study is very complete, the apparatus and equipment having cost more than three

thousand dollars. The Observatory is of brick, surmounted by a dome sixteen feet in height, with transit room adjoining. The telescope is an equatorial refractor, mounted with clock work, having a six-inch object glass of Alvin Clark and Sons' manufacture. The transit is a very fine instrument, made by Messrs. Fauth and Company. Personal attention is given to every pupil, and religious and semi-parental influences accompany the daily work and discipline. It is the aim of the school to prepare its pupils for responsible positions in life, and to adorn the family and social circle not only with intellectual culture, but also with graceful manners, refined tastes and Christian character. One special feature of the administration is that St. Mary's continues under the rectorship and care of Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., who founded the school in 1868. Thirty years of experience, with a record of successful work, constitute a strong assurance of safe and wise management for the future. The following are the officers and teachers of the institution: • The Rev. Charles W. Leffingwell, D. D., Logic and Psychology, Civics; the Rev. Edward H. Rudd, S. T. D., Chaplain, Latin, Greek, Natural Science; Nancy Meneeley Hitchcock, M. A., Principal Emeritus; Emma Pease Howard, Principal, Literature, Rhetoric and German; Mrs. Leffingwell, Vice Principal; Mrs. E. H. Rudd, French, Italian, History; Emily Seamans, Mathematics and Latin; Charlotte W. Campbell, English; Jessie M. Leath, Director of the Studio; Mrs. Helen Carlton-Marsh, Vocal Music. Mary Harriet Howell, Biology, Physical Training; William H. Sherwood, Chicago, Visiting Director of Music; Eleanor Sherwood, Resident Director of Music; Susan Bertha Humston, Organist, Assistant in Piano and Harmony; William H. Cheesman, Violin and Guitar; Mrs. Francis H. Sisson, Elocution; Charlotte Cooper, Preparatory Department; Louise Nicholas, Matron; John F. Somes, Curator.

St. Alban's Academy was founded by Rev. Dr. Leffingwell in 1890. The property on which it stands had been originally occupied by a Swedish-American college, which was largely indebted to Hon. James Knox, who gave thirteen thousand dollars toward the erection of the building. After five years, the embryo college had ceased to exist, and the property reverted to the City of Knoxville. In 1894, Dr. Leffingwell leased the school to Colonel A. H. Noyes, the present Superintendent, who had been a member of its original teaching staff, and



Established in 1868.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KNOXVILLE.

Rebuilt in 1883.

who ably discharged the duties of Superintendent for five years. The main building is a four-story brick structure, with a mansard roof and stone basement. It will accommodate fifty pupils, besides masters, matrons and attendants. In its enlargement and improvement strict attention has been given to the securing of the best sanitary conditions. Water supply, drainage, ventilation, light and heat are all of the best, and the appliances therefor are all of the most modern type. The recitation, class and assembly halls and chambers are well lighted, large and lofty, and admirably arranged for the combination of school and home comforts. In 1898, Phelps Hall was erected, the beautiful frame building for younger boys. Chief among the institution's many attractions and improvements is the new gymnasium and armory. The main room of this building is seventy by forty feet, with a ceiling twenty feet above the floor, finished in Georgia pine, and thoroughly equipped with modern gymnastic appliances. In winter it is used as a drill hall and for indoor athletic games, as well as for social entertainments. The chapel, a wooden building in the Gothic style of architecture, having a seating capacity of two hundred, stands on the grounds near the main building. An addition has recently been made to the latter, enlarging the number of recitation rooms and sleeping apartments. The academic staff is as follows: Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., Rector and Founder; Arthur H. Noyes, B. A., Superintendent; Rev. Francis Mansfield, M. D., M. A., Chaplain; Charles A. Adams, B. A., Sciences; Nelson Willard, B. A., Classics; John Harris, Booge, Primary Department; J. Grant Beadle, Drawing and Architecture, Penmanship; Mrs. A. H. Noyes, Vocal and Instrumental Music; Miss S. E. Hayden, Studio Director; Mrs. E. M. Harrison, Matron; Miss Lutie Booge, Matron Phelps Hall.

Knoxville has an admirable public school system, with two good buildings. The first was erected in 1876, at an outlay of eighteen thousand, five hundred dollars; the second was finished in 1896, the cost being about seven thousand dollars. Both buildings are modern in construction, well arranged and have a fine equipment, including a large and well selected library. The corps of teachers embraces only experienced and capable instructors. They are as follows: Principal, W. F. Jones; Assistants, Eighth grade, Emma Mowery; Seventh, Josephine McIntosh; Sixth, Amanda C. Lightner;

Fifth, Nellie Evans; Fourth, Lodena McWilliams; Third, Belle Sanford; Second, Mary A. Parmenter; primary grade, Flora Smith, teacher of vocal music, M. B. Parry.

CHURCHES.

The first religious denomination to form an organization in Knoxville was the Methodist Episcopal, which has held regular services since 1831. The Free Methodists have also held services in the city for several years, but have no house of worship. The African Methodist Episcopal Church owns a church building and a parsonage, but the membership is small.

St. John's Episcopal Church was organized in 1843, and erected an edifice, costing two thousand, five hundred dollars, in 1867. The building is now used as a chapel for St. Alban's Academy. The congregation embraces some seventy-five communicants, and the Sunday school membership is about one hundred and twenty-five, including the pupils of the Academy who attend. A handsome chapel is also connected with St. Mary's Academy, of which mention has been already made.

The Swedish Lutherans formed a church in 1853, which is still in existence and holds regular services.

The present Presbyterian Church of Knoxville was organized in 1870, by the union of the "old" and "new" school branches of that denomination, under the pastorate of Rev. D. G. Bradford. Rev. W. H. Mason is the present pastor, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

The former "old school" Presbyterian house of worship is now occupied by the Christian Society, which was organized in 1871 and purchased the building from its former owners.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Illinois Council No. 1, R. and S. M., was organized March 11, 1852, under a dispensation granted from Kentucky. Its first officers were: T. J. G. M., William A. Seaton; Deputy T. J. G. M., G. C. Lanphere; P. C. W., Harmon G. Reynolds; J. G. C. G., I. M. Wilt; I. G. S., I. Culihur; Recorder, J. W. Spaulding; Treasurer, William McMurtry; Stewards, F. Mason and B. F. Hebard.

Rabboni Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M., was instituted October 5, 1856. Its first officers were: James McCracken, H. P.; Alvah Wheeler, K.; Adam Brewer, Scribe.

Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. and A. M., was

organized in 1896, by uniting Pacific Lodge No. 400 and Knoxville Lodge No. 66. E. T. Eads was the first W. M., and E. Coddington, Secretary.

Knoxville Lodge, No. 126, A. O. U. W., was organized September 30, 1878. Dr. G. S. Chalmers was the first M. W.

Knox Lodge, S. K. of A., was organized in 1887, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The Knoxville Lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized in 1888 and is now the largest fraternal organization in the city, numbering one hundred and thirteen members. The Royal Neighbors, a branch of this order which admits women, was organized in 1893, with J. A. Westfall as its first presiding officer.

Knoxville Home Forum, No. 586, was organized April 18, 1896, and now has a membership of fifty. O. L. Campbell was the first president of the organization.

Horatio Lodge, No. 362, K. of P., was organized in 1892, and has sixty members. Hon. A. M. Parmenter, the Mayor of the City, is its presiding officer.

A Temple of Honor was recently established, with Dr. L. Becker as presiding officer.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Knox County Old Settlers' Association, whose composition is indicated by its title, holds annual meetings at Gilbert's Park, Knoxville, which are very largely attended and are a source of great pleasure, besides promoting a friendly feeling among the members. Hon. H. M. Sisson is President, and O. L. Campbell, Secretary.

The Knox County Agricultural Board was organized in 1856, at Knoxville, and since that date has only once failed to hold a yearly meeting. The object of the organization is to promote the educational and other interests of the farmers of the county. The impetus which has been imparted to agriculture by this long series of annual gatherings has proved of the utmost benefit. The present officers are: President, Hon. J. F. Latimer, of Abingdon; Vice President, Hon. H. M. Sisson, of Galesburg; Secretary, O. L. Campbell, of Knoxville.

BANKS.

The first banking facilities of Knoxville were afforded by James Knox, as early as 1850, if not before, who received deposits and drew bills of exchange on New York for the accommodation of his customers. The transactions, however,

were, in a sense, irregular, Mr. Knox having no established bank and being prompted chiefly by a desire to oblige his friends and neighbors. Jehial B. Smith started a private bank in 1850, and seven years later T. J. Hale became his partner, but before the outbreak of the Civil War the business was discontinued and the bank closed.

In 1853, Mr. Knox was sent to Congress, leaving the management of his affairs in the hands of Cornelius Runkle, who thus gained his first insight into the principles and usages of banking. On May 1, 1857, he, in connection with his brother, Elbert Runkle, opened a private bank, which they conducted until 1865, in which year they organized the First National Bank, with a paid capital of sixty thousand dollars. Cornelius Runkle was President, and John Babington, Cashier. The stockholders were James Knox, G. A. Charles, John Eads, Miles Smith, A. M. Craig, John Carns, and the Runkle brothers. The bank was successful from the start, doing a large and profitable business; and when it was finally wound up, in 1865, it had a surplus of sixty thousand dollars.

Upon the closing of the First National, the Farmers' National Bank came into existence, with F. G. Sanburn as President, and C. G. Smith, Cashier. It, too, had a capital of sixty thousand dollars. This has since been increased to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The present officers are J. Z. Crane, President, and H. J. Butt, Cashier. The bank's surplus is twelve thousand dollars, and its deposits and loans each about one hundred thousand dollars. A private bank was opened in 1890, by J. M. Nisley. Its capital is about thirty thousand dollars, and deposits and loans amount to about forty thousand dollars.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper to be published was the Knoxville Journal, the first issue of which appeared October 5, 1849. Its proprietors were John S. Winter and David Collins, and the editorial management was able. It was neutral in politics. Starting as a six column folio the number of columns was increased to seven, on July 9, 1850, and to eight, May 6, 1851. On January 13, 1852, Mr. Winter retired. Mr. Collins continued to be the sole proprietor until March 2, 1855, when he sold out to John Regan. Under the new control the paper soon became democratic, and after a few years was discon-



A. G. Charles



Gro A. Charles

tinued. The pronounced political attitude of his former paper induced Mr. Winter to re-enter the field of journalism, and on October 8, 1856, he issued the first number of the Knox Republican, taking strong anti-slavery ground, and earnestly supporting the principles, policy and candidates of the republican party, then in its infancy. The date of the issue gives the Republican the unquestioned right to claim the distinction of being the oldest paper in the county, in point of continuous publication. The county's political complexion promoted a rapid increase in circulation. John Winter and R. M. Winans were soon taken into partnership, the firm name becoming John S. Winter and Company. On April 7, 1858, they disposed of the paper to Zachens Beatty and W. T. Robinson, the first named of whom was later, for many years, editor of the Republican Register of Galesburg. Within a few years Mr. Beatty retired, and in 1875 Mr. Robinson sold out to F. A. Lanstrum. Shortly afterward the paper was bought by the present editor, O. L. Campbell, who has very considerably enlarged its size, changing its form from an eight-column folio to a six-column publication of eight, and sometimes ten, pages. The paper appears every Wednesday, and has a circulation of about twelve hundred. It is a clean, family paper, well edited, and aggressively republican. It is now entering its forty-third year, and has been published continuously by its present proprietor for more than a quarter of a century.

The Knox County News was founded in December, 1898, by Charles N. May and Fred O. McFarland. The last named gentleman retired after about three months. Messrs. Harry Campbell and F. Huschinger were then taken into partnership, but withdrew after about a month.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The municipal government of the City of Knoxville is vested in a Mayor, a Board of six Aldermen, elected from three wards, with nine heads of executive departments, which are named below. The present officers (1899) are: Mayor, A. M. Parmenter; Aldermen, F. E. Buckley, F. W. Emery, D. H. Funk, A. C. Barnhart, G. T. Parmenter and Jesse Pickrel; City Clerk, Fred H. Stearns; City Treasurer, H. J. Butt; City Attorney, E. A. Corbin; City Marshall, T. O. Stenson; Police Magistrate, James Godfrey; Street Superintendent, Herod Pierce; Superin-

tendent of Waterworks, Fred McGill; Cemetery Sexton, Seth Crump; City Inspector, E. Coddling.

ALANSON G. CHARLES.

Alanson G. Charles is a native of Knox Township, and was born February 21, 1846. His parents were George A. and Dorlinsky (Post) Charles, natives of the State of New York. George A., the father, was a man of great natural ability. With an unerring judgment and quick perceptions, his opinions always carried with them the weight of conviction. He was kind and generous, and was beloved by all who knew him.

Alanson G. resembles his father in features and complexion, and the law of heredity is fully exemplified in his generous spirit and benevolent disposition. He is a sturdy, thrifty farmer, and is the owner of twelve hundred acres of beautiful rolling prairie land, in one solid body, with a commodious dwelling in the midst. Near by, are three hundred and twenty acres more, which may serve for tillage or pasture land, as the husbandman may think best. Mr. Charles' farm seems to be an ideal one. As one steps upon it, the first impression is extent, magnitude. It is beautifully situated, and from the windows of his homestead, may be seen the spires and belfry towers of the city of Knoxville. Plenty seems to have its home here, as the abundant crops and the fine stock of horses, cattle and swine attest.

Mr. Charles has been a resident of the county from the day of his birth. He has no desire for a better country or a better home. He has lived in peace and quietude, and has never sought position or place. He rather dislikes office, but has, now and then, accepted it at the urgent importunities of friends. For four terms he was elected Supervisor, which office he filled with great credit. For twelve years he has discharged the duties of Treasurer of Knox County Agricultural Board, and still holds that office. At present he is President of Knox County Farmers' Institute, which was organized in 1894.

As a man, Mr. Charles is well informed and is thoroughly posted in his business relations. He is reserved, never opinionated, and is able to give an intelligent statement on all subjects coming within the scope of his knowledge. He is a good neighbor, a lover of friends, and is given to hospitality. In politics, he is a democrat, but not an extreme partisan. He sees good and evil in all parties; but his honesty forbids his screening the acts of evildoers. He believes that the perpetuity of republican institutions depends upon men of integrity and ability in office instead of strictly party men without these qualifications.

Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and according to the principles therein inculcated, they have lived upright, Christian lives.

Mr. Charles was united in marriage November 24, 1868, to Lottie Rogers, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Phillips) Rogers. Charles Rogers was a native of Connecticut; and his wife, Eliza,

of England. They settled in Knox Township in 1844, where Mrs. Charles was born, January 31, 1848.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles have been blessed with six children: George, Albert, Roger, John H., Alice, and Bessie. Albert and Roger are deceased.

THOMAS LEE GILBERT.

Thomas Lee Gilbert, son of Thomas and Annis (Dibble) Gilbert, was born in Oneida County, New York, March 17, 1830. His father was a farmer, and it was on the farm that the son received his first lessons in industry and thrift that have opened to him the pathway of success.

Thomas Giloert, the father, went with his father's family to Oneida County, New York, when he was only six years of age. He lived there, working on a farm, until he had grown to manhood. He then went to Ogdensburg, New York, and engaged in the mercantile business, until the War of 1812. He enlisted, and was wounded when Ogdensburg was taken by the British. After the close of the war, he went to the headwaters of the Mississippi, as a trader with the Indians. After returning from the Northwest, he lived in Oneida County, until the Spring of 1834. He then went West again, in order to select a location for a permanent home. He traveled on horseback over the State of Illinois, and studied the merits and demerits of every portion. He preferred the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; but the land was not then in the market and he returned to New York.

In the Spring of 1835, he was selected as one of a committee to find a suitable location in Illinois for a colony. This committee was composed of Thomas Gilbert, Nehemiah West, and Timothy Jarvis. A letter of instructions, written by the Rev. George W. Gale, was given them, which Mr. Gilbert carried in his pocket through the entire trip. The original letter is preserved in the archives of Knox College, from which the following interesting items are transcribed:

"First, Health. This may be regarded as a sine qua non. Under this head, the following indications are to be specially noticed: 1. The quality of the water in wells and springs.

"2. The streams, whether rapid, slow or sluggish; whether they rise in swamps or pass through them, or from springs; the vicinity of marshes; the face of the country, whether level or rolling.

"3. Quality of soil, depth, variety, general character, whether clay or loam or sand; and if mixed, what proportions, probably; slope of the country, and towards what points, and the degree of slope.

"4. Supply of water, timber, and fuel.

"5. Facilities of intercourse; roads and canals, where now made or probably to be made at no distant time; navigable streams."

The sixth article has reference to hydraulic power, mills, and machinery; the seventh, to canals and navigable streams; the eighth, to

state of population and prospect of increase. The main drift of the instructions was to select a healthy location. The letter is dated May 10, 1835, and is directed to Messrs. Gilbert, West, and Jarvis.

During this trip, Mr. Gilbert, the father, entered a half section of land in Orange Township, and also bought an adjoining claim on which was an unfinished log cabin. He then returned to New York for his family. He went to Chicago and tried to sell his horse, saddle, and bridle for the eighty dollars which he paid. He could not get that price, but instead, was offered forty acres of land, which is now the center of Chicago. The land was refused, and at last, his outfit was sold for sixty dollars. He then took a boat at Chicago around the lakes to Buffalo. He started West with his family from Rome, New York, going on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then by lake to Cleveland, then by canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio River, then by the Ohio, Mississippi, and Illinois rivers to Copperas Creek Landing, and then by team to Knoxville, reaching that place November 25, 1835. He lived on his farm until 1865, when he sold out and moved to Knoxville where he died in 1872.

Thomas L. Gilbert has lived a busy life. He has earned not only a competence, but the respect and good-will of his fellow citizens. His ambition has been to shun the wrong, and to demand nothing but what is right. His life is an example of good deeds done and is worthy of imitation. In his business relations, he has ever been just and honest, and has never claimed anything but his own. He came into Knox County when only a child, and here has been his home ever since. In youth, he assisted on the farm, attending school as opportunity presented. At the date of his marriage, he settled on a farm in Orange Township, remaining there until the Spring of 1866. He then rented his farm and removed to Knoxville, where he was engaged in the grocery and live stock business until 1868. He next purchased an interest in a hardware store, which claimed his attention until 1871. In 1873, he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued for nearly twenty years. At present he is dealing in real estate.

The early educational advantages of Mr. Gilbert were such as are incident to a new country. To acquire a thorough business education, he improved every opportunity presented. He attended school each winter season until the Fall of 1850, when he entered Knox Academy at Galesburg. He is a well-informed and cultivated man, and shows that he has studied the book of experience with a high purpose and a noble aim.

In politics, Mr. Gilbert is a republican, having been connected with that party from its organization. In religion, he is a Presbyterian; both he and his wife being members of that church. He was united in wedlock, April 24, 1856, to Harriet T. Hebard, the daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Clisbee) Hebard, natives of Ohio. They have but one child, a daughter, Effie, who resides with them in Knoxville.



John Cooke.

DAVID BRAINARD HUGGINS.

David Brainard Huggins was born in Vermont, August 31, 1824. His father, David Huggins, was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Cynthia Bartless.

His father came from Vermont to Knox County in 1834, and settled in Knoxville, where he lived until his death in 1851. At the time of his arrival in Knoxville, only seven families had preceded him and were located there. In 1836, at the first Fourth-of-July celebration at Knoxville, his father superintended the dinner for the crowd. He was a kind-hearted and generous man, and aided much in the development of the town and county in which he lived. In his religious views he was a Congregationalist, and held the office of Deacon for a number of years. While living in Vermont, he was Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and served in the same capacity for several years in Knox County.

D. B. Huggins' boyhood was passed on the farm. His opportunities for education were limited, but he availed himself of the instruction afforded in the common school and acquired therein a good, practical, business education. He was brought up a farmer and has followed the occupation of farming and stock-raising all his life. He discontinued the business in 1892 and now is retired.

Mr. Huggins has shown himself a public spirited man. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the street car line between Galesburg and Knoxville. He headed the subscription list with one thousand dollars, and raised most of the money required by hard personal work. Furthermore, he gave bond for ten thousand dollars, to insure its completion. The speakers, on the occasion of the opening of the road, made honorable mention of these facts, and the street car company recognized these services by placing in the hands of Mr. Huggins the first spike to be driven, plated with gold.

Mr. Huggins has shown a disposition to aid in every good cause. For many years, he has been greatly interested in the Knox County Fair. Year after year, the general superintending of the grounds was intrusted to his care—a work in which he showed great judgment and efficiency. He made also liberal contributions, as the needs of the Fair seemed to demand.

Mr. Huggins has not been a great traveler. He has visited several States, but has never been abroad. He went to California in 1855, by water, and was more than a month on his way. While there, he took charge of a City Hospital in San Jose.

As a man, Mr. Huggins is quiet and unassuming, and is free from the pride of ostentation. He has lived a harmonious life, and has always been regarded as a good neighbor and a good citizen. His kindness of heart and his deeds of charity are an index of the man, and his habits of industry and perseverance will ever commend him as a worthy citizen.

In religious faith, Mr. Huggins is a Presbyterian. Both he and his wife became members of

that church in 1868, and for more than thirty years have worshipped together in that communion. Politically, he is a republican, and has been a faithful worker in the party ever since its formation.

He was married, December 26, 1847, to Harmony Doty, daughter of Ebenezer Doty. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and her brother, Edward Doty, was one of the "forty-niners."

To Mr. and Mrs. Huggins was born, September 2, 1852, one son, Frank Doty.

CHARLES WESLEY LEFFINGWELL, D. D.

Charles Wesley Leffingwell, Rector of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, is distinguished as an educator and an organizer. In his connection with the cause of education, he is entitled to be remembered as a benefactor of the race.

Dr. Leffingwell is a New Englander by birth, and was born December 5, 1840. He is the son of Rev. Lyman and Sarah Chapman (Brown) Leffingwell, natives of Connecticut. His father was brought up on the farm, and received his education mainly in the public schools. After arriving at maturity, he was educated in the higher branches and was fitted for the ministry in the Methodist church. After a successful ministration for many years in different parishes, he died in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1880, at the age of seventy-one.

The first of the family in this country was Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, who was a leader in the colony which settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1635. He was very friendly with Uncas and his Mohegan followers, and once saved this tribe from their enemies, the Pequots. Dr. Leffingwell traces his descent from Lieutenant Leffingwell. His grandfather was Joseph Leffingwell, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut.

In his youth, Dr. Leffingwell had the usual advantages of the New England public schools. He supplemented this instruction by attending Temple School at New Haven, where he was fitted to enter Yale College. He finally chose Union College at Schenectady, New York, instead of Yale, entering the Sophomore class. He did not graduate here. By too close application to study, he had impaired his health, and, consequently, was unable to finish his course. He came to Illinois, whither his parents had preceded him a short time before. On his arrival, he did not long remain idle, and, although only seventeen years of age, he engaged in teaching near Dundee, Kane County. His next service as a teacher was in the Military Institute at Kirkwood, Missouri, where he remained one season. He then accompanied Rev. Benjamin Eaton to Galveston, Texas, with whom he remained several years. Here he taught a select school, and at the same time, held the office of Deputy City and County Surveyor. He remained at Galveston until the commencement of the Civil War, when he returned to Illinois. He then matriculated at Knox College with an advanced standing, and graduated with high

honors in the class of 1862. His Alma Mater has since shown her appreciation of his scholarship and ability by conferring upon him, in 1875, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

After graduation, he became connected with the Military Institute at Poughkeepsie, New York, as Vice-Principal—Dr. C. B. Waring being Principal. During his three years' service here, his aspirations for the Episcopal ministry seemed to shape the destiny of his future life-work. Immediately he put himself under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Traver, of Poughkeepsie, and afterwards completed his theological course in the Seminary at Nashotah, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He graduated in 1867, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. After his ordination by Bishop Whitehouse, he became an assistant to Rev. Dr. Ryland of St. James' Church, Chicago, which position he held for four months. He was then elected Tutor in the Theological Seminary at Nashotah. His tutorship here was of brief duration. Before a year had passed, he was called by the Bishop of Illinois to establish a school for girls in Knoxville. It was opened on Monday of Easter week, 1868, under the title of St. Mary's School.

This school is under Episcopal supervision, and the property was given to the diocese under the condition that a boarding and day school should be maintained there for a period of five years. Under Dr. Leffingwell's management its growth was marvelous, and within four years, it had outgrown its accommodations. A plan was adopted for the enlargement of the building, and Hon. James Knox came forward with a generous gift of ten thousand dollars. Others readily responded. The church gave four thousand, and the Rector advanced the large sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Soon the building was completed and furnished with all the appurtenances which were necessary to make a successful school.

On the morning of January 4, 1883, this structure, which was the pride of Knoxville and the county, with all its contents, was burned. A blackened mass of ruins marked the spot where it once stood, a thing of beauty. The Rector, undaunted, and with a spirit that did not quail in the presence of misfortune, did not wait for the dying embers to expire, but secured another building, the Ansgarius College for his school. An annex, twenty-five by one hundred feet, was built, and within a month, the school was in session again. In May, 1883, the work of reconstruction commenced, and in October of the same year, St. Mary's was completed on a greatly improved plan and larger scale and opened for work.

St. Mary's School has a wide reputation, and is patronized by the best families far and near. The buildings and grounds are artistically arranged, and an air of neatness and taste pervades all the surroundings. As a home for young ladies, it has no superior in Knox County. It has been made what it is by that untiring worker and educator, Dr. Leffingwell. By his efforts, he has lifted it to the pinnacle of pros-

perity and success. It has no ups and downs, but is always full and flourishing.

Second only to his interest in his school is his interest in "The Living Church," a paper of which he has been editor and proprietor for more than twenty years. It has won its way to a leading position in the Episcopal Church and has a national circulation. In influence, it is second to none. Only a small portion of Dr. Leffingwell's time, however, is spent away from his duties in St. Mary's. His motive in conducting this enterprise has not been for financial profit, but for the work's sake, and the good influence which might be thus exerted.

Dr. Leffingwell occupies not only a prominent position as an educator, but also in church work. From the time of the division of the Diocese of Illinois until the present, he has been President of the Standing Committee and Deputy of the General Convention of the Quincy Bishopric. During the illness of the Bishop, he has been twice elected President of the Diocesan Convention.

As a citizen, Dr. Leffingwell has lived a remarkable life. Starting in the world without means, he has acquired a competence by his industry and labor in fields of usefulness. While pursuing his studies in the theological school, he supported himself and his family by organizing and teaching a select school. His personal characteristics are of the benevolent order. He is a thorough scholar, and is practical in his dealings and teachings. He is kind in disposition and agreeable to every one. A trinity of good qualities forms the basis of his character—decision, prudence, and discretion in all things.

Dr. Leffingwell was united in wedlock, June 23, 1862, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Francis. He was formerly of Kent, England, but came to this country, residing in Chautauqua County, New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Leffingwell have been the parents of seven children: Anna and Bertha, who died in infancy; Alice, deceased after graduation and marriage; Warring, Ernest, Hortense, and Gertrude, now living.

JOHN HENRY LEWIS.

John Henry Lewis is a living example of a successful man. With a well-balanced mind, he has pursued the path that leads to fortune and to fame. He has been a prominent citizen of Knox County for many years, residing in the city of Knoxville. He is a native of the State of New York, and was born in Tompkins County, July 21, 1830.

The ancestry of Mr. Lewis reaches back to the period when the times and the events "tried men's souls." The name Lewis will ever be illustrious in the annals of American history. That charter of American liberty, the Declaration of Independence, was signed by Francis Lewis, from whom John H. is descended.

Francis Lewis was a native of Landaff, in the shire of Glamorgan, South Wales. He was born in March, 1713. His father was a clergy-



S. L. Gilbert



D. B. Huggins

man, and his mother was the daughter of a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Pettingal, who had charge of a parish in North Wales. Francis was an only child and was left an orphan when only five years old. He was left to the care of a maternal aunt, was sent to the Westminster School in London, where he soon became a thorough classical scholar. In the Spring of 1735, when he was only twenty-one years of age, he came to New York with merchandise which he had purchased with his small fortune. His partner was Edward Annesly. Francis took a portion of the goods to Philadelphia, where he remained two years. He then returned to New York and married Elizabeth Annesly, the sister of his partner. When the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, he was unanimously elected a member of that body, April 22, 1775, and continued to hold the office until 1779. He was an uncompromising advocate of liberty, and was one of the first to declare that the colonies could not live under the dominion of Great Britain. For the cause of freedom and the inalienable rights of the colonies, he spent his fortune and died poor at the advanced age of ninety, in 1803.

Henry Lewis, the father of John, was a native of New Jersey, and was born in Sussex County, October 6, 1796. His kinsman, General Morgan Lewis, whose wife was of the noted Livingston family, was once its Governor. The wife of Henry Lewis was Pamelia M. Shaver, a native of the State of New York. They were married July 8, 1826, and removed to Illinois in the Fall of 1836, with their two sons, George W. and John H. The day of railroads and steam had not yet dawned, and they were compelled to make their trip in a two-horse wagon, loaded with the implements that would be of service in their new settlement. At length, after fifty-one days of extreme weariness and toil, they reached their journey's end, October 15, 1836. They settled in Ellisville, Fulton County, where were only a few deserted wigwags. Mr. Lewis erected the first frame house in that town, and it was here that the hopes and plans of this little family were blasted by his death, September 25, 1837,—within a year of his arrival. At this bereavement, the mother did not sink down in despair, but looked beyond the lowering clouds and saw a glimmering ray of hope. In a lone wilderness, without friends or home, she battled nobly to sustain herself and her children, until they should reach a period when they would be self-supporting. George, the eldest son, left his home, while yet young, and traveled in the Eastern States and in Mexico, and at last settled in southern California, where he died. John H. remained with his mother, until he was eleven years of age, attending school a few months each year, and earning his own subsistence by working on the farm. Then for a period of six years, a contract for his services was made with a South Carolinian family, under the following stipulations: good clothing, three months' schooling each year, a horse, saddle and bridle, at the close of his apprenticeship. These conditions were almost

wholly neglected. For the first five years, young Lewis had had but forty-one days of schooling; was poorly clad, was treated as a menial, and at meals was not allowed to sit at the same table with the family. His mother, learning of the situation, succeeded in removing him at once. He was placed for the winter in the family of William Kent, who lived near Yates City. In the spring, he was employed near by on the farm of James Kent, at seven dollars a month. In 1847 he came to Knoxville, doing chores for his board in the family of Judge R. L. Hannaman. Here he remained for two years, enjoying, at the proper season, the advantages of the common school. In 1849, he was employed in the store of G. M. Ewing, of Knoxville, at a salary of fifty dollars a year and board. The second year, his salary was raised to seventy-five dollars. The third year, he was offered one hundred and fifty dollars, but the offer was declined, that he might obtain a broader and more liberal education, and thus fit himself for the higher duties of citizenship. He was next engaged in the store of Alexander Ewing, of Knoxville, and by his trustworthiness and fidelity, he soon gained the confidence of his employer. Mr. Ewing entrusted him with a small bill of goods to sell on the road on commission. Young Lewis had neither horse nor wagon, nor money to purchase an outfit,—his only capital being less than twenty-two dollars. Of this amount twenty dollars was paid towards a horse and harness, purchased at forty dollars, and a sixty-day note for sixty dollars was given for a wagon. Thus equipped, Mr. Lewis started out on his new venture, and so successful was he, that the amount of his profits was sufficient to pay off his note before maturity. In 1852, he took a clerkship in the store of Mr. Chesney, of Abingdon, where he remained until his employer sold out in 1857.

Previous to this time, Mr. Lewis had been employed in the law office of Hannaman and Hale, making out abstracts of county records. It was there that he acquired a liking and a taste for law, and in 1857, having access to the library of a prominent lawyer at Abingdon, Mr. A. J. King, he availed himself of the privilege of reading law, and soon was qualified for practice. He was licensed by the Supreme Court, January 10, 1870, to practice law in all the courts of the State.

In politics, Mr. Lewis is a thorough-going republican. As a member of that party, he has held many public offices, which he has always filled with marked ability. In his early years he was an abolitionist, sympathizing greatly with the colored race in their enslaved condition. He became a member of the republican party at its organization and voted for John C. Fremont, its first nominee for President. In the exciting campaign of 1860, when Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Lewis was elected to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County, holding the office for four years. He then took a vacation for several months, visiting friends in the Union Army. All this time, his interest in politics was unabated, and

he kept himself thoroughly posted on all national affairs. In 1868, he again entered the Clerk's office, as deputy, holding that position for six years. In 1874, he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Blind. He resigned this office when he was elected a member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Lewis' record in the State Legislature is highly commendable, and for his judicious acts and votes there, he has received the encomiums of his fellow citizens generally. One act of his, while member of the Legislature, is deserving especial notice. Having examined carefully into the penal institutions of the State, and believing that their management was not for the good of the criminal and the best interests of the State, he framed and introduced a preamble and resolution which was read for information, but being objected to by a single member was not allowed to be considered. It was published in the papers throughout the State and highly commended. Mr. Lewis argued that prisons, in a measure, should be reformatory; that criminals as criminals have rights which the State is bound to respect; that those bound by the ties of consanguinity and love should have a portion of the fruit of their labor. The resolution excited a great deal of comment and interest, far and near, and was probably the first introduced in this State on that subject.

In 1880, Mr. Lewis was elected to Congress by the republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois, over his democratic opponent, John S. Lee. In 1882, he was renominated, but defeated on account of his vote on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Lewis is a living proof that a man is the architect of his own fortune. Poverty in his youth had no power to control his ambition or smother his aspirations. In the distance, he saw the fertile fields of promise, and through the open gateway, he was determined to enter. By his determined resolution, he hewed his way through the wilderness of doubt and uncertainty, and won for himself riches and honor. As a citizen, he is noted for his affability and urbanity of manners; for his kindness and sympathy to the unfortunate and his charity towards all. He is bound by no creed, is a member of no church, but believes in the gospel of good deeds. He belongs to the Masonic Order, having joined when quite young.

Mr. Lewis was married, December, 1857, to Elizabeth S. Russell. She was the daughter of R. H. and Elizabeth Russell, of Abingdon, Illinois, who came to this State in the Fall of 1837. They were Virginians by birth and left their native State on account of their hatred of the institution of slavery. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born six children, four sons and two daughters, two of whom are now living: Ira J., born August 14, 1865, now married and living in Knoxville; and John, born August 30, 1874, now practicing law in Galesburg.

JOHN M. NISLEY.

John M. Nisley is of German descent and was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1840. His father was Joseph Nisley, who was born in the same county. His mother was Mary (Schwartz) Nisley, a native also of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Nisley, the father, had the misfortune or good fortune of not inheriting riches. He was bereft of parents when only about six years of age, and was left almost alone to battle with the storms and vicissitudes of life. For a term of years, he was bound out to a cabinet-maker, which occupation he followed until he came to Knox County in the Spring of 1843. He settled on a farm near the city of Knoxville, where he became a successful farmer, and where he lived the remainder of his days. He died January 2, 1861.

Mary Nisley, the mother, was a kind, neighborly woman and performed the duties of the household in a wise and acceptable manner. She was the daughter of Daniel and Catharine Schwartz, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania.

John M. Nisley was brought up on a farm and had some of the experiences and struggles of the pioneer farmer of Illinois. He relinquished this pursuit in 1873 and took up his residence in Knoxville. He received his education in the country schools and at Knoxville. He never had the advantages that the college affords; but in the public schools, he received such instruction as would thoroughly fit him for the duties and practical business of life. In education and in every sphere of life, "not how much, but how well," has been the ruling characteristic of his mind.

From the business of a successful farmer, Mr. Nisley passed to that of a banker. In 1890, he started a private bank in Knoxville, which he has since conducted. This bank has always been regarded as a popular financial institution.

As a man and citizen, Mr. Nisley has disclosed traits of character that have made him popular. He is mild in disposition, agreeable in manner, and has an air of sincerity and honesty that draws around him many friends. He possesses sound discretion, is endowed with a good judgment, and never gets entangled or meddles with the affairs of others. He has a cool, reflecting mind, and always reaches his conclusions after mature deliberation. He is kind and charitable, and believes in helping those who will make an effort to help themselves. He is a republican in politics, but not an offensive partisan. He is liberal-minded in his religious views, and believes that the science of true living is above creed and doctrine.

Mr. Nisley was married in Newton, Kansas, to Kate C. Runkle, December 19, 1889. She is a niece of Cornelius Runkle, of Knoxville.



C. W. Leffingwell

ORANGE LOWELL CAMPBELL.

Orange Lowell Campbell is a native of Knox County and was born in Knoxville, March 7, 1852. His father was Elisha Campbell and was born in Gallipolis, Ohio. His mother was Mary Amelia Lowell, a native of Maryland.

As the name indicates, Mr. Campbell's ancestors are of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather, John Campbell, was born in Scotland, and was a cousin of Thomas Campbell, the poet. His grandfather was also called John Campbell and was a man of broad culture and an accomplished gentleman. He was a physician and poet, and during the struggle for independence, became an officer in the Revolution. He was a native of Virginia.

Mr. Campbell's father was both a teacher and mechanic. As a sergeant, he entered his country's service in the War of the Rebellion and was wounded in a skirmish at Fort Donelson. He was so injured as to induce a spinal disease; but by exercising the greatest care, his life was prolonged for fifteen years. At the early age of sixteen, he left his Ohio home, coming first to Bloomington, Illinois, then to St. Louis, then to Peoria, and finally to Knoxville. He resided in Knoxville for twenty-five years, and then removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he died.

Mr. O. L. Campbell obtained his education in the public schools of Knoxville. After receiving the customary training in the primary grammar schools, he entered the high school, from which he graduated in 1868. In his studies he was proficient. The circumstances and conditions of his boyhood opened up to him a practical view of life. When but a lad, the bent of his mind was turned towards the printers' art. Early he entered the printing office of the Knox County Republican under the editorship and management of Z. Beatty, and served there as an apprentice almost continuously until February 23, 1876, when he became editor and proprietor. For nearly a quarter of a century, the Knox County Republican has made its weekly visit in many homes and has ever been regarded as an interesting and reliable publication.

Mr. Campbell is certainly a public spirited man. Self-interest, the main spring of action, has not been the all-absorbing passion of his life. The many and various offices that he has held in different organizations attest the fact that he has been a worker for the public good. He was elected City Clerk of Knoxville for eight different terms and served as Town Clerk for twenty years. In town and county he has been the Secretary of twenty-two organizations. He was a member of the Knox County Agricultural Board for nineteen years, serving as Secretary during the entire period. For seventeen years, he has served with credit as Secretary of the Old Settlers' Association. In 1892, he was one of the originators and organizers of the Farmers' Institute, and has held the office of Secretary during the eight years of its existence. He is also one of the organizers of the Knoxville Public Library; was a

member for eight years of the Board of Education; is a member of the Fraternal Life Insurance Organization, called "The Miner of Honor"; was charter member of the Home Forum, Sons of Veterans, and Modern Woodmen of America. It is but truth to say, that Mr. Campbell has performed the functions of these various offices acceptably and creditably.

Mr. Campbell's great experience, well informed mind, and readiness to assist in public enterprises, have made him a very useful member of society. He attracts by his personal bearing, gentility of manners, and frankness of spirit. He is liberal, kind, and charitable, and the golden rule of right doing and right living is his unerring guide. He is frank, open hearted, consistent, and manifests in his daily life honesty of purpose and integrity of action. In religious belief, he is a Presbyterian. In political faith, he is a conscientious, straightforward republican. Under President Harrison's administration, he was appointed Postmaster at Knoxville, holding the office for four years. He is now Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Tenth Congressional District.

Mr. Campbell was married in Knoxville, June 19, 1873, to Augusta Stowe Bull. Three children have been born to them: Sterling H., Secretary of the National Railway Specialty Company, Chicago; Charlotte W., teacher of English in St. Mary's School, Knoxville; and Mary, who was born October 9, 1893.

JOHN COOKE.

John Cooke is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fayette County, December 11, 1824. His father was Thomas Cooke, who was born in the same county, April 3, 1813. He is still living very near the place of his birth, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His occupation, at first, was that of a miller; afterwards, a farmer. He was a sturdy yeoman and earned a competence for himself and family by almost unrelenting toil. In 1848, he made an extensive trip through the Mississippi valley when the means of conveyance and places of entertainment were very unlike those of the present day. He passed down the Ohio River, up the Mississippi to Burlington, thence to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, thence eastward to Macomb, Canton, Peoria, and finally to his Pennsylvania home, where he has lived in retirement these many years.

His mother was Eliza Frazer, who was born in Franklin Township, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1812. She was the daughter of Luke and Elizabeth Frazer, and was a most estimable woman. She died in Knox County, Illinois, at the early age of sixty-four.

The ancestry of this branch of the Cooke family in this country is not far to trace. Some of them were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the Quaker fraternity. One somewhat peculiar and distinguishing characteristic ran along the succeeding generations of this

family, which is worthy of mention. They had a "passion" for two Biblical names—Thomas and John. Away back in early times, the family is represented by Thomas Cooke—a substantial Quaker. Then comes a John Cooke, who is followed by a Thomas, then by a John, and so on, even down to the latest generation.

John Cooke, the subject of this sketch, had no special advantages for an education beyond the common schools of his native town. He made a good use of his time and became well versed in the practical branches then taught. His school days were intermingled with home duties and labors in a mill and on a farm. After arriving to manhood, he pursued a similar occupation, until he came to Illinois in 1868. He first engaged in farming near Knoxville, which occupation he followed for twenty-four years. In 1892, the Board of Supervisors of Knox County elected him Superintendent of the Almshouse, which position he still holds. The wisdom of this selection is shown in the air of neatness and general good management that seem to pervade every department.

As a citizen, Mr. Cooke needs no encomium. By his own exertions, he has earned his way in the world without assistance from either friends or relatives. It is by attending strictly to the duties and obligations of life that he has acquired a competence and a name for honesty and integrity. He is considerate in action and has no disposition to antagonize those with whom he comes in contact. He is not forward in opinion, but always has a reserved force in his judgments. In religion, he belongs to the Christian Church, having joined in Fayette City, Pennsylvania, in 1875. In politics, he is a republican.

He is a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. and A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. of Knoxville, No. 126.

Mr. Cooke was married in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1856, to Martha M. Torrey.

JOHN D. MCCLURE.

John D. McClure is a native of Lawrence County, Illinois, where he was born August 13, 1854. His grandparents were John A. and Louisa (Hadden) McClure, the former born in Kentucky. His father, Thornton Scott McClure, is a Presbyterian minister at Oaktown, Indiana, and was born in that State. His mother, Lucinda (Ennons) McClure, was born in Lawrence County, Illinois.

John D. McClure was educated in the common schools, and at Howe's Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Upon attaining his majority, he went to Fort Worth, Texas, where for several years he engaged in the grocery and general merchandise business. Owing to ill-health, he disposed of his interests in Texas, and in 1890, moved to Knoxville, Illinois. For some months he was not actively interested in business, but in 1892, having regained his health, he bought property on the square, opposite the Court House in Knoxville, where he en-

gaged in the restaurant and confectionery business. In the pursuit of this occupation he has met with pronounced and gratifying success.

Mr. McClure was married at Fort Worth, Texas, April 21, 1881, to Edith Adelia Chapin, a daughter of Burrell N. and C. Jane (Culver) Chapin. They have one daughter, Edith Maurie. Mrs. McClure comes of distinguished Mayflower and Revolutionary ancestry, many of whom rendered conspicuous service to their country. Her grandparents were Moses Bascomb and Irenia (de Maranville) Chapin, the former a lineal descendant of William White, the eleventh signer of the Mayflower compact of 1620. Mrs. McClure was educated at Knox College, Galesburg.

Mr. McClure is a man of quiet, unassuming manner, whose good judgment and reliability are thoroughly appreciated by his friends and business associates.

In politics, he adheres strictly to republican principles, but has never sought official recognition. In the Spring of 1899, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Knoxville.

HARVEY MONTGOMERY.

Harvey Montgomery is a thrifty farmer, and was born in Knox Township, on the place where he now lives, January 14, 1834.

John Montgomery was his father, whose occupation was that of a farmer. He was a native of Kentucky and was born in Nelson County, October 27, 1801. When he was ten years of age, his parents sought a home in Indiana and lived in that State until they removed to Henderson, Illinois. They arrived in Henderson on May 10, 1830, living there and engaging in farming for a period of eighteen months. They then removed to the farm in Knox Township, where Harvey Montgomery now lives.

Harvey's mother was a Kentuckian by birth and was born in Barren County. This county takes its name from Little Barren River, which drains this section of country. The origin of the name is traceable to sparsely wooded tracts, called in the West, "Barrens."

His parents were married in 1825, and there were born to them seven children: three boys and four girls,—three of whom are still living. The following is the order of their births: Robert, Rebecca, Minerva Jane, Eliza, Harvey, Sarah S., and John W. One of the daughters became the wife of Jacob D. Gum, a familiar name in Knox County, and another is the wife of C. N. Butt, who lives near Knoxville.

Harvey Montgomery's grandfather, Robert Montgomery, was a Pennsylvanian, and was born in Mifflin County, which took its name from Governor Mifflin. His grandmother was Rebecca Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. Harvey's great-grandfather was killed in an Indian engagement on Pickaway Plains in the eastern part of Ohio, when the State was but a wilderness, inhabited by tribes of wandering and ferocious Indians. The name Pickaway comes

from the misspelling of "Piqua," the name of an Indian tribe, inhabiting this region.

Harvey Montgomery, during his school age, had no easy task to perform. He had to labor almost incessantly on the farm while attending school. It was a true example of pursuing "knowledge under difficulties." Making use of what time was spared him, he attended the district school at what is known as the "Hague Schoolhouse," and acquired there the rudiments of his education.

When his meager school-days were ended, he continued the avocation of farming, which he had pursued, more or less, during his boyhood. And during these many years of his life, his business has been farming and stock-raising. His aim is to cultivate the best of stock, which he regards as more profitable than keeping an inferior sort. His horses, his short-horns, and his sheep have been considered among the best, and he has been reckoned among our most thrifty and reliable farmers. His home farm is well situated and covers an area of eight hundred acres—the larger portion of which is tillable land, the smaller portion is covered with native forests. His homestead does not comprise all of his real estate. A short distance south of the city of Galesburg, he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres; he owns another farm of eighty acres; and still another of eighty acres more. His landed possessions, in all, comprise eleven hundred and twenty acres. The land is rich and valuable.

Mr. Montgomery has no particular love for office. He seeks to do his duty as a citizen, and leaves to others the trials, troubles, bickerings, honors, and emoluments of office-seeking and office-holding. For the long period of twenty-five years, he has been a member of the Knox County Agricultural Board, and served for a term or two as an Assistant Supervisor. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association, whose meetings he never fails to attend. He wears a gold medal presented by them, on which is the following inscription:

HARVEY MONTGOMERY.

1834-1898.

Oldest Person Born in
Knox County.

Mr. Montgomery has no church affiliations, but believes it to be a religious duty to live an upright and moral life. He has no sympathy with cant or fustian, whether practiced by Christian or infidel. He has lived a plain, unaffected life, and is regarded by the community as an estimable and worthy citizen. He is guided by moral principle, kind and affectionate, and he bestows his charities where his sound discretion and judgment dictate. Politically, he has always been a staunch democrat, with unswerving faith in Jeffersonian principles. He is not radical, and is ever willing to listen to the views of his opponents.

Mr. Montgomery was married in Henderson Township, November 15, 1864, to Louisa Maxwell. She was born in Henderson Township, February 28, 1842, and was the daughter of Harvey and Sarah Maxwell. Her father came to Knox County, in 1829, and located near Henderson Grove.

To Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery were born three children: Sarah J., born November 18, 1865; John, born December 2, 1866; and Henry, born November 22, 1870.

Sarah J. married John G. Hayes, and has one child, Harry M. They live in Galesburg Township. John married Grace Dunlap, and to them has been born one child, Marie. They live in Knox Township. Harry married Mary Bowens. They have one child, Jennie, and live in Knox Township.

ALLEN MOORE PARMENTER.

Allen Moore Parmenter is a native of Knoxville, Illinois, and was born December 21, 1846. He is the son of Theophilus Talcott and Roxanna (Warren) Parmenter, who were an industrious couple, and scrupulous in the moral training of their children. His father was an exemplary man, honest and upright in all his dealings. He was born near Greenfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1809. His mother died when he was only seven years old, leaving a family of three boys, of which he was the oldest. He was bound for a term of years to his uncle, who resided near Hartford, Connecticut, to learn the tanner's trade. He was married in Pepperell, Massachusetts, where for a short time he made his home. He then moved to Albion, Erie County, Pennsylvania, and, after remaining there a few years, started for Knoxville, Illinois. His conveyance was the usual

emigrant wagon, drawn by a span of horses, which he drove the entire distance, reaching Knoxville in 1837. His business was that of a boot and shoe merchant. Here he lived the remainder of his days, and died, March 20, 1897, in his eighty-seventh year.

Mr. Parmenter's mother was a native of Massachusetts, born in Pepperell, June 17, 1810. She was a spirited woman, domestic in her family relations, and was proud of her ancestry. One of her ancestors, John Farrer, was one of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. She lived to an advanced age, universally respected, and died in Knoxville, March 13, 1894.

Allen M. Parmenter is, in a great measure, a self-educated man. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the Public Schools of Knoxville. This instruction was supplemented by attending night-schools, when he was working at his trade in Peoria. Although his opportunities for education were limited, yet by his reading and his intercourse with the world, he has become well posted for the duties and practical business of life. He first learned the tinner's trade of Thomas C. Moore, who was appointed Assessor, of what was then the Fifth District of Illinois, by President Lincoln. He next went to Boston and was employed for five months by the Eastern Railroad Company. He then was engaged by the Boston Stamping and Manufacturing Company, where he worked for three years. He next served for a period of three years, at Troy, New York, as a tinner for Tibbits and Butler.

While here he was engaged by J. B. Wilkerson to build perfect working models of the different makes of cook stoves, manufactured in Troy and Albany, some of the models costing thirty dollars each. He then returned to Knoxville, the home of his childhood. He first engaged in the boot and shoe business with his father and continued therein until 1874. Then he launched into the hardware business, connecting therewith the sale of carriages and farm implements, which is his present occupation. His first bill of hardware amounted to eight dollars and fifty cents, for which R. A. Culter, of Peoria, went security.

Mr. Parmenter, by his probity and honesty of purpose, has earned the respect and goodwill of his fellow citizens. He is Chairman of Knox Township Republican Committee; has served nine years as Alderman of the City of Knoxville; has been elected twice

to the office of Mayor, his last election being without a dissenting vote. His second term of office is not yet completed and he is still working for the general good of his native city. He was instrumental in establishing St. Albans—a school which is looked upon by every Knoxvillian with pleasure and pride. The street-car line between Galesburg and Knoxville received his hearty commendation and support.

Mr. Parmenter has confined his travels to the United States and Canada. He has journeyed eastward several times, over different routes, and has learned much of the physical features and development of the Eastern States and the States of the Mississippi Valley. He was once a member of the Methodist Church and for seven years was Superintendent of the Sabbath School. At present he is connected with the Presbyterians, having joined that organization about fifteen years ago. Politically, he is an unswerving republican and a firm adherent of his party's principles and policies.

Mr. Parmenter is connected with the following societies: Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, Royal Arch Masons; Illinois Council, No. 1, serving as its present Secretary; Raboni Chapter, No. 95; the Order of Redmen; A. O. U. W.; Select Knights of America, being the present Chancellor Commander of the same; member of the Knights of Pythias; Venerable Council of Modern Woodmen of America; member of Miner of Honor.

Mr. Parmenter is a working man. He discharges his public and private duties with zeal and discretion. He is known for his honesty of purpose, his uprightness in action, and for his adherence to principle. He is not fastidious but frank and open-hearted. He is entertaining in conversation and his apparent brusqueness of manner is more pleasing than otherwise.

Mr. Parmenter was married in Knoxville, Illinois, December 25, 1872, to Catharine Elizabeth Rosenberg, a daughter of Henry Rosenberg, a native of Pennsylvania and a practicing physician at Knoxville for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Parmenter have had four children: Willie R., born September 23, 1874, died December 25, 1880; J. Harvey, born June 7, 1876, died June 14, 1881; Henry A., born August 8, 1882, a graduate of the High School at Knoxville, an excellent performer on the piano, now clerking in his father's store; Maurice, born February 16, 1884, at present a member of the High School at Knoxville.

ARTHUR HAMILTON NOYES.

Arthur Hamilton Noyes, son of George S. and Mary S. (Murdock) Noyes, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 23, 1867.

His father was a clergyman, and for ten years officiated at the Seaman's Bethel in Boston, as the successor of that remarkable man, Father Taylor. He had a fine presence and was extensively known for his ability and eloquence.

The Noyes family reaches back to an early period in the history of this country. Nicholas and the Rev. James Noyes came from England in 1634 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, the following year. This family is represented in many departments of American history. The name appears in the Continental Congress of 1774-75, in the Revolutionary struggle and other wars, and lastly, in the War of the Rebellion. A large number of the men were clergymen and army officers, and one became Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Arthur H. Noyes had superior educational advantages. He first received instruction in the public schools of Nahant, Massachusetts. Afterwards, he entered, for a short time, Boston University, and lastly, matriculated at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. From Trinity, he graduated with high honors, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In childhood, young Noyes was blessed with good surroundings and an ideal home. His parents were intelligent, and gave him that moral and religious instruction, which guided his footsteps in after years. The seeds of his manhood were sown at the paternal hearth. Early he disclosed a fondness for reading and study, and a strong desire for education was manifest.

Before completing his course and during the intervals of college work, he engaged in teaching at the early age of seventeen. He also did some newspaper work and engaged in other occupations for his support. He graduated in 1889, and came to Knoxville in 1890.

President Noyes first entered St. Albans Academy as Master in Greek and Latin in 1890. He was promoted to be head master in 1892. In 1894, he leased the school, acting at the same time as its Superintendent. When the institution was incorporated in 1896, he became its President. Under his management, St. Albans has acquired a good reputation for thoroughness of instruction. It is doubtful whether any western school of a similar grade can make a better showing. Her graduates have attained a uniformly high standing.

President Noyes, in his early years, lived in a country of the best of schools and colleges. He was surrounded with classic literature and had the companionship of educated men. He embraced all his opportunities for learning and has become a thorough scholar. He is not forward in his address, but rather retiring. He dislikes large social functions, and never courts popularity.

His dignity of manhood is such that he makes friends that are lasting. He is kind and

affable, and is endowed with warm feelings and generous sympathies. He is thoroughly conversant with the duties of his profession, and is not unmindful of home duties, or the duties of citizenship.

Societies, religious or political, secret or social, have but little attraction for him. While in college, he was a member of only two fraternities: I. K. A. and O. A. X. By virtue of his position as head of St. Albans, he holds a commission as Colonel in the Illinois National Guard.

In religious faith, he is connected with the Episcopal Church. At present, he is Junior Warden of St. John's Parish, Knoxville.

He was married June 6, 1892, to Eunice Alice Phelps, daughter of Judge Charles H. Phelps, of Burlington, Iowa, niece of Hon. E. J. Phelps, late minister to England.

They have had born to them three children: Dorothy Louise; Arthur Phelps, deceased; and Virginia Murdock.

CORNELIUS RUNKLE.

Cornelius Runkle is one of the few survivors of the pioneers of Knoxville and Knox County. He has watched the growth of city and town, and has marked the onward march of civilization. This venerable man, who is now in his ninetieth year, has been a co-worker here with others for nearly two generations, and has borne a conspicuous part in every good work and improvement.

Mr. Runkle was born in Watervliet, Albany County, New York, January 19, 1810. His father, John Runkle, and his mother, Helen Van Wert, were natives of the same State, though of Holland descent. Mr. Runkle was left fatherless when only three years old; but he had the tender care of a loving mother until he reached the age of fifteen, when she died, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters. The children remained at the old homestead, until August, 1833, when the two elder brothers, John and Henry, came to Illinois. John settled at Hanna City, Peoria County, and resided there until his death at a very advanced age. Henry located at Knoxville. Cornelius started westward in August, 1834, seeking his fortune and a home in this almost unexplored region. He reached Knoxville in 1834, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother for a year and a half. He then went to Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, where he was engaged in trade until 1847. He then returned to Knoxville, accepting a clerkship for his brother, until he was elected Sheriff in 1854. He held this office for two years, and then engaged in the banking business with his brother under the firm name of Runkle and Company. This co-partnership lasted for eight years, when a National bank was established, which led eventually to the founding of the First National Bank of Knoxville, with Cornelius Runkle as its President.

Mr. Runkle conducted the affairs of the bank as its chief head until January, 1885, when he

resigned that position to a younger man. In all his business relations as a banker, Mr. Runkle showed a marked ability and a peculiar fitness for his vocation. He exhibited a keen financial sagacity and a gentleness of manners towards his customers that was observable by everyone. His probity, genial character, and unswerving honesty won for him friends and fame.

As a banker, Mr. Runkle had one experience which shocked the community far and near. It happened on the night of February 6, 1880, and is told in the following language: "His private sleeping room was in his bank building. After he had retired and gone to sleep, he was awakened by three men in his room. They blindfolded and gagged him, after which they took him to the safe and ordered him to unlock it. Not having the combination, he could not do so, and he says that he would not, even if he had known the combination. In order to compel him to acquiesce in their demands, they hung him up by the neck, then let him down; he still refused. Then they laid him in bed, drew his feet over the footboard, and held the lamp underneath them, burning and torturing him in a most fearful manner. They left about three o'clock in the morning; but before going, they tied Mr. Runkle securely in bed, as they thought; but he succeeded after a couple of hours, in releasing himself, and when he went to breakfast, he gave the alarm. The thieves, however, secured three thousand five hundred dollars, which they found in a small, old-fashioned safe, the key of which was in Mr. Runkle's pocket. It was about two months before he fully recovered from the shock to his system, and the effects of the burning. The thieves were never caught."

What courage, what purpose, Mr. Runkle displayed in an hour like this. What thoughts, what emotions must have disturbed the usual quietude of his being! Threats may intimidate, but they had no power to destroy his manhood. Torture also was powerless. As a citizen, Mr. Runkle has always shown the same manly character. Firm in the principles of justice and right, kind in disposition, benevolent in his sympathies, and full of charity and good deeds, he has lived a long life above reproach.

In politics, Mr. Runkle in early years was a whig. Afterwards he became affiliated with the republican party. He has never been a politician, but has exercised the right of suffrage as his conscience dictated. He is not a member of any church, but has contributed largely to the support of the Christian religion.

Mr. Runkle was never married.

FRANCIS GRANGER SANBURN.

Francis Granger Sanburn was born in Knoxville, Illinois, October 4, 1843. His father was John Gould Sanburn, and his mother's maiden name, Althea Owen.

The genealogy of the Sanburn family reaches back to Lieutenant John Sanburn, who was born in 1620. The next in the line of descent was Nathaniel Sanburn, who was born in 1666.

The third generation reaches Jedediah Sanburn, Francis' great-grandfather, who was born in 1757. He was one of the patriots of the Revolution, and was on the Lexington "Alarm List," living at Wethersfield, Connecticut. In the fifth generation is found the name of John Gould Sanburn, the father of Francis Granger Sanburn.

John Gould Sanburn was a distinguished man, intellectually, and morally. To his name is linked much of the early history of Knox County. He was born in Canandaigua, New York, March 13, 1797—the home of Francis Granger, Postmaster-General under the first Harrison and the namesake of his son. His parents were New Englanders, and were thoroughly schooled in industry and economy among the rugged, barren hills of their nativity. They were among the earliest pioneers of western New York, then the home of the savage Indians and wild buffalo. The spirit of enterprise was in the son, and in the Autumn of 1817, he came to Ohio, where he spent the winter in teaching school. In the Spring of 1819, he embarked in a skiff at Pittsburg with his brother and three other young men, and sailed down the Ohio River, landing at a point opposite St. Louis. He then, with his companions, made his way on foot to that city. He then went to St. Charles, Missouri, where he spent the summer in teaching. The following winter, he returned to Canandaigua, making almost the entire journey on foot. His diary kept on this journey is in the possession of his children and is highly prized. It shows his spirit, enterprise, and sturdy endurance. After spending two or three years in western New York, he again returned West, locating at Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois. He remained here until 1830, when he again visited his native home, making the journey both ways on horseback.

About this time, the Military Tract was attracting great attention on account of the fertility of its soil and other natural advantages. Mr. Sanburn saw here an opportunity, and in 1830, opened a store in Henderson Grove. In this year, the new County of Knox was organized. At the same time Knoxville became the county seat. Mr. Sanburn, by reason of his general intelligence and accurate business habits, held nearly all the important offices. He was Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the County Court, Recorder, Probate Judge, and Postmaster.

Mr. Sanburn was married in 1831 to Althea Owen, a native of western New York. At an early age she came to Ohio, thence to Knox County, Illinois. To them were born six children, four sons and two daughters.

At the time of his death, Mr. Sanburn was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue of Knox County. He also held other minor offices, such as City Clerk and Trustee of both Knox and Ewing University.

As a man, Mr. Sanburn was kind, well educated, well informed, and a pleasing conversationalist. He was positive in his political preferences, was formerly a whig, but later a repub-



W. Lewis

lican. He was patriotic and loyal, and during the Civil War, was a strong advocate of freedom and union. In religion he was an Episcopalian, but with his wife, attended the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Sanburn died April 14, 1865, the day President Lincoln was assassinated. Mrs. Sanburn died at the old home in Knoxville, January 30, 1883.

Francis G. Sanburn was fortunate in his birth. He belonged to a family of lofty aims and of great moral worth. He was the fifth of seven children, and was taught in boyhood the high moral lessons that blossomed into the fruit of a true manly life. In childhood, he received much instruction from loving parents, and in mature years, he had the advantages of the common school, and of higher institutions of learning. Early, he became well fitted to enter upon the active duties and business of life. Like many a young man, he went westward, spending a summer in Kansas. He soon, however, returned to his native State, and was next engaged for two years as Deputy Postmaster, under the late Z. Beatty. In 1872, he went to Topeka, Kansas, and was employed there but a short time. He next found employment in the firm of Phillips Brothers at Galesburg. He soon resigned this position and accepted the offer of a clerkship in the Farmers' National Bank in Knoxville, which was more to his taste and liking. With this bank, he remained until his death, serving for several of the last years of his life as its President.

The esteem in which Mr. Sanburn is held is marked. His friends and fellow citizens had perfect confidence in his integrity and ability, and had no misgivings in placing him in positions of honor and trust. He was retiring, and had no hankering after office; and yet, he served his native city two terms as City Clerk, five or six terms as City Treasurer, and two terms as a member of the Board of Education.

A graphic representation of his early life may be obtained from the following sketch, written by his sister, Althea O. Sanburn:

"His early childhood was passed in the modest home of his parents. He engaged with keen interest in the amusements of boyhood life, but was equally ready and willing to bear his share in the tasks and duties of home life suited to his years. He early showed mechanical tastes, and delighted younger children of the neighborhood by his constructive genius. Numerous water-wheels, windmills, fishing seines, and, finally, a miniature railroad on which the boys and girls were delighted to ride, though in a rude box car, were some of the results of his recreation hours up to his thirteenth year. His love for flowers was very marked, and he never failed to find the first spring blossoms before others suspected their arrival. While a mere boy, he became quite an expert in budding and grafting choice varieties of roses, which were his favorites. As a child, his mind was quick and active, and his reasoning powers good. In school he was a diligent pupil and a general favorite with his teachers."

Mr. Sanburn had no striking characteristics. He was admired for his equanimity of temper, his gentleness of manner, and his uprightness of character. He was not given to frivolity, but was always sedate and thoughtful in his bearing. He was kind to the unthankful, full of charity for the unfortunate, and merciful in speech and act. He lived a life above reproach, and had the reward that comes through industry, strict integrity, and Christian obligation.

Mr. Sanburn's religious faith was Presbyterian. In early manhood, he joined that church, and was an elder therein for about five years. He was not a partisan or a politician, but was a firm adherent to principle. He was a republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President.

Mr. Sanburn was married August 1, 1818, to Mary H. McCracken, who was born in Worthington, Ohio, and died in Knoxville, Illinois, February 7, 1881. When a child, her parents removed to Knoxville. She graduated from St. Mary's in 1871. After graduation and until two years after her marriage, she taught painting

in oil, Latin, French, and the sciences in her Alma Mater.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sanburn was born one daughter, Mary Louise.

BANNON, JOHN F.; General Merchant; East Galesburg, Knox Township; born in Lowville, Lewis County, New York, September 10, 1866; received an academic education in Lewis County, New York. His father, Patrick Bannon, was born in Ireland; his mother, Julia (Carroll), was born in Lewis County, New York. December 13, 1893, Mr. Bannon was married in Altona, Knox County, Illinois, to Lottie E. Pierce; they have two sons, Raymond C. and Harold M. Mrs. Bannon's father, Mathew Pierce, was born in Lewis County, New York, in 1832. He was educated in the common schools and was by occupation a farmer. He was still a young man when he came to this State and county. He was twice married, first to Mary Hobbs, who died in 1861. They had three children: Charles, Ella and Mary. Mr. Pierce's second wife was Amelia (Mix), formerly of Dutchess County, New York. They had five children: Delbert, who died in his eighteenth year; Lottie E.; William E.; Lorenzo; and Park A. Mr. Bannon was one of seven children: James Patrick, Edward, John F., Jennie, Nettle and Florence. Mr. Bannon's father died June 8, 1886; his mother is still living. Mr. Bannon is a member of the I. O. O. F., Veritas Lodge, No. 478, Galesburg, Illinois; Hazle Lodge, No. 378, Knights of Pythias, East Galesburg; East Galesburg Camp, No. 2436, M. W. of A.; and of Fraternal Tribunes of East Galesburg, No. 17. He is a democrat in politics.

BECKER, LOUIS; Knoxville; Physician; born in Clarksville, Tennessee, October 15, 1864; educated in Galesburg, Illinois. His father, Lothar Becker, was born in Germany; his mother, Mary (Smith), in Vermont. His maternal grandparents, Loren and Elliza (Bemis) Smith, were natives of Vermont. Dr. Becker studied

medicine one year at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1888. He has had a successful practice at Knoxville. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican. October 11, 1888, Dr. Becker married Addie H. Rearick in Galesburg; they have three children: Harry F., F. Marjorie and L. Dunster.

BORRELL, CHRISTOPHER; Farmer; Knoxville; first husband of Mrs. Hannah Patterson; born July 9, 1834, in England, where he received his education. February 16, 1859, in Knox Township, he was married to Hannah A. Rewland. Their three children now living are: George T., Charles J. and Emily M. George T. married Melinda Patterson, of Warren County. Emily M. married Bert C. Allen; they have two children: Mary A. and Clyde F. Charles J. married Rosa B. Sharp; they have six children: C. Edward, William C., George G., Emily E., Sarah F. and Samuel C. Mr. Borrell was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he was independent. He died August 19, 1881.

BUCK, FRANK; Knoxville; Cooper; born September 9, 1842, in Altheim, Germany, and educated in that country. June 29, 1864, in Knoxville, he was married to Barbara C. Reker, daughter of Christian G. and Wilhelmina (Birch) Reker. Mrs. Buck's parents were born in Germany, her father in 1798. They had nine children: William, Christian, August, Gottlieb, Frederick, Marie, Barbara C., Sophia and Caroline. His parents are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buck had four children: William M., John A., Nellie J. and Frank C. Mrs. Buck is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Buck was a democrat in politics. He died September 9, 1894.

BUCKLEY, ROBERT ROLLAND; Retired Farmer; Knox Township; born in Yates County, New York, February 26, 1827; educated in the district schools of Illinois. His parents, John and Nancy (Ambree) Buckley, were born in New York, the former in Yates, the latter in Saratoga County. His paternal grandmother, Mary (Botsford), was a native of Mohawk Valley, as were also his maternal grandparents, Rolland and Ann (Van Amburgh) Embree. His paternal grandfather, Robert Buckley, was born in Connecticut. Mr. R. R. Buckley has been married three times. His first wife was Mary M. Carter, whom he married in Tazewell County, Illinois. His second wife was Alvira Charles, whom he married in Knoxville in April, 1883. They had one son, Rolland C. His third wife was Hannah E. Miles, daughter of Hon. Rufus Miles, of Persifer Township, whom he married at Galesburg, April 19, 1892. They had two children, Mary A. and John Miles. Mr. Buckley attends the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican.

BUTT, CHARLES N.; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 10, 1833; educated in one of the log school houses of Knox County. His parents, Thomas D. and Sarah (Williams) Butt, were born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. His paternal

grandparents, Archibald and Sarah (Norris) Butt, and his maternal grandparents, John and Martha (Knight) Williams, were natives of Virginia. Archibald Butt was Drum Major in the War of 1812, and while on a retreat was wounded in the shoulder by a shot through his drum. December 31, 1857, Mr. Butt was married to Sarah S. Montgomery in Knox County. They have one child, Harvey J., who is cashier in the Farmers' National Bank of Knoxville. Harvey J. was married to Sarah McCracken. They have one daughter, Dorris. Mr. Butt's brother, George W., and several of his cousins were soldiers in the War of the Rebellion. In religion, Mr. Butt is a nominal Protestant. In politics, he is a democrat.

CARNS, JOHN Z.; President of the Farmers' National Bank, Knoxville; was born in Knoxville September 8, 1858. He was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. His father, John W. Carns, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Sarah (Zook) Carns, was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. J. Z. Carns was married in Knoxville, Illinois, September 10, 1890, to Nellie Pierce. They have one child, Marie L. Mr. Carns entered the Farmers' National Bank as Assistant Cashier in 1885, in 1887 was made Cashier, and in the Spring of 1899, he was elected President. In politics, Mr. Carns is a republican.

CARSON, CYRUS N.; Knoxville; Dry Goods Merchant; born in Pennsylvania, March 13, 1846; educated in Pennsylvania public schools. Mr. Carson's parents, John B. Carson and Elizabeth (Shaffer), were natives of Pennsylvania, as were his maternal grandparents, Daniel and Katherine (Eichelberger) Shaffer. March 19, 1873, Mr. Carson was married to Ruth E. Baily in Knoxville; they have four children: R. Baily, Elizabeth M., Ruth E. and Margaret H. Mr. Carson is a member of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, A. F. and A. M.; also of Rabona Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M., and of Illinois Council, No. 1, of Knoxville, R. P. S. M. In politics, he is a democrat.

CAULKINS, WILLIAM; Knoxville; Farmer and Fruit Grower; born October 30, 1843, in Washington County, Indiana, where he was educated in the district schools. His father, Samuel Caulkins, was born in Washington County, Indiana, and his mother, Sarah A. (Stewart), was born in Ohio. His paternal grandparents, Joel and Desire (Barnard), were natives of Onondaga County, New York. Joel Caulkins was born in 1782, and served in the War of 1812. He died in May, 1879; his wife died in 1858. William Caulkins' maternal grandfather was James Stewart. Mr. Caulkins' first wife was Mary Ward, whom he married October 10, 1868. They had ten children: Lewella, Mary, Cora, Olive Z., Delmer, William F., Charles W., Frederick, Lurissa and Cornelius R. Lewella married William Weikert, of Orange Township. They have one son, Earl. Mary married Albert Weikert, of Knoxville. They have one daughter, Porthia. Mary died April 7, 1898. Cora married Rev. F. M. Campbell; they have a baby boy. Olive Z. married John Youngquist; they have a son and



Harvey Montgomery

daughter, Stirling and Cecil. W. Frank married Gertrude Stokes. December 31, 1898, Mr. Caulkins married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Briggs Runyon, in Peoria; she had seven children by her first marriage: Leslie, Nellie, Flora, Edgar, Myron, Verne and Harold. Mr. Runyon died July 4, 1893. In religion, Mr. Caulkins is a Free Methodist. In politics, he is a republican. He is a member of G. W. Trafton Post of Knoxville, No. 223, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois. The ancestry of the family is Scotch, Dutch and English.

CHAPIN, BURRELL N.; Retired Farmer; Knoxville; born August 4, 1834, at Lewiston, Illinois; educated in the common schools at Farmington and Canton, Illinois. His father, Moses Bascom Chapin, was born in Massachusetts, September 21, 1805; his mother, Irenia De Maranville, was born June 12, 1808, in Grafton, New Hampshire, where she is still living. Mr. Chapin is of Mayflower and Revolutionary ancestry, his paternal ancestors, with but one exception, having fought for their country, either against the Indians or foreign foe. He is a lineal descendant of William White, the eleventh signer of the Mayflower compact of 1620. His paternal great-grandparents were Captain Caleb and Rebecca (Bascomb) Chapin, the former born July, 1736, at Barnardston, Massachusetts. His maternal great-grandparents were Charles De Maranville, of Freetown, Massachusetts, and Deborah (Lombard) De Maranville; his paternal grandparents were Consider Chapin, born August 26, 1766, in Deerfield Township, Massachusetts, and Esther (Wallace) Chapin; his maternal grandparents were Jabez and Comfort (Buffum) De Maranville, the latter born March 15, 1782. Consider and Caleb Chapin served during the Revolution; the former was in Shay's Rebellion, and the latter in the Battle of Lake Erie. Mr. B. N. Chapin was married September 22, 1857, near Farmington, Illinois, to C. Jane Culver. Three of their four children are living: Mrs. Edith Adelia McClure, of Knoxville; Mrs. Eva J. Maple, of Maguon; Ora Eugene Chapin, lawyer, of Chicago. Ora Chapin is a graduate of Knox College (1888), and of the Chicago Law School. He has a large and lucrative practice, and has held important offices in Cook County, including those of Deputy Sheriff, Deputy County Clerk and Clerk of the Cook County Courts. Mrs. Chapin is also of distinguished ancestry, among them being William White, of Mayflower fame. She is related to Peter Craps and Silas Kirby, who were Revolutionary patriots. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Culver, served under Washington at Valley Forge, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was one of six men who carried the wounded General Arnold on a litter from the battlefield at Saratoga, to Albany, New York. Mrs. Chapin and her two daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHARLES, CAPTAIN GEORGE A., was for many years one of the most prominent and influential men in Knox County. Though politically a democrat, he was

for many years elected Supervisor in an anti-slavery stronghold, and was the chosen leader of the Knoxville party during the whole period of the county seat war. He was born in Erie County, New York, December 25, 1810, the son of Captain John Charles, a sailor upon the inland seas, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 17, 1782, and Eunice Gates, born June 16, 1788, in New York. Captain John Charles came West in 1830 with his family, and located on Section 28 of what is now Knox Township. For a year they occupied an abandoned log cabin, found in the vicinity, then they moved into a hewed log house built by themselves. Here Captain George A. Charles lived until his marriage to Pomelia Gardner, when he located a claim on Section 22 in the same township. His wife dying after the birth of her first child, Rosalia, who became Mrs. J. F. Earl, of Mason City, Illinois, he was again married, December 5, 1843, to Doolinsky Post, daughter of Ezra and Patty (Pratt) Post. By this marriage he had four children: Alvira, Alanson G., Albion P. and Harley J. Until 1870 he lived on his farm. Then he removed to Knoxville, purchasing a residence on East Main street, where he lived until his death, November 5, 1878. Captain Charles was County Surveyor for four years, and Supervisor of Knox Township for thirteen years. Coming to Knox County with almost nothing, through his sound judgment and shrewd financial ability he was able to achieve pronounced success. He was thoroughly honest and upright, and made hosts of warm friends.

CONNER, JAMES H.; Knoxville; Retired Farmer; born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1841; educated in the common schools. His parents were Benjamin T. and Ellen L. (Stephenson) Conner. The latter was a native of Ohio. His ancestry was Dutch, German, Irish, French and English. Mr. Conner came to Knox County in 1843. August 27, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 6, 1865. March 22, 1866, in Gilson, he was married to Esther Rambo, daughter of Allen T. and Elizabeth (Shelton) Rambo. Mr. Rambo was a native of Indiana, and was a gunsmith by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Rambo had eleven children: Julius R., John S., Esther, Tabitha, Mariam, Reuben, Nancy K., Francis M., Thomas B., Judson, and an infant daughter. Mr. Rambo died in April, 1894, his wife April 3, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Conner have had eight children: Laura E., Dora E., Ida M., Lurena E., J. Herbert, B. Franklin, L. Gertrude and Bessie B. B. Franklin died in his fifth year. Laura E. married Lincoln Swigart; they have two children: Harry and Charles. Dora E. married John Wasson; they have one son, Franklin D. Mr. Conner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican.

COOKE, JOHN; Knoxville; Superintendent of Knox County Alms House; born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1834; educated in the district schools and academy. His parents, Thomas and Eliza A. (Fraser) Cooke;

his paternal grandparents, John and Rachel (Murphy) Cooke, and his paternal great-grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Cope) Cooke, were from Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents, Luke and Elizabeth (Henry) Frasher, were from New England. September 2, 1856, Mr. Cooke was married in Pennsylvania to Martha M. Forrey. He is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a republican, and has for eight years been Superintendent of the Knox County Alms House. He is a member of Pacific Lodge, No. 66, A. F. and A. M., and of the A. O. U. W. of Knoxville, No. 126.

CRONBLE, GEORGE W.; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Center County, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1840; educated in Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Houseman) Cronoble, and his paternal grandfather, Adam Cronoble, were natives of Pennsylvania. The ancestry of the family is German. Mr. Cronoble was married to Sarah L. Elkins July 9, 1865, in Kentucky. They have six children: William H., Oscar C., Jennie M., John A., G. Edward and Artie B. William H. is a farmer, and married Susie Mooney; they have three children: Bernice, Russell and Gale. Jennie M. married Charles H. Taylor. August 2, 1862, Mr. Cronoble enlisted in Company E, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 26, 1865. He is a member of G. W. Trafton Post, No. 239, of Knoxville, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois. In religion, Mr. Cronoble belongs to the United Brethren. In politics, he is a republican.

EVANS, ALLEN T.; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Knox Township August 27, 1846; educated in the common schools. The ancestry of the family was Welsh, French, German, and Scotch. Mr. Evans' father, Wilford Evans, was a native of Virginia, while his mother, Eleanor (Rambo), was born in Ohio. His paternal grandparents, John and Nancy (Hathorn) Evans, were born in Virginia, while his maternal grandparents, Reuben Rambo and Charity (Haptonstall), were natives of Ohio, as was also Mrs. Reuben Rambo's father, Abram Haptonstall, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. August 27, 1868, Mr. Evans was married in Persifer Township to Anna E. Calwell. They have one son, Delfard C. Delfard C. married Mary McCrea of Knox Township; they have one son, Ray E. Mrs. Evans' father, Oliver Calwell, was a farmer, and was born in Pennsylvania December 17, 1829, where he was educated in the common schools. Mr. Calwell was married to Desire S. Manley, of Persifer Township. They had four children: Mehitabel S.; Annie E.; Olive C.; and Oliver A., who died at an early age. Mr. Calwell died April 18, 1860; his widow died March 10, 1896. The ancestors of the Manleys were in the War of 1812. In politics, Mr. Evans is a republican.

EVANS, WILLFARD (deceased); Knoxville; Farmer; born March 27, 1814, in Virginia. His parents were John Evans, born in Virginia, and Nancy Hathorn. November 17, 1845, Wilfred Evans was married to Eleanor Rambo in

Knoxville; they had eight children: Allen T.; Nancy M., deceased; Alice A.; Almeria E., deceased; Sarah C., deceased; Emma S.; Ida A., deceased; and Luella. Mrs. Eleanor Evans' father, Reuben Rambo, was born in Virginia and was well educated. He married Charity Haptonstall, in Greenbriar County, Virginia. They had nine children: Allen T.; Sarah and Rachel, twins; Abram; Margaret; Eleanor; Malinda; Mary A.; and Fannie M. The parents are deceased. In politics, Mr. Evans was a republican.

FUNK, DAVID H.; Contractor and Builder; Knoxville; born in Pennsylvania, April 23, 1854. His parents, John and Mary A. (Moyer) Funk, were married in Pennsylvania, September 11, 1849. They had eight children: Sarah E., David H., Louis Calvin, Melinda H., Molly J., Emma, Fannie L. and Ida R.; Mary A. died in 1868, and John in 1891. David H. Funk was educated in Pennsylvania. He married Georgia E. Missen in Peoria, April 22, 1883. There were five children: Harry W., who died in his first year; Jessie M.; E. Lillian; G. Doris; and Mable F. Mr. Funk is a Presbyterian.

HANER, GEORGE W.; Knoxville; Restaurant; born August 15, 1869, in Orange Township; educated in the Knoxville High School. His father, Simon Haner, was born in Pennsylvania March 30, 1825; his mother, Lucy A. (Cool), was born near Gettysburg; his paternal and his maternal grandfathers, Jacob Haner and Peter Cool, were natives of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandmother was Anna (Lawver). Simon and Lucy A. (Cool) Haner had ten children, seven of whom are living: Molly, Amanda, Eli F., Samuel, Anna L., Emma, George W. Amanda is now Mrs. Weaver, and has one son, Floyd. Eli F. married Louisa Smith; they have four children: Florence, Lee, Harold and Winfred. Samuel married Hattie Miller; they had one daughter, Murl M. Anna L. is now Mrs. Albin Haskell; she has one daughter, Lola F. Emma is married to John M. Lewis; they have four children: Lettie, Agnes, Myrtle and Forrest L. Simon Haner died October 15, 1887; his widow survives him. The ancestry of the family was German. March 1, 1893, George W. Haner was married to Anna M. Dawson in Galesburg. They have one child, L. Earle. In politics, Mr. Haner is a democrat.

HANSFORD, DR. CHARLES, was one of the first County Commissioners, and the earliest physician in Knox County, having settled here in 1829. He was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, in 1801. He came to Galena at an early date, and from there to Henderson Grove and thence, in 1833, to Knoxville, where he died in 1852. His wife, Eliza, and one child, Ellen, survived him. He had a very large practice, employing, it is said, three teams and two drivers, and riding incessantly day and night, for weeks at a time. He represented his district in the Legislature during one session, and was one of the most popular men in the county. His life and work are worthy of more extended mention, but, unfortunately, his history is now lost.



J. M. Wisley



A. H. Royce

HOLTON, FREDERICK; Knoxville; Shoemaker, and Night Watchman for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; born November 20, 1836, in Frederick County, Maryland; educated in Ohio. Mr. Holton's parents, Thomas and Cordelia (Petticoat) Holton, were natives of Maryland; his paternal grandfather, Thomas Holton, came from the North of Ireland. The family came to the United States before the Revolution, and Thomas Holton (the grandfather) and his brother served in that war. Thomas Holton (the father) was a soldier in the War of 1812. Frederick Holton enlisted May 23, 1861, in Company B, Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of James Shields' Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, Galesburg, Illinois. In May, 1866, Mr. Holton was married in Missouri to Mrs. Emily (Milsted) Prenatt; they have had four children: Sarah S. (now Mrs. H. W. Wilson), George W., Howard J. and Frederick I. Frederick I. died at the age of twenty-seven. In religion, Mr. Holton is a Nominal Protestant. He is a republican.

HOPPER, SAMUEL H.; Mine Owner and Farmer; Knox Township; born in Washington County Indiana, November 16, 1835; educated in the district schools. The ancestry of the family on the paternal side is English, on the maternal side, Scotch. The paternal grandparents, Zachariah and Polly (Leatherwood) Hopper, were natives of England; the former was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hopper's father, Charles Hopper, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Mary (Henderson), came from Kentucky. Mr. Hopper was the oldest of eleven children: Samuel H., Thomas Jefferson, Frances M., James E., Zachariah P., John W., Sarah E., Aquila, Charles B., William W. and Perry H. Charles Hopper, Sr., died in 1881, his wife died in 1885. Thomas J. was a soldier in Company A, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and was killed at Stone River, Tennessee. Frances M. married John Hester, who died in 1879. Her second marriage was with John M. Mitchell, of Arkansas; they have one son, W. Samuel. Mr. Hopper was married to Elizabeth Caulkins, August 19, 1863, in Knoxville; they have two children: S. Elmer and Mary O. The latter married Jesse Reynolds; they have three sons: Harold, Don and Earl. Mr. Hopper was in the Black Hawk Indian War, and August 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged the latter part of 1863. In politics, he is a democrat.

JOHNSON, JOHN H.; Knoxville; teacher of Automatic Penmanship; born in Knox Township, December 3, 1869. His parents, Swen and Nellie (Nelsdotter) Johnson, were born in Sweden, as were also his paternal and maternal grandfathers, John Swenson and Peter Nydahl. March 30, 1892, in Altona, Mr. Johnson was married to Ida C. Quick, daughter of Charles J. and Frederica (Carlson) Quick, both of whom were natives of Sweden. Mr. Quick was born April 10, 1823, and was educated in his native land. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Quick: G. Alfred, Frank W., Charles G., Claus, Andrew, Ausust, Otto, Ida C., and Anna L. The ancestry is Swedish on both sides. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Johnson is Secretary and Deacon. They have two children: Hulda C. A. and Nellie F. Mr. Johnson is a republican.

KNOX, JAMES, was born July 4, 1807, in Montgomery County, New York, and was the son of James and Nancy (Ehle) Knox. He died October 9, 1876, at his home in Knoxville, Illinois, and was buried in the cemetery in that city. He studied at Hamilton Academy, in Madison County, New York, and entered Hamilton College in 1827, where he remained one year. He matriculated at Yale University in 1828, and graduated in 1830. He then studied law with Maynard and Spencer, in Utica, New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1833. In 1836, he came to Knoxville and entered his brother's store, which he managed after the latter's death, in 1839. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848; and in 1852, and again in 1854, was elected to Congress as a whig. In Congress, he was Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. He was public-spirited, and was the first President of the Peoria and Aquawka Railroad. He bequeathed a large sum to found an agricultural school in Knoxville. This money was to be available only in case \$40,000 in addition should be subscribed in Knox County for the school. As this was not done, the bequest reverted to Yale and Hamilton colleges and to St. Mary's School. His eyesight failing, he made several visits to Berlin for relief, in 1861, from 1865 to 1869, and again in 1872-73. In 1840 he married Prudence H. Bligh, who died in 1846, leaving no children.

LACY, PETER; Knoxville; Retired Farmer and Lumber Merchant; born November 27, 1830, in Ohio, where he received his education. His parents were Enos L. Lacy, born in West Virginia, and Sarah (Wright), born in Clinton County, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were John J. Lacy, born in West Virginia, and Ruth (Clevinger); his maternal grandfather was Abel Wright. September 24, 1855, he was married in Ohio to Lucinda Woodmansee, daughter of George and Eliza (Olcraft) Woodmansee. They had six children: Sarah L., George L., Laura B., Retta J., Charles A. and Enos R. Sarah L. was married to Alonzo T. Steele; they have six children: Ella A., Arthur Roy, William, Harley, Lucinda and Fay. George L. was married to Ollie Russell; they have four children: Retta, Clarence, Thomas and Mary. Laura B. married Edward McElwain; they have two children: Jennie and Orlie. Retta J. was married first to Albert W. Young; they had one daughter, Lulu. Mr. Young died in February, 1892. His widow was married to Samuel V. Hannam; they have one daughter, Clara. Charles A. married Elizabeth Russell; they have two children: Francella and Carl. Enos R. married Jessie Wilson; they have one son, Ralph. George and Eliza (Olcraft) Woodmansee had ten children who grew to maturity: Thomas, Mary, Lucinda, LeRoy, Adeline,

George, Xenophon, Francelia, Lorena and Alonzo. Mr. Woodmansee died in 1805; his widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Lacy has held the office of Alderman. In politics, he is a democrat.

LANDER, JOHN O.; Knoxville; Merchant; born in Sweden, September 26, 1838, where he was educated. His parents were natives of Sweden; his father was Olof Johnson; they had twelve children, four of whom are still living: Johanna; Rev. H. Olson; Pernella, now Mrs. Anderson; and John O. April 15, 1867, in Knoxville, Mr. Lander was married to Elsie Johnson. They have had six children: Clara A., Luther A., Louisa A., Ernest J., Emma F. and Nellie G. Clara A. married Rev. H. P. Ottoson; Louisa A. married Alvin Anderson, and they have one daughter, Margaret L.; Luther A. married Elizabeth VanGilder, and they have one son, Harvey. Ernest J. is a student in Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Lander's father died about 1864, and his mother died soon after. Mr. Lander enlisted July, 1862, in Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of G. W. Trafton Post, No. 239, of Knoxville, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lander are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a republican.

LINDSEY, CHARLES D.; Knoxville, where he was educated; clerk in clothing house; born in Knox County February 18, 1864. Mr. Lindsey's father, Charles R. Lindsey, was a native of Mason County, Virginia; his mother, Mary A. (Post), was born in St. Louis, Missouri. His paternal grandfather, Rowland Lindsey, was a native of Maine; his paternal grandmother, was Phebe (Russell), of Chautauqua County, New York. Charles R. Lindsey came to Knoxville in 1838. He was born January 23, 1822, in Virginia, where he was educated, and where he was for many years a farmer. He married his first wife, Caroline Armsbury, in Iroquois County, Illinois, in 1843; she died eight months later. His second marriage was with Mary A. Post, October 5, 1848, in Monmouth, Warren County. They had ten children, six of whom grew to maturity: John T., Martha D., Kellum P., Corrien, Charles D. and Mary E. John T. was married to Sarah Smith; they have eight children: C. Edwin, Robert B., Margaret C., Arthur McLellan, Harry, Simeon, Ray, Martha L. Martha D. married Henry Masters. Kellum P. was married to Ada Corbin; they have three children: Ezra, Nellie and Francis. Corrien was married to John B. Evans; they have five children: Jennie M., Jessie L., Julia F., J. Clifford and Tede M. Mary E. married William Stotts; they have two sons, Paul Sheldon and Phillip Brook. Mr. Lindsey died February 4, 1899; his widow is still living. Her father, Ezra Post, was born in Greene County, New York, in 1787. In 1812, he was married to Pattie Pratt; she was born in Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York, in 1792. Eight children were born to them: Melinda, Rubbie A., Dor-

lincke, John C., Albion, Mary A., Ezra and S. Croghan. The family came to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1825, and moved to this State in 1836. Mr. Post died in 1853; his widow died November 28, 1881. Mr. Post was a soldier in the War of 1812. The ancestry was Scotch and Welsh. Charles D. Lindsey is a member of Horatio Lodge, No. 362, Knights of Pythias, also of Camp No. 411, Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Minor of Honor, Grim Shaft No. 1; he is one of the Supreme Board of Directors. May 11, 1887, Mr. Lindsey was married to Anna Nelson in Oneida; they have had three children: Hazel B. (died in infancy), C. Willard and Nelson. Mr. Lindsey is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

MASTERS, DAVID; Knoxville; Contractor and builder; born in Maryland July 15, 1845; educated in Maryland and Pennsylvania. His parents, Conrad Masters and Sarah C. Shemburger, were natives of Germany. They had eight children: Henrietta, William, John, Henry, Kate and David (twins), Elizabeth and George. Conrad Masters died in 1891, but his widow survives. The ancestry of the family is German on both sides. December 24, 1874, David Masters was married to Mary J. Haner in Knoxville; they have had four children: Cora E.; Harvey D.; L. Myrtle, who died in her twentieth year; and Edna M. Mr. Masters is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a democrat.

MASTERS, HENRY; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Maryland July 26, 1843; educated in the common schools. His father, Conrad Masters, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Catherine Shemberger, was born in York County, Pennsylvania. January 14, 1873, Henry Masters was married in Knox Township to Martha D. Lindsey. They have had seven children: Charles, who died at the age of eight; Mary K.; Emma F.; Harley C.; Henry C.; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Masters' father, Charles R. Lindsey, was born in Virginia; he was married to Mary Post. They had ten children. Mrs. Lindsey is still living. The ancestry of the family is German, Scotch, Welsh and Irish. Mr. Masters is a member of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, A. F. and A. M.; also of Eureka Chapter, Yates City, No. 98, R. A. M. In politics, he is an independent democrat, and has held the office of School Director.

McWILLIAMS, DAVID; Knoxville; Retired Farmer; born in Knox County, April 7, 1846; educated in the common schools. His parents, Robert and Margaret (Thurman) McWilliams, were natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Samuel McWilliams, was from Pennsylvania; his maternal grandfather, John Thurman, was from Virginia. His ancestry is Scotch, French and Swedish. January 11, 1866, in Knox County, Mr. McWilliams was married to Mary E. Rambo; they have five children: Flora M., Frank E., C. Elmer, Lodema A. and Hattie L. Flora M. married Leonard Stegall; they have one son, Floyd G. Frank E. married Ollie West; they have one daughter, Alma E. Hattie L. married Andrew F. Peter-



C. Sprinkle



Allen M. Parmenter

son; they have one son, Francis L. Lodema A. is a teacher in the graded schools of Knoxville. September 13, 1862, Mr. McWilliams enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was honorably discharged July 18, 1865, upon a surgeon's certificate of disability. He is a member of G. W. Trafton Post, G. A. R., No. 239, Knoxville. Mr. McWilliams is a republican.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN; Farmer; Knox Township; born December 2, 1866, on the old homestead; educated in the common schools. His parents, Harvey and Eliza (Maxwell) Montgomery, were born in Knox County, the former was born January 14, 1834, being the oldest citizen in Knox Township who was born there. They were married in Henderson Township November 15, 1864; they have three children: Sarah J., John and Henry. Sarah J. married John G. Hayes, of Knox Township; they have one son, Harry M. Henry married Mary E. Bowers; they have one daughter living, Jennie. Harvey Montgomery was fifth in a family of seven children of John and Margaret (Vaughn) Montgomery, who were born in Kentucky, the former in Nelson, and the latter in Barren County. May 10, 1830, John Montgomery came to Knox County, and in 1832 settled on the farm which his grandson now owns. The paternal great-grandfather, Robert Montgomery, was a native of Scotland. The maternal grandparents, Henry Vaughn and Jane Bell, were born in Kentucky. March 2, 1892, Mr. Montgomery was married in Galesburg Township to Grace J. Dunlap; they have one child, Marie G. Mrs. Montgomery's father, Thomas Dunlap, was born in Flemingsburgh, Kentucky, in 1816, and came to Illinois when a boy. He was married to Cornelia Anderson, of New York. They were deaf mutes. They had eight children: Edwin, Caroline, Hattie, Eva E., Sarah, Clara, Gracie J. and Cornelia. Mr. Dunlap died April 15, 1890; his widow is still living. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and English. In politics, Mr. Montgomery is a democrat.

NEELEY, JOHNSTON J.; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1852; educated in the district schools. November 15, 1876, Mr. Neeley was married, in Knoxville, to Ida A. Metcalf; they have had one daughter, Harriett Maude. Mrs. Neeley's father, Almonson Metcalf, was born in Fairview, Cattaraugus County, New York, April 12, 1823, and married Harriett M. Beech in Knox Township September 1, 1855. Mrs. Neeley was their only child. Mr. Metcalf was a republican. He was a prominent Mason of Knoxville, Lodge No. 400, A. F. and A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Neeley are members of the Presbyterian Church in Knoxville. He is a republican.

PARKINS, HIRAM F.; Contractor and Builder; Knox Township; born March 15, 1858, in Knox County, Illinois; educated in the common schools. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and Dutch on the paternal side, on the maternal side, German and English. Mr. Parkins' father, Leven A. Parkins, was a native of Virginia, while his mother, Martha (Maxey),

was born in Kentucky; they had eleven children: Byron, Hiram F., James M., Charles, Almon E. and Annie, who was married to Julius Newton. Mr. Parkins' father died in July, 1876, but his mother is still living. Mr. Parkins' paternal grandfather, James Madison Parkins, who married Miss Haptonstall, was born in Virginia. Mr. Parkins married his first wife, Ida McDaniel, in Galesburg, January 13, 1880; they had two children: Frederick, born October 11, 1882; and Sarah I. Mrs. Parkins died September 17, 1896. May 7, 1898, Mr. Parkins was married in East Galesburg to Mrs. Laura B. (Clutts) Jefferies, who had one son, Chester, by her first marriage. Mrs. Parkins' father, Robert Clutts, was born in Ohio, September 12, 1838, and was married to Pricey Shelton, a native of Kentucky. They had three children: Mary E., Charles and Laura B. Mr. Clutts died in 1876, but Mrs. Clutts is still living. Mr. Parkins is a member of Hazel Lodge, No. 378, Knights of Pythias, of East Galesburg, also of East Galesburg Camp, No. 3436, Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Parkins is a member of Rathbone Marguerite Temple of Galesburg, Illinois. In religion, Mr. Parkins belongs to the United Brethren. In politics, he is a republican, and for three years held the office of Alderman.

PECKENPAUGH, WILLIAM I.; Knoxville; born in Knox County, April 30, 1849; educated in the public schools. His father, James W. Peckenpaugh, was born in Indiana; his mother, Mary (Chaney), was born in Ohio. His paternal grandparents, Solomon and Rachel H. (Williams) Peckenpaugh, his maternal grandfather, Ezekiel Chaney, were born in Kentucky. His paternal great-grandparents were Peter Peckenpaugh and Meally (Abbott). The former of Pennsylvania. October 9, 1872, Mr. Peckenpaugh was married in Knoxville to Mary J. Brown; she was a daughter of John Brown, born in Ohio, December 28, 1828, and Johanna (Stenson), a native of Sweden. Mrs. Peckenpaugh lost her father August 30, 1854, and her mother September 28, 1892. Her ancestry was English and Swedish. Mr. and Mrs. Peckenpaugh have four children: Arthur B., Harriet E., John F. and Clarence W. Arthur B. married Alice Lawrence July 10, 1895; they have one son, Lawrence A. Harriet E. married Lee Chalmer Wilson, of Knoxville, October 6, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Peckenpaugh are members of the Eastern Star of Knoxville, Faith Chapter Number 169; Mrs. Peckenpaugh has held the office of Worthy Matron. Mr. Peckenpaugh is a member of Pacific Lodge of Knoxville, No. 66, A. F. and A. M., Rahbouni Chapter of Knoxville, No. 95, R. A. M., also of Illinois Council Number 1, R. S. M. Mr. Peckenpaugh is in the tubular well and wind mill business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of Alderman, and is a member of the School Board.

RAMP, ASA; Retired Farmer; Knoxville; born in Knox County, January 24, 1855; educated in the common schools. His parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Maps) Ramp, were born in

Pennsylvania; the former November 20, 1815, the latter, in 1819. They died in March, 1891. March 16, 1879, Asa Ramp was married to Deborah Wesner in Knox County; they had three children: Electa M., born January 1, 1880; Florence B., born January 7, 1885; Waldo L., born August 10, 1886. Mrs. Ramp was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1859; she was the daughter of Anthony and Julia Ann Wesner; the former born in Germany, January 16, 1823, and died in Knox County October 22, 1876; the latter born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1819, and died in Knox County March 4, 1885. Mrs. Ramp's parents were members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Ramp is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America. Mr. Ramp lived in Ford County, Illinois, for five years; he then moved to Truro Township, and after a nine years' residence moved to Knoxville, where they have lived for six years. He is a member of the M. W. A., No. 411, Knoxville Camp. Mr. Ramp owns about four hundred and forty acres of land in Elba and the adjoining township. In politics, he is a republican.

RIORDAN, JOHN C. (deceased); Knoxville; Farmer; born in Ireland May 29, 1827; educated in the common schools. February 14, 1854, he was married to Mary A. Richmond in Haw Creek Township. They had two children: L. Riley and Alice. Alice married Edward Schwartz; they have one daughter, Louise F. Mrs. Riordan's father, Linus Richmond, was born in Connecticut October 4, 1801. He married Sarah Pickrel. They had eight children: Mary A., David, Jesse, John C., Emily, Eliza, Guy H. and Solomon. The family came from Ohio to Illinois in 1834. Mr. Richmond died December 12, 1887; his wife died October 9, 1853. In politics, he was a democrat. He died March 26, 1877.

RUNKLE, JAMES; Farmer; Knox Township, where he was born January 22, 1836; educated in Knoxville. Mr. Runkle's parents, Eldert and Nancy (Bowen) Runkle, were natives of New York, the former of Albany County, the latter of Rensselaer County. His paternal grandfather, John Runkle, was born near the Hudson river, South of Albany, while his paternal grandmother, Helen (Van Woort), was born on the Mohawk river in Saratoga County, New York. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Bowen, was a native of New England. The ancestry of Mr. Runkle's family on his father's side was German and Scotch, on his mother's, Welsh. Eldert Runkle has six children; Elizabeth, James, Mary E., Lucy G., George and Franklin. He died in 1865; his wife in 1888. December 4, 1872, James Runkle was married to Mehitabel Calwell in Persifer Township. They have four children, Daisy E., Lucy, Elroy and Bessie. Daisy E. married William Lotts. Lucy married Oscar Molter; they have one son, Archibald. In politics, Mr. Runkle is a democrat.

SANBURN, JOHN G., the first County Clerk, the first Circuit Clerk, the first Postmaster, and one of the most prominent men in Knox

County, was born in Canandaigua, New York, March 13, 1797. His parents were among the earliest pioneers of western New York. Inheriting thus the spirit of enterprise, Mr. Sanburn came to Ohio in the Autumn of 1817. That winter he taught school, and the next spring, in company with his brother, Nathaniel Sanburn, and three other young men, he worked his passage down the Ohio river to about the foot of Indiana. Thence he went overland to St. Louis and westward to St. Charles, Missouri. That winter he returned to his native town, making almost the entire journey on foot. After two or three years he again went westward and located at Vandalia, Illinois. In 1830, he came to Knox County and opened a store in Henderson Grove. He at once took a leading position in the county, being largely instrumental in effecting its organization. When Knoxville was platted, he purchased or procured by assignment a very large proportion of all the lots in the village. In November, 1831, he married Miss Althea Owen, sister of Parnach Owen, who survived her husband. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters. One son, F. G. Sanburn, lived in Knoxville, where he was president of the Farmers' Bank. Up to his death John G. Sanburn was one of the best known men in Knox County. He was a trustee of Knox College and of Ewing Female Seminary,—now St. Mary's. He died in Knoxville, Friday, April 14, 1865.

SMITH, LOUIS M.; Knoxville; Postmaster; born January 6, 1862, in Mercer County, Illinois; educated in Missouri. His father, George F. Smith, was born in 1836, in Knoxville, his mother, Clementine M. (Sadler), was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. They had five children: Louis M.; Bert G., who is a school teacher; two who died in infancy; and Jessie L., a teacher in the High School of Knoxville, who died October 7, 1894. George F. Smith was commissioned First Lieutenant, Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1864, and was honorably discharged October 14, 1864. He died in 1881, and his wife in May, 1898. Louis M. Smith's paternal grandfather, Miles Smith, was a native of New York; his maternal grandparents were John L. and Sibbie (Stewart) Sadler. The ancestry of the family is English, Welsh and Irish. Mr. Smith is a member of Knoxville Camp, No. 224, S. O. V., has been Captain two terms, and is now a member of the Division Council. He is also a member of Horatio Lodge, No. 362, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Smith belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a republican.

SMITH, MALCOLM; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Herkimer County, New York. December 15, 1836; educated in the common schools. The ancestry of the family was Scotch and English. Mr. Smith's parents, James and Jeal (McCann) Smith, were natives of Scotland. Mr. Smith came to Illinois in 1856. He was married March 7, 1860, in Joliet, Illinois, to Harriet M. Randall. They had four children: Fred M., James D., George C., and Maud R. Fred M.'s second marriage was with Fannie



F. G. Bauburn

(Ingham) of Hornellsville, New York. He had a daughter, Clarissa, by a former marriage. James D. is a farmer, and was married to Sarah Lufkin, of Massachusetts. George C. and Fred M. are in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mrs. Smith's father, Dennison Randall, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1810, and married Elexemena Pratt of Hume, New York. They have five children: Ann Netta, Harriet M., Esther Y., Dennison P., and William C. The Pratts were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and both families were represented in the Civil War. For thirty years, Mr. Smith was connected with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, during twenty years of which time he held the position of Trainmaster. Mr. Smith and family are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he is a republican, and held the office of Supervisor for ten years.

SMITH, MATHEW M.; Superintendent for the Purlington Paving Brick Company; Knox Township; born in Buffalo, New York, January 29, 1860, where he was educated. His parents, Mathew and Margaret (Brown) Smith, were born in New York City. His paternal grandparents, Mathew and Margaret (McCoy) Smith were natives of Ireland, the former of Belfast. His maternal grandparents, James and Jane Brown, were natives of Scotland. July 12, 1880, in Buffalo, New York, Mr. Smith was married to Elizabeth E. Henry; they have one son, Stephen H. Mr. Smith is a member of the Veritas Lodge, No. 478, of Galesburg, Illinois; I. O. O. F., and the Modern Woodmen of America, East Galesburg, Camp No. 2436. He has served the people of East Galesburg for four terms as President of the village. He is a republican.

STEARNS, GARDNER G.; Knoxville; Farmer; born in Conway, Massachusetts, February 9, 1836, where he was educated. His parents, George and Fannie (Arms) Stearns, were also natives of Conway. Mr. Stearns was Captain of Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was wounded in action, and was a prisoner of war at Tyler, Texas. October 2, 1865, he was married in Knoxville to Lucy G. Runkle, daughter of Eldert and Nancy (Bowen) Runkle; there were five children: George E., Arthur D., Fred R., Fannie G., and Mary E. Arthur D. married Mary Wertman; Fred R. married Louise Rambo. Mr. Runkle was born in Albany County, New York, in 1802, where he was educated in the common schools; he came to Illinois about 1833, and was a farmer by occupation; he died in June, 1865; Mrs. Runkle died in October, 1888; they had six children: Elizabeth, James, Mary H., Lucy G., George, and Frank. In politics, Mr. Stearns was a fearless republican. For one term he held the office of Supervisor. His paternal ancestors were English, Dutch and Welsh on the maternal side. Captain Stearns died August 8, 1898. He was an attendant at the Presbyterian church.

TATE, JOHN W.; Knoxville; General Grocer; born January 2, 1842, in Hancock County, Illinois; educated in the public schools of Rushville. Mr. Tate enlisted August 2, 1862, in Company

B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged September 9, 1865. He is a member of G. W. Trafton Post of Knoxville, No. 239, Grand Army Republic, Department of Illinois. December 3, 1868, in Rushville, Illinois, he married Sarah Neill. They have had four children: Sussanah, Edward A., Louis N. and Marie F. Mr. Tate is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, is a republican.

TATE, THOMAS B.; Knoxville; General Grocer; born September 21, 1836, in Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois, where he was educated in the common schools. His father, Milton A. Tate, was born in Virginia, and his mother, Martha A. (Broadus), was born in Kentucky. His paternal grandparents were John and Sally (John) Broadus. Mr. Tate enlisted at Knoxville, August 8, 1862, in Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 26, 1865, as Second Lieutenant. He is a member of G. W. Trafton Post of Knoxville, No. 239, Grand Army Republic, Department of Illinois. He was married to Mary Booth October 8, 1861. They have eight children: Charles E., Carrie A., Nettie, Mattie, Frank M., John T., Asenath B. and Jennie. Mr. Tate has held the offices of Mayor and Postmaster. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

UPSON, ALBERT; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Summit County, Ohio, May 8, 1842. His parents, Rowland Weller and Phebe (Randall) Upson, had eight children: Josephine, Lucy M., Albert, Matilda S., Louisa M., Hannah F., and two deceased. Rowland Upson was born in Summit County, Ohio, February 6, 1806, and died in Knox Township May 6, 1875. Phebe (Randall) Upson was born in New York in 1815, and died in Knox Township May 6, 1884. His grandfather, Stephen Upson, was born in Connecticut in 1775; his grandmother, Sallie Upson, was born in Connecticut in 1798; both died in Talmadge, Ohio. Albert Upson married Hannah M. Case in Knox Township, January 1, 1867. Her parents, Elisha E. and Rachel (Morse) Case, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Upson have five children: Florence M., William D., Nellie E., George A., and Arthur E. Florence M. is married to Mark Noble, Jr., of Creston, Iowa; they have three children: Florence H., Nina Z., and Jessie M. William D. married Mary T. Fackler, of Knox Township; they have one son, F. Albert. George A. and Arthur E. are with their parents on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Upson are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Upson is an independent republican. He lives on the farm purchased (1851) by his father.

WALBERG, OLA; Farmer; Knox Township; born January 4, 1831, in Sweden, where he was educated. June 5, 1869, in Knoxville, Mr. Walberg was married to Betsey Olson, who was born in 1838. They have had three children: Swan, Caroline and Albert. Swan married Nellie Nelson, who was born in Sweden; they have one son, Harry. Caroline married Peter

Pierson, of Galesburg; they have one daughter, Pauline. Albert married Jettie Heagy, of Knoxville. Mr. and Mrs. Walberg are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Walberg is a republican.

WARNER, DAVID; Knoxville; Retired School-teacher; born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1819, where he was educated. His brother, William W. Warner, was born in Pennsylvania November 10, 1825, and married three times; his first wife was Mary Schranghos, and they had two children, one of whom is now living, W. Rufus; his second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Seiper) Lyons; his third wife was Annie (Roberts) Tice, whom he married December 8, 1875, and by whom he had four children: Wilber W.; Minnie; Valdora; and David D., who died at the age of seven. W. W. Warner enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in 1865, on a surgeon's certificate of inability. He was a member of G. W. Trafton Post of Knoxville, No. 239, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois. David Warner married Nancy Wells August 28, 1844, in Pennsylvania. In religion, he is a Presbyterian. He is a republican.

WESTERFIELD, SAMUEL; deceased; Farmer; Knox Township; born January 14, 1836, in Preble County, Ohio; educated in the common schools. His parents, Jacob and Amy (Ayers) Westerfield, were natives of Ohio. The ancestry of the family is Dutch, German and French. May 16, 1872, 'n Knox Township, Mr. Westerfield was married to Mahala Harmony. They had two children: Frank E.; and Eva K., who died at the age of eleven. Frank E. is a member of Camp No. 224, S. O. V., Knoxville, Illinois. Mrs. Westerfield's father, John Harmony, a farmer, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1801, and educated in the common schools. He was married to Eva Zumbro of Pennsylvania. They have five children: Helena, Elizabeth, Anna B., Mahala and Frank Z. The family came to Knox Township in 1853. Mr. Harmony died December 28, 1893, his wife died February 9, 1888. December 2, 1861, Mr. Westerfield enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry Volunteers, and was promoted to Corporal April 25, 1864, and honorably discharged December 13, 1864. He died July 31, 1893. Mr. Westerfield was a member of G. W. Trafton Post, No. 229, Knoxville Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was a republican.

WILSON, THOMAS; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 27, 1835; educated in the common schools. His father, Francis Wilson, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Butler County, March 1, 1809; his mother, Nancy (McPherrin), was born in Ohio. She was married to Francis Wilson January 17, 1833; they had three children: George W., who died at the age of twenty-seven; Elizabeth, who died January 3, 1838; and Thomas. Francis Wilson's second marriage in September, 1840, was with Elizabeth McPherrin;

she died August 15, 1882. Five children were born to them, three of whom survive: John, Alexander and Francis M. Francis Wilson died in the Fall of 1896; he was universally respected. February 20, 1888, Thomas Wilson was married in Knoxville to Augusta Hammarstrom. They had four children: Eva O., Harry D., Paul E. and Miriam M. Mrs. Wilson's father, Carl Hammarstrom, was born in Sweden May 1, 1825; he was married to Anna C. Carlson, and came to the United States in August, 1865. They had six children: Charles A.; Hilma K.; A. Edward; Augusta; Emma S., who died at sea in July, 1865; and E. Josephine. His father and mother are living. The ancestry of the family is English, Scotch, Irish, and Swedish. In politics, Mr. Wilson is independent.

WITHERELL, GEORGE W.; Farmer; Knox Township; born in Washington County, Indiana, September 8, 1845; educated in Illinois. His father, Ephraim Witherell, was born in Vermont; his mother Rebecca (Donaldson) was a daughter of Alexander Donaldson, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents, Asaph and Johanna (White) Witherell, were natives of Vermont; his great-grandfather, Noah Witherell, came from England on the Mayflower. His ancestry is English, Irish, Scotch, and Dutch. May 17, 1866, in Knoxville, Mr. Witherell was married to Martha A. Stolper; they have eight children, Flora M., Minnie R., Harmon E., Daisy E., Arthur A., Ettie R. and the twins, Clyde A. and Clara A. Flora M. married George Bredlove; they have two children living, Mabel and Harry. Minnie R. married John Drudge; they have two children, Roy S., and Berneth. Harmon E. married Lola Myers; they have two children, Harrie Lee and Helen; they now reside near Wichita, Kansas. Arthur A. married Mamie Peterson; they have one daughter, Geneva. Daisy E. married James Farrell; they have one daughter, Hortense. February 11, 1863, Mr. Witherell enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers and was honorably discharged August 5, 1865. He is a member of G. W. Trafton Post No. 239, G. A. R., Knoxville, Department of Illinois, also of A. O. U. W., of Knox Lodge No. 126. Mr. Witherell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican. He was the first President of the First Shaft of the Minor of Honor.

PERSIFER TOWNSHIP.

By Joseph W. Miles.

This township is situated in the central part of Knox County, and is drained by Spoon River and Court, North and Sugar Creeks.

Its soil is adapted to grazing and agriculture alike; more or less timber grows in its bottoms and along its streams; and its mineral resources include coal and sandstone. Formerly, the abundance of game was rivaled only by the profusion of wild fruit. Indian legends tell of

silver and lead hidden beneath the ground, and some fine specimens of ore have been found along Sugar Creek.

The Santa Fe Railroad runs through Persifer from west to east, along Court Creek, affording a direct outlet for farm products to the Chicago markets.

The present site of Dahinda was once an Indian village, and the poles of their wigwams stood there for years after the arrival of white settlers. There are twenty-five or thirty mounds on the bluffs near by, which contain human bones and are presumably Indian graves. Many arrow-heads and stone axes have been found, and one branch of the Galena Trail passes through the township from north to south, crossing Court Creek at the point where the Appleton bridge now stands.

The Indian chief Shabona once offered to show William Morris a silver mine in the north-eastern part of the township, but Mr. Morris was too distrustful to accompany him.

This same William Morris bought the north-western corner of Section 26, March 10, 1832, and he was probably the first settler in Persifer, and is said to have spent the winter of 1832-3 in a hollow sycamore tree in Spoon River bottoms, just below the Elliott Mill. Nothing is known of him prior to his settlement here. His wife, Ruth Vaughn, came from Kentucky, as did Jesse and Willis Reynolds and Beverly Young. Charles Bradford was born in Maine. He came to Ohio when a young man, and to Illinois in 1834, settling in Persifer Township. He was a descendant of Governor Bradford, of Puritan fame, and lived to be over ninety. Several of his descendants reside near here, among whom are to be found the familiar names of R. C. Benson, E. J. Wyman, Jacob Lorange and John Spear. On coming here he bought Beverly Young's claim to the eastern half of the north-east quarter of Section 26, moving into the cabin that had been built by Mr. Young. The next year he acquired the northwestern quarter of Section 27, taking up his residence in a double log house that stood on the northeastern quarter of Section 26.

In 1837 several families came, among them being those of Edmund Russell, Isaac Sherman, G. W. Manley, T. D. Butt, Caleb Reece, John Caldwell and James Maxey. All of these have many descendants in the county.

Persifer also counts the Hon. George W. Prince among her sons; although not a pioneer.

R. W. Miles was, before his decease, honored

by the people with many positions of trust; having held several township offices and being twice sent to the Legislature and three times elected a member of the State Board of Equalization. He never betrayed the trust reposed in him.

Mrs. Charles Bradford was buried January 5, 1835, and hers was the first death and burial. She was interred on her husband's clearing, on Section 26. The first public cemetery was on Section 9, the first burial therein being a son of John Henderson. The first Persifer couple to marry was Charles Bradford and Parmelia Ann Richardson. They were united at Peoria early in the Spring of 1838. The next marriage in the township, of which any record has been preserved, was that of Harvey Stetson Bradford and Hester Whitton. They were joined in matrimony October 24, 1836, at the home of Charles Bradford. Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a Baptist minister from Knoxville, performed the ceremony. R. C. Benson and Sarah Bradford were the next couple to become man and wife, January 5, 1837. They have been not infrequently mentioned as the first couple married. The first birth was to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Reynolds,—a daughter.

The State road through Trenton and Knoxville was built in the Fall of 1838. T. D. Butt, Caleb Reece and John Coleman were Commissioners. The first stage road ran past the Manley and Miles farms and through Trenton, crossing neither hill nor bridge from Knoxville to Spoon River. The Victoria post road was also laid very early. The first iron bridge was built in 1875, where the present Appleton bridge now stands. That structure was replaced in 1892 by a larger one. There are now several good iron bridges, including a new one at Dahinda.

The first land plowed in the township was a six-acre tract in the southeast quarter of the northeastern portion of Section 26. The first crops were of wheat and oats, William Morris raising the wheat and threshing it by horse power.

Persifer boasts the first mill in Knox County. It was built by Robert Hendrix, in 1834, on Court Creek, just above where the Knoxville and Victoria road crosses, in Section 19. It did not contain a single piece of sawed timber. Only corn was ground at first, but subsequently wheat also was run through the stones. Later it was transformed into a saw mill, and was finally swept away by a flood in 1851. The next

structure of this description built was the Elliott mill, at the mouth of Court Creek, on Spoon River. It was put up in 1840, by Mr. McKee. It was originally designed for sawing logs, but was afterwards made into a flouring mill, and was for more than twenty years one of the most important in the county. It was torn down in 1881. The third in the township was built by Charles Haptonstall, about 1848. It stood on Court Creek, about half a mile above the present Appleton bridge. Only corn and buckwheat were ground. The edifice was not substantial, and remained standing but a few years.

The first church building was Bethel Chapel, built in 1863 on Section 30, and costing eighteen hundred dollars. There are now five churches. Those at Bethel and Maxey are Methodist; those at Mound and Persifer are of the United Brethren denomination and at Dahinda there is a Mormon Church, of which mention is made below. Rev. S. S. Miles preached the first sermon, in the house of Charles Bradford, in June, 1836, and organized the first Sunday school at the same place, in 1838. There are now six Sunday schools in the township, one at each of the churches and one at the Town Hall, at Appleton.

The first school of which any mention is made was taught by Mary Ann Long, in a cabin one-fourth of a mile south of Bethel Church, about 1839. It was supported by subscription. The first school-house was built of logs, about 1841, and stood on the Wilson and Caldwell farms, on Section 30. Who taught the first public school is an unsettled question. Some give John McIntosh the honor of being the pioneer teacher, while others confer it upon Curtis Edgerton. James and George McPherrin, Nephtin, Lucina and Mary Russell, Charles Butt, Jacob Brunk and John Hearn were pupils.

The township was divided into school districts January 10, 1846, and there are now nine good frame school-houses, valued at about \$6,500, in which two hundred and fourteen pupils are taught. None of the schools are graded.

The first postoffice was established about 1847, and was named by the people in honor of General Persifer Frazer Smith. Charles Bradford was the first postmaster, and the office was in his home, on Section 27. When the township was organized, it took the name of the postoffice.

The first house is supposed to have been a log cabin on the Morris farm, which was burned soon after it was built. T. D. Butt erected the

first structure intended for a tavern as well as dwelling, in 1837. It stood on Section 29, and was for several years a stopping place for travelers. The first house weather-boarded and painted white was the Easley house on Section 30. The first frame house was either that of Captain Taylor, in Trenton, or of Edmund Russell, on Section 31. The Taylor house was of native white pine, sawed at the Elliott mill, and is still standing. The Russell home was built from hewed hardwood, and was burned about 1886. Both were constructed about 1841. James M. Maxey built the first brick house in 1851, making his own brick. It is still standing, on Section 4, but is not used as a dwelling.

George W. Manley was the first Justice of the Peace. The first town officers, elected April 5, 1853, were: G. W. Manley, Supervisor; Richard Daniel, Clerk; James McCord, Assessor; William T. Butt, Collector; Wilson Pearce, Overseer of the Poor; Francis Wilson, Caleb Reece and David Cobb, Highway Commissioners; R. W. Miles and Thomas Patton, Justices; L. A. Parkins and David Russell, Constables. G. W. Manley was moderator, and Richard Daniel clerk, of this election.

The present township officers are: J. R. Young, Supervisor; N. C. Dawson, Clerk; C. I. Butt, Assessor; John E. Gibson, Collector; J. C. Montgomery, Jacob Loranice and Ole Olson, Highway Commissioners; O. P. Gates and David Russell, Justices of the Peace; Jerry Wallack and J. J. Patton, Constables; J. J. Patton, G. W. Butt and Jacob Loranice, School Trustees; O. P. Gates, School Treasurer.

The township furnished one soldier to the Mexican War, Edward Thorp, and a large number of men from Persifer volunteered during the War of the Rebellion. The following is a list of those who entered the army, some of whom, however, were credited to other places: Arthur Wyman, J. Haptenstall, James Warrensford, Washington Dilley, William S. Henderson, Alexander Mitchell, Samuel F. Patton, James A. and Jefferson W. Donnelly, James McDowell, E. A. Pratt, J. H. Patton, Alfred Russell, Theodore Perkins, Alfred Spidle, Benjamin F. Wills, Jacob Wallack, DeWitt C. Standiford, J. Lutkiewicz, Anthony Blair, William Flynn, J. D. Green, T. J. Gordon, William Haptenstall, William B. McElwain, Edwin Phillips, Warren Russell, James O. Wallack, H. Benson, H. K. Benson, Benjamin Flynn, Levan Parkins, N. Zimmerman, J. A. Irving, William Russell, S. J. Maxey, Hiram Elliott, Albert Bullard,



F. S. Leamer

Peter F. Dillon, Winslow H. Bradford, E. Bulard, James Daniel, William Daniel, Warren and James Elliott, T. B. Farquer, Alfred Gardner, George Miranda, Theophilus Farquer, J. F. Mire, Samuel Kite, D. W. Butt, Isaac Wilhelm, W. G. Sargeant, G. W. Butt, Daniel Flood, Milton Dipper, Charles Haptenstall, John Sutherland, Thomas Wesley and S. M. Butt, Richard F. Mire, Green White, Samuel Strine, Drury Dalton, Samuel Gullett, William Bolden and S. C. Arie.

The veterans now living in Persifer are: Frank Beamer, G. W. Butts, Silas Berkshire, William Dalton, George England, T. B. Farquer, Alfred Gardner, Jacob La Follette, David Ramp, Jerry Syler, William G. Sargeant, Simeon Temple, James Warrensford and Jerry Wallack.

Charles Clark was the only volunteer during the Spanish-American War of 1898.

Trenton was laid out on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 25, on July 30, 1839, by Hiram Bowman. It once contained a grocery, a small pottery and brick yard and a tavern. There are now two dwellings on the site.

APPLETON.

The village was laid out by the Hon. J. H. Lewis, in the Spring of 1888, on the southeast quarter of Section 16. Mills Voris was the surveyor. It contains a freight and express office, two stores, a grain elevator, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, a lumber yard and nine dwellings. E. J. Steffin is postmaster. Persifer Town Hall, which cost over six hundred dollars, is here. Some grain and a large quantity of stock are shipped from here annually. During the last year W. H. McElwain shipped more than fifty cars of hogs.

DAHINDA.

This place was laid out in the Summer of 1888, by the Santa Fe Town and Land Company. It is held in the name of the president of that company and contains 47.74 acres. It stands on the northwest quarter of Section 24. It contains a freight and express office, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a grain elevator, and twenty-five dwellings, one of which is a boarding house. The railroad has a pump house and tank, and a fine bridge over Spoon River. R. J. Bedford is the village doctor and William G. Sargeant is postmaster and notary. There is a good school house, and a Mormon church, dedicated in 1896 under the name of "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day

Saints." D. C. Smith is the minister and leading man of this organization.

FRANK S. BEAMER.

Mr. Frank S. Beamer is a careful and thrifty farmer, and one of the successful men in Persifer Township. He was born March 10, 1844, in Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the same county. The family is of German descent. His paternal grandfather died in Maryland. Jacob Beamer, father of Frank S., was born in Carroll County, Maryland, and died in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His mother, Ann Polly, was a daughter of John Wentz; she died in Gettysburg.

Mr. Beamer was reared on a farm in Adams County, Pennsylvania. In October, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted for nine months in Company G., One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops, taking the place of a poor cousin who was the head of a large family; the consideration he received from his cousin, for this service, was a horse. He served in the Department of Fortress Monroe until July, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. In August, 1864, he re-enlisted, in an independent company of U. S. cavalry, for one hundred days. February 15, 1865, he enlisted in Company G. of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged September, 1865. After the war, Mr. Beamer remained in Pennsylvania until the Spring of 1867. It was on the 18th of March of that year that he arrived in Knoxville, Illinois, where he bought a team with money he had saved while he was in the army, and went to farming two miles north of Gilson. He lived nine years on a farm in Knox Township, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Persifer Township, the southwest quarter of Section 8, where he removed in the Spring of 1877 and began to improve the farm. He has given especial attention to stock-raising, and it is in this that he has had the greatest success. He not only feeds his cattle all the grain from his farm, but buys a large amount for the same purpose. He now owns three hundred and ninety-five acres of land.

February 25, 1869, Mr. Beamer was married in Knoxville to Mary E., daughter of James England, deceased, formerly of Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Beamer have had two children: Harry E.; and Maggie A., wife of Charles Myers.

Mr. Beamer is a member of the G. A. R. at Knoxville. In politics, he is a republican; he has been Road Commissioner, and has held school offices.

GEORGE STEVENS.

The early life of George Stevens was one of roving and adventure. He was born in Philadelphia, and was but a small lad when he ran away from home and went by sailing vessel to New Orleans, where he was taken sick and went to the hospital. An old gentleman conceived a friendly interest for the young adventurer, and

took him to his home, but the roving spirit was too strong, and young Stevens left his kind-hearted friends and went into Mexico, where he herded sheep. He went from Mexico to California in 1849, and then to Denver, Colorado, where he worked in a saw and flour mill for D. C. Oakes. He afterwards went to Leadville with Isaac N. Rafferty and engaged in gold mining. They remained there only about two months, during which time they secured about \$24,000 in gold, which they took to the mint in Philadelphia and had made into coin.

Mr. Stevens made and lost several fortunes; and returning to Denver, he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business. He returned East to Madison County, Ohio, where his former partner, Mr. Rafferty, resided, and when Mr. Rafferty came to Illinois to be married, Mr. Stevens came with him, and in 1860, bought the old Robinson White farm in Persifer Township, Section 28. The farm comprised four hundred and seventy acres and Mr. Stevens leased it for five years. He then went to Nevada where he became a successful mine operator, at one time employing six hundred men. He made three trips to California on horseback, riding a famous Indian pony, "Mitchell," purchased from the Indians. The pony reached the age of thirty-seven.

Mr. Stevens was an excellent business man, and bought and sold much stock and real estate; at the time of his death he owned twelve hundred and fifty-seven acres of land. On account of his physical and mental endowments he was a leader among men, and his sterling, manly qualities were quickly recognized by western people. He was a famous athlete, and among the Indians and frontiersmen, many stories were told of his feats in jumping and running. He was a personal friend of the famous Kit Carson, and later was one of the dashing and daring riders of the "pony express." His character was active, honest, straightforward and open-hearted.

Mr. Stevens was married to Hannah P. Rafferty, in Galesburg, Illinois. Six of their children are now living: Lucinda B., wife of Jacob DeBolt; George W.; Mary V., wife of George K. Sherman, of Knoxville; Eleanor E., wife of Geortz West, of Galesburg; John B., and Milo A. Mrs. Stevens was a daughter of William B. and Susanna (Denny) Rafferty, of Abingdon, who came to Illinois when Mrs. Stevens was fourteen years of age. Since she was thirteen years of age she has been a member of the Christian Church.

In politics, Mr. Stevens was a democrat, and he was ever interested and well posted in national affairs. He died March 26, 1897.

JOHN WYMAN.

John Wyman, son of Arthur and Anna (Salts) Wyman, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, July 25, 1830. He received a common school education. His father was a native of New York State. His maternal grandfather was Edward Salts.

Mr. Wyman came to Persifer Township, Knox County, Illinois, when twenty-four years of age. He was a single man, and began life on a small scale. When he arrived in Illinois, he had as capital \$210 in cash, with which he bought stock and grazed and fed them. Prospering in this undertaking, he soon after purchased eighty acres of land. He was in debt, but was possessed with energy which insures success. He was soon able to discharge all his indebtedness, and to engage in larger business enterprises. He bought more stock, and purchased more land so that at one time he owned not less than twelve hundred acres. If Mr. Wyman now possesses less land than formerly, it is because he has adopted the plan of giving a farm to each of his sons. Mr. Wyman is a wealthy man, a generous and kind-hearted father. These qualities of mind and of heart are as clearly exhibited in the wider relations of life as in those of the family. He is a good counsellor, a trusted friend, a kind neighbor, and is always ready to extend a helping hand to the unfortunate and the distressed. Honest in his dealings with his fellowmen, he has made it clear to those who know him that wealth may be accumulated with no taint of dishonor; that a strong purpose aided by integrity, economy, and perseverance, is still the most potent factor in securing the double harvest of life—material prosperity and a noble manhood.

Mr. Wyman was married to Hannah, daughter of Daniel Taylor, December 22, 1854. She died April 8, 1864; there were three children: Henry, who married Lovina Montgomery; Charles, who married Effie Wilson; and Eunice Ann, the wife of Edward Russel.

October 17, 1867, he married, at Knoxville, Illinois, Katharine, daughter of Frederick and Eliza (Hammond) Mundwiler. Three children were born to them: Eliza, wife of Guy Manley; Arthur, who married Fannie Farquer; and Ida J., wife of Harvey England. Mrs. Wyman's father was born in York County, Pennsylvania; her mother was a native of Franklin County, in the same State; they came to Knox County, Illinois, when Mrs. Wyman was twenty years of age.

Mr. Wyman is a republican. He has not sought office; but for many years served his township in the capacity of Road Commissioner, and his influence in town affairs has been extensive and valuable.

ADAMS, AUSTIN; Farmer; Persifer Township; born October 3, 1868, in Elba Township, Knox County, Illinois. His father, Ziba Adams, and his mother, Della Gullet, were natives of Ohio. He received his education in Elba Township and in Galesburg. Mr. Adams was married to Susie Rafferty, March 15, 1899, at Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Adam's father came from Ohio to Knox County about 1846, and settled in Persifer Township, and later removed to Elba Township. In early life he worked on a farm, and in 1892, began farming for himself in Persifer Township. Mr. Adams has those habits of industry and economy which are at once the prerequisites and the harbingers of success. In religious be-



GEORGE STEVENS.

lief, Mr. Adams is a Methodist. He is a democrat.

ANDERSON, PETER; Farmer; Persifer Township; born in Sweden in 1844, where he was educated. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Olson) Anderson, of Sweden. He was married December, 1889, in Marshall County, Illinois, to Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Edwui and Catherine (Foster) Carr, of Ohio. Their children are: Christine Mabel and Paul E. Mr. Anderson came from Sweden in 1869 and began as a farm hand near Knoxville, Illinois. With his earnings he bought a farm in 1888, and by energy and economy established himself near Dahinda and became a prosperous farmer. Mr. Anderson was a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he was a republican. He died July 24, 1899.

DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS; Farmer; Persifer Township; born August 25, 1846, in Ohio. Educated in Knox County. His parents were James and Margaret (Claypole) Dawson, of Ohio. Mr. Dawson was married to Filetta Corbin in 1869, in Persifer Township. Their children are: Leon Lewis; Joseph Rollie; James Albert; Charles Wilbert; Nellie Alvilda; Etta May; Jasper Winfield; and Harley, an infant, deceased. Mr. Dawson's parents came to Knox County when he was eight years of age, and settled on a farm, where they lived until the death of his mother. His father then sold out and went to Kansas, where he died. Mr. Dawson remained in Knox County and still lives on his farm near Dahinda. His family are at home with the exception of one son, Lewis, who married and is farming elsewhere. Mr. Dawson is a democrat and has been a School Director.

GARDNER, ALFRED; Farmer; Persifer Township; born July 18, 1839, in Ohio; educated in Knox County, Illinois. His father, Alfred Gardner, was born in New York State; his mother, Jane (Collins) Gardner, was a native of Ohio; his grandfather, Caleb Gardner, was born in the State of New York; his grandmother's name was Lydia Thurston; his maternal grandfather, John Collins, was a native of Virginia, and his maternal grandmother, Beca (Ennas), was also a native of Virginia. The Gardner family came from Ohio to Knox County when Alfred was three months old, and settled on a farm in Persifer Township. In 1862, Mr. Gardner enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He was with Sherman's army, and took part in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged. He endured many hardships, and his health was so impaired that he has never fully recovered; he draws a pension. Mr. Gardner was married to Sarah E. Lorange, November 3, 1855, in Iowa. Thirteen children have been born to them: Alfred, Isaac H., Eliza Jane, and Jacob H., deceased; Sherman; Martha H.; Charlie; Albert; Mary; Benjamin; Leonard; Verner; and Lorange. Mr. Gardner is a Protestant. In politics, he is a republican.

GULLETT, JOSHUA; Farmer and blacksmith; Persifer Township; born June 12, 1823, in Putnam County, Indiana; educated in Indiana and North Carolina. His parents were Joshua Gullett, from Delaware, and Barbara (Housh) Gullett from Germany; his paternal grandparents were Joshua Gullett, of Ireland, and Elizabeth (Barnes) Gullett, of Nantucket, Massachusetts; his maternal grandparents were Adam and Becca Housh, of Germany. Mr. Gullett was married to Deliah Upton, in North Carolina in 1849. Their children are: William, deceased; Barbarian; and Mary Marlish, deceased. The grandfather of Mr. Gullett fought in the Revolution. His parents were married in Indiana and came to Illinois in 1839; the father died in 1880. Mr. Gullett retained part of the homestead, and has increased its area by purchase. He is a blacksmith by trade, and has a shop on his farm. He is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Persifer Township. Mr. Gullett is a democrat.

HINTHORN, JOHN F.; Station Agent at Dahinda, Persifer Township, Knox County; was born in McLean County, Illinois, June 3, 1858. His parents, Silas James and Rachel (Lindsay) Hinthorn, were married in Fulton County, Illinois, and began their married life in McLean County, on a farm where his father had lived from childhood. To them were born two sons, the younger dying in infancy. When about three years of age his mother was taken sick with quick consumption, and the family removed to Fulton County, to her father's, where she died after an illness of about six months. His father returned to McLean County, leaving John F. with his grandparents, Reuben Lindsey and wife. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, his father enlisted in one of the volunteer companies then being organized in Bloomington, Illinois, and served about three years, nearly all of which time he was in active service, without having received a wound. He lived in McLean, Woodford, and Tazewell counties until his death near Peoria in April, 1899, at the age of sixty-six years. John F. Hinthorn remained with his grandparents, near Vermont, Illinois, until eighteen years of age, when he went to Bushill, Illinois, and learned the trade of harnessmaking, at which he worked until 1882. He then studied telegraphy and station agency on the Wabash, St. Louis and Peoria Railroad, at Waverly, Illinois, where he worked for five years, finally leaving the service of that company at Grafton, Illinois. He immediately went to Kansas and accepted a like position with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, working at various places until February, 1888, when he accepted a similar position at the company's station at Dahinda, Illinois, where he is still employed. Mr. Hinthorn was married to Asenath Booth at Knoxville, Illinois, November 1, 1885. They have two children: James E. and Clinton B. Mrs. Asenath Hinthorn was born and reared in Knoxville, Illinois. Her father, Edwin Booth, was born in Connecticut, February 26, 1810, and died November 25, 1885. Her mother, Nancy

(Fuller) Booth, was born in New York State July 10, 1819, and died February 8, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Booth were married in the East and moved to Illinois at a comparatively early day, finally settling in Knoxville, where they resided until their death. They had three children, Azenath being the youngest. She is a woman of true Christian character, a faithful wife and devoted mother. Mr. and Mrs. Hinthorn are especially interested in church and Sunday school work, and are members of the Methodist Church, Mr. Hinthorn being Superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics, Mr. Hinthorn is a prohibitionist.

MILES, JOSEPH W.; Farmer; Persifer Township, where he was born March 6, 1864; educated in the common schools and at Knox College. His parents were Rufus W. Miles, of Newark, Ohio, and Mary Jane (Bruce) Miles, of Wallingford, Vermont. His paternal grandparents were Rev. Solomon S. Miles, born in Belpre, Ohio, in 1794, and Eliza Ann (Gilmore) Miles, of Rutland, Vermont; his maternal grandparents were Silas and Hannah D. (Scott) Bruce, of Vermont; his paternal great-grandparents were Captain Benjamin and Hannah (Buckminster) Miles, of Massachusetts, the former of Rutland. Mr. Joseph Miles was married in Persifer Township, Section 28, September 6, 1896, to Mary E. Derham. Their two children are deceased.

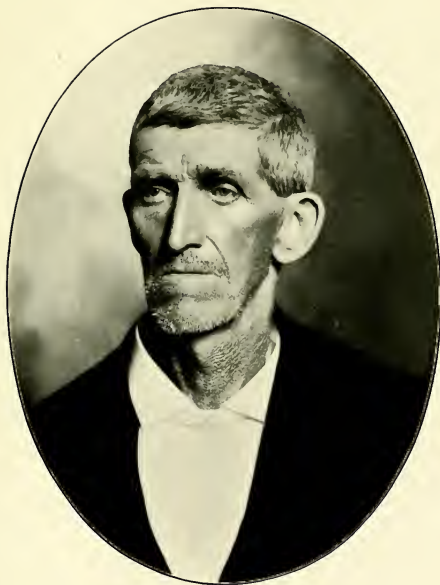
MILES, RUFUS W.; Farmer; born September 24, 1822, at Newark, Ohio; educated in the common schools of Ohio, and at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. His parents were Rev. S. S. Miles, of Belpre, Ohio, and Eliza Ann (Gilmore) Miles, of Rutland, Vermont. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Hannah (Buckminster) Miles, of Massachusetts, the former of Rutland. His maternal grandfather was John Gilmore; his paternal great-grandparents were Captain Benjamin Miles, and Mary (Hubbard) Miles, of Concord, Massachusetts. Rufus W. Miles came to Illinois in 1836, when fourteen years old. He crossed the plains in 1850, returning in 1851 by way of Panama and New York. Mr. Miles was married near Knoxville January 18, 1849, to Mary J. Bruce. Their children are: Lucy W., Hannah E., Emma M., James H., Rufus H., Joseph W., M. Jennie. Mr. Miles was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was a republican, and during the last forty years of his life he was almost constantly in public office. The public service that he liked best to remember was that rendered as a member of the building committee of the Knox County Alms House.

SUTHERLAND, SAMUEL; Farmer; Persifer Township; born January 14, 1839, in Athens County, Ohio. His father, Alexander Sutherland, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania; his mother, Harriet Leeper, was born in the same State; his grandfather, John Sutherland, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland; his grandmother was a native of Maryland; his maternal grandfather, Samuel Leeper, and his maternal grandmother, Ann Evert, were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sutherland was

married to Anna E. Diefenderfer in 1859, at Knoxville, Illinois; they have eleven children: William Alexander, Alpheus J., Ulysses, Frank, Victoria, Romane, Ellen Jane, George S., Claude W., Anna Myrtle, Ivy Glenn. Mr. Sutherland was educated in Pennsylvania. His father, Alexander Sutherland, came with his family from Pennsylvania to Knox County, Illinois, in April, 1852, and settled on a farm in Persifer Township. Samuel went to California, and in three years he accumulated sufficient means to purchase the farm on which his father first located, after which his father and mother came to live with him. His father died in 1870; his mother is still living at the age of eighty-six years, being at this time the oldest person in the township. A poor boy, Mr. Sutherland began life by working by the month, and through persistent energy and economy, has become one of the most prosperous farmers in Knox County. In politics, Mr. Sutherland is a republican, and has held the office of Assessor, Collector, Constable, Commissioner of Highways, Trustee of Schools, and is at present School Director in District No. 2.

SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM ALEXANDER; Farmer; Persifer Township; born October 19, 1859, in Truro Township, Illinois. His father, Samuel Sutherland, was born in Athens County, Ohio; his mother, Ann Elizabeth (Diefenderfer) Sutherland, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania; his grandparents, Alexander and Harriet (Leeper) Sutherland, were natives of Pennsylvania, the latter of Washington County. John Sutherland, the great-grandfather of William Alexander, was born in Glasgow, Scotland; his great-grandmother was Susan Norris. Mr. Sutherland was married to Emma Prosser July 2, 1884, in Stark County, Illinois. Two children have been born to them: Charlotte L., deceased; and Fern. John Prosser, the father of Mrs. Sutherland, was born in England; her mother, Elizabeth Prosser, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. W. A. Sutherland began life for himself at the age of nineteen years, and found employment in Stark County. He attended school for several winters and obtained a good common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland removed to Knox County in the Fall of 1884, having saved enough money while working by the month to make a payment on his farm in Persifer Township, upon which he now lives. Mr. Sutherland has shown much interest in the progress of Persifer Township, and has held the office of Township Clerk for eight years with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow townsmen. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has attained the degree of Chapter Mason; he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Sutherland is a man of energy and push, and with the assistance of an economical wife, has paid for his farm under adverse circumstances. In politics, he is a republican.

WILSON, FRANCIS M.; Farmer and stock-breeder; Persifer Township; born on the home-



John Wyman

stead, which he now owns, September 1, 1849; educated in Galesburg. His father, Francis Wilson, was twice married; first, to Nancy McPherrin; the second marriage was with Elizabeth McPherrin, both of whom were born in Ohio. Of the first marriage there were three children: George W., Thomas and Elizabeth. His first wife died January 3, 1838. Mr. Wilson had seven children by his second wife: John; James A.; Francis M.; Drucilla J. and Mary C., deceased. The mother died August 15, 1882. Mr. F. M. Wilson was married to Clara A. Thomas, in Kansas, January 13, 1886. There were four children: Ella, who died in her ninth year; F. Earle; Harley R.; and Nellie M. Mrs. Wilson's father, William Thomas, was born in Warren County, Indiana, in 1836, and was educated in the common schools. He married Elizabeth Odell, of his native county; there were nine children: Adeline, James, Clara A., Julia, Maryette, Harry, Edward, Franklin and Myrtle. Both parents are now living in Kansas. Mr. Wilson's family came to Knox County in 1836, and settled in Persifer Township in 1838. The ancestry of the family is Scotch-Irish and Welsh. Mr. Wilson is one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

WYMAN, ARTHUR; Farmer; Persifer Township, where he was born October 2, 1870; educated in the common schools. He was married to Fannie Farquer, July 27, 1893, in Knox County; they have three children: Clara Gertrude, Earl G. and Lena. His father, John Wyman, was born in Ohio; his mother's name was Katharine Muudwiler. Mr. Arthur Wyman's father came to Knox County, Illinois, from Ohio when a young man. He had scant savings from wages at thirteen dollars a month while working in Ohio. By hard work, careful management, and strict economy, he has become the possessor of several farms and much stock. He has six children, and to each of his sons, as they settle in life, he gives a farm provided with the necessary equipments. Mr. Arthur Wyman has one hundred and sixty acres of land; he is a successful farmer and interested in the progress of the community in which he lives. In politics, Mr. Wyman is a republican, and was for some time a School Director.

WYMAN, EDWARD J.; Farmer; Persifer Township; born January 10, 1833, in Vinton County, Ohio, where he was educated. His paternal grandfather, John Wyman, was a native of New York and died in Ohio in 1839, at the age of seventy-six. His father, Arthur Wyman, was born February 5, 1807, and came from Steuben County, New York; his mother, Anna Salts, born June 1, 1807, was a native of Ross County, Ohio. Arthur Wyman came to Knox County with his family of nine children in 1853. They sailed down the Ohio River from Pomeroy, Ohio, and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Peoria and thence by wagon to Knox County, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land. He was one of the United Brethren, and was instrumental in building the first log school house in the

district. He died in 1876; his wife died January 10, 1884. Edward J. Wyman was reared in Persifer Township. He has added to his first purchase of eighty acres of land and now owns five hundred and forty-nine acres. February 4, 1858, in Stark County, he was married to Susan Elizabeth Bradford. Six of their children attained maturity: Mrs. Mary A. Eiker, deceased; Mrs. Alice E. Steffen; William P.; Minerva J.; Clark E.; and Rufus C. Mrs. Wyman's father, Harvey Bradford, was born in Maine, September 27, 1809, and was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Brown) Bradford, who were active abolitionists and came to Illinois in 1833. Charles and his son, Harvey S., were highly respected in the community. Mrs. Wyman has held the office of School Treasurer for two years. The Bradfords were descendants of Governor William Bradford, of the Mayflower. In religion, Mr. Wyman belongs to the United Brethren. In politics, he is a republican, and has held numerous local offices, including that of Supervisor for seven years, Constable eight years and Treasurer thirteen years. He has been Director and Trustee almost continually.

YOUNG, JOHN R.; Farmer; Persifer Township; son of Robert Young; born May 23, 1852, on the Young homestead, Section 30, Persifer Township; educated at the Knoxville High School and Hedding College. He married Samantha Lotts, in Haw Creek Township, December 8, 1875; there were four children: Earl L., John R., Trella W. and Merrill L. May 10, 1889, his first wife died. November 3, 1891, he married Mary A., daughter of George England; two children were born to them: Leon D. and an infant daughter. Mr. Young's college education did not unfit him for farm work, and knowing that he could make a success of farming, he chose that as his life work. He has made a success, beginning in a small way, and now owns four hundred and sixteen acres in Persifer Township, three hundred and seventy-five acres being in one tract and well improved. He is a progressive farmer. He has educated his children; his two oldest sons, Earl L. and John R., graduated at the Knoxville High School, the former teaching his first school in the Winter of 1898 and '99. Mr. Young is a republican in politics, and has been Supervisor ten years. He filled the office of Road Commissioner from 1885 to 1888, and in 1888, was elected Assessor. On the Board of Supervisors, he has been chairman of the Road and Bridge Committee since 1894, and has rendered valuable services to the county. Mr. Young is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the A. F. and A. M., Gilson Lodge, No. 3161.

YOUNG, ROBERT LINCOLN; Farmer; Persifer Township, where he was born November 14, 1863. He was educated in Knox County. His father, Robert Young, was born in Warren County, Ohio, and his mother, Mary Fowler (Johnston) Young, was a native of Claremont County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Young, was born in Germany; his grandmother, Elizabeth Young, was born in Philadelphia; his maternal grandfather, Edward C. Johnston,

came from New Jersey. His maternal grandmother, Hannah Fowler (Rusling) Johnston, was a native of England. Mr. Robert L. Young was married to Emma E. England, September 17, 1890. They have one child, Harold Ewart. The parents of Mr. Young moved from Ohio to Knox County, Illinois, in 1844, and settled on the farm where they now live. Through energy and economy they have accumulated a large estate. Mr. Young now lives on the farm with his father, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. In addition, he cultivates a valuable farm of his own, consisting of two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land. Mr. Young has always taken much interest in the welfare of the township. In early life he taught in its schools and has later held the offices of Highway Commissioner, School Treasurer and School Director, the latter office he is now holding for the fifth year. Mr. Young is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a republican.

TRURO TOWNSHIP.

By L. J. Baird.

Next to Persifer, this is the roughest township in Knox County. Spoon River enters it in Section 12 and flows out from Section 31, winding through it for fifteen or sixteen miles and touching sixteen sections. This river and its branches, which liberally water Truro, pass through timber lands which formerly extended over half the township. Of late years, however, this timber has been gradually disappearing, the land on which it stood having been converted into almost treeless pastures, which have proved a source of greater profit. North of Spoon River, the land is mostly rolling; on the south stretches a level, fertile prairie. About one-sixth of the township is underlaid with a good quality of coal, which, with the timber, affords an excellent supply of fuel.

The first settlement was made on Section 19, in 1832, by John Dill. The first birth was that of Andrew Dill, in 1833. During that year Rev. John Cummings performed the first marriage ceremony, uniting Jake Ryan and Miss Stambaugh. In 1832, within Section 30, Malon Wimans, a United States rail carrier, was drowned while attempting to swim Spoon River with a mail bag strapped to his back. This was the first death. Within this same section, in 1834, John Coleman started a ferry across Spoon River, at a point which was long known as Coleman's Ferry, but afterwards came to be called Trenton. Here the first postoffice was established, during the same year.

On the northwest quarter of Section 31, the first white settlers found a number of Indian

graves. Logs had been split into halves and hollowed out for coffins, and these were placed in the forks of trees, from ten to fifteen feet above the ground, where they rested, with their ghastly human skeletons projecting above their tops. In 1836, the pioneers took them down and gave them "white man's burial."

In 1834, Rev. John Cummings preached the first sermon at the home of Widow Lambert, on Section 31. The first school house was built in 1848, on Section 33. There are now seven frame school houses, valued at about seven thousand, five hundred dollars. Of the four hundred and forty-seven persons under the age of twenty-one, two hundred and seventy-three attend the public schools, one of which is graded.

Rensselaer Johnson was the first Justice of the Peace.

April 5, 1853, the township was organized. The first election of officers resulted in the choice of the following persons: Augustus Lapham, Supervisor; J. P. Cadwell, Clerk; Benjamin Sweat, Assessor; Levi Seward, Collector; Thomas Ross, Overseer of the Poor; Thomas Crawford, Luther Rice and Joseph Wilder, Highway Commissioners; Thomas Ross and Joseph Oberholtzer, Justices of the Peace.

The population in 1860 was seven hundred and thirteen; in 1870, eight hundred and ninety-nine; in 1880, seven hundred and seventeen; in 1890, eight hundred and sixty-five; and at present it is estimated at eleven hundred.

Truro Township is inhabited by prosperous farmers. The land is well tilled, and dotting the pastures are herds of well-bred hogs, horses, sheep and cattle. The farms are fairly well improved, and the people contented and happy.

The population is composed chiefly of American born citizens of English, Irish, Scotch and Swedish ancestry. The hardy pioneers are fast passing away, but they have left energetic and intelligent descendants. Although thus sprung from various stocks, they are all intensely American in their patriotism. Adorning the walls of their homes are to be found not only the portraits of the heroes of their Fatherland, of whom they are justly proud, but also those of Washington, Lincoln and other eminent Americans, who hold no second place in their affections.

Here also is found a generous religious tolerance, Protestant and Catholic joining in advancing charitable and educational enterprises. In such perfect assimilation of different nation-



A. Leonard

alities, and in such broad charity in the matter of religious faith as are found here, lies one of the strongest guarantees of the future grandeur and perpetuity of our country.

WILLIAMSFIELD.

Until 1887, Truro was without a railway. During that year the main line of the Santa Fe was laid across the township, and on April 24, 1888, Williamsfield was laid out by E. B. Purcell, on Section 23. Later, Galesburg capitalists interested themselves in the project, and promoted it with so much vigor that within twelve years the new town has become one of the most prosperous in the county, and now boasts about five hundred inhabitants. There is a graded school, employing from three to four teachers since the completion of the school building, in 1890.

A Methodist church was erected early in 1890, and dedicated on the first day of June of that year. It is a substantial structure, and the denomination has a fair membership. Two years later, the Catholics erected an attractive house of worship.

Since 1890 Williamsfield has had a bank and a printing office, both of which started in business on January 22 of that year. The Bank of Williamsfield (a private institution) was opened by L. J. Baird and Company. David Cation is its Cashier. The Williamsfield Times, an independent weekly, was established, as has been said, in 1890. Its founder was C. D. Benfield. In October, 1890, the building in which the Times was located was burned, and Mr. Benfield lost his entire outfit. The subscription list of the paper was purchased by Momeny and Benson, and in a few months they were enabled to continue the publication. Later, they dissolved partnership, and J. M. Momeny assumed control of the paper. In the Fall of 1892, S. E. Boggess leased the plant from Mr. Momeny, and in April, 1893, it passed into the hands of its present owner, M. Hugh Irish.

Various lines of mercantile business are well represented, there being four general stores, two hardware stores, two meat markets, two lumber yards, one furniture and undertaking establishment, two restaurants, a livery and feed barn, two barber shops, a blacksmith shop, and dry goods and millinery stores. It has also two grain elevators, and has always been a great center for the shipment of grain and live stock. In fact, in these respects, Williamsfield is surpassed by but few points in the State.

The societies of the village are named below:

Grand Army of the Republic; instituted July 22, 1890, by Dr. Lambert, of Galesburg, assisted by comrades from Elmwood and Yates City, with a membership of thirteen. Named the George W. Parker Post, in memory of a deceased soldier from this township. John Cole, M. D., was the first Commander. For three years the Post met in Tucker's Hall, when the Odd Fellows tendered them their lodge room, free of rent, as their future home. Present membership, twenty-three. Comrades who have died since the institution are Samuel Tucker and Frank Reinboldt.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 779. Organized April 15, 1890. Meet in a commodious hall, over the bank. Membership, sixty. All the organizations named below also hold their meetings at the same place.

Degree of Rebekah. Organized September 12, 1895. Membership, thirty-eight. Knights of Pythias. Organized May 15, 1895. Membership, fifty-five. Order of Eastern Star. Organized July, 1895. Membership, twenty-five. Modern Woodmen of America. Organized June, 1894, with seventeen members. Present membership, thirty-two.

ANTHONY SEWARD.

Anthony Seward, son of Samuel S. and Sarah A. (Caldwell) Seward, was born in Knox Township, Knox County, Illinois, October 12, 1848. His father was born in Broome County, New York, in 1826. His grandparents were Orin and Mehetabel (Livermore) Seward, who were pioneers in Knox County.

Samuel S. Seward attended the pioneer schools and assisted his father on the farm. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, serving until June, 1865; he was with Sherman's army in its march through Georgia, marching from Atlanta, Georgia, to Savannah, and thence through the Carolinas to the city of Washington, taking part in the grand review of the army at the close of the war; he was mustered out of service at Chicago, Illinois. He married Sarah A., daughter of John P. and Mary (Porter) Cawwell. After his marriage he located on a farm in Truro Township, but in a few years he disposed of this farm and, after renting land for a time, bought a farm on Section 16. In 1882 he left his son Anthony in charge of the farm in Truro Township and settled on a farm in Cedar County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Seward had six children: Anthony; John M.; Sophronia (deceased); William H.; Sarah; and Albert Marion.

Anthony Seward was married in Knox County, March 17, 1868, to Margaret M. Daniels, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 24, 1851. Four children have

been born to them: Chloe P., Ellen Viola, Lucius and Ella. After his marriage Mr. Seward settled upon his father's farm, of which he assumed complete control in 1882.

Mr. Seward was educated in the common schools of Truro Township. He is a farmer and grain dealer. In politics, he is a republican; in religious belief, a Methodist. He held the office of Commissioner of Highways from 1881 to 1888. In 1887 he was Township Supervisor and was re-elected in 1889, holding the office until 1894; in 1898 he was again elected to the same office. He held the office of School Treasurer five or six years, and has been School Director for a number of terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 777, and a member of the K. P. Lodge, No. 525, at Williamsfield.

EZRA W. TUCKER.

Ezra W. Tucker, son of John and Eleanor (Metcalfe) Tucker, was born January 4, 1829, in Peoria County, Illinois. His parents were born in Ashland County, Ohio, and were pioneers in Peoria. His father died in 1850.

Mr. Tucker was educated in the common schools, and attended school in a log house furnished with slab seats. He was married October 22, 1860, to Kate Mundy, who was born in Elba Township. Six children were born to them: Willie, Samuel B., Mamie, Lettie, Barbara and Thomas. Mr. Tucker was married a second time, February 28, 1877, to Elizabeth Dugan, born in Scotland in 1837, and was the daughter of James and Elizabeth (McMurray) Dugan. Her father died in Scotland, and she came with her mother to the United States in 1865.

After his first marriage he purchased a farm of one hundred and ten acres in Truro Township, where he now lives. He has improved his farm, and increased it by purchase, until he now has an excellent farm of three hundred acres, situated one mile south of Williamsfield, where he raises a large amount of fruit.

In religion, Mr. Tucker is a Methodist, and in politics a republican. He has held the office of Road Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and School Director in Truro Township.

BAIRD, JOHN M.; Williamsfield, Truro Township; Lumber Dealer; born July 15, 1863, in Knox County; educated in Abingdon, Illinois. His parents, William H. and Elizabeth Jane (Farwell) Baird, were born in Pennsylvania. September 9, 1844, in Elba Township, Mr. Baird was married to Florence R. Sumner, who was born December 16, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have two children: Una C., born December 4, 1888; Vesper E., born August 6, 1892. Mrs. Baird is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge. Mr. Baird has been President of the Town Board. He is a member of the K. of P., No. 523, Williamsfield. He is an extensive dealer in lumber. In politics, he is a republican.

BAIRD, LEROY JOSEPH; Banker and Real Estate Dealer; Williamsfield; born in Elba Township, Knox County, Illinois, December 16, 1857. His parents were William H. and Elizabeth Jane (Farwell) Baird, born in Clin-

ton County, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin Baird of Pennsylvania, and Ellen (Summerson) Baird, of England. Mr. L. J. Baird was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the common schools and at Hedding College, Abingdon. In 1880, he bought a farm which he managed for several years, finally leaving it, in 1890, to engage in the banking and real estate business at Williamsfield, which is his present occupation. Mr. Baird was married at Yates City, October 21, 1883, to Mary H. Parker. They had two children, Ellen Elizabeth and Earl Melville. Mr. Baird's second marriage was with Hannah A. Elliott at Williamsfield, July 30, 1895. They have had one child, Russell Elliott. In politics, Mr. Baird is an independent democrat.

CATION, DAVID; Cashier; Williamsfield, Truro Township; born in Millbrook, Peoria County, June 16, 1856; educated in Elba Township, Knox County. His parents, James Cation and Catharine (Gray), were born in Glasgow, Scotland; his paternal grandparents, William and Margaret (Paul) Cation, were born in Scotland. He was married to Ella Barber February 20, 1884, in Quincy, Illinois. She was born August 6, 1855. There are two children living, James L., born January 18, 1885, near McMinnville, Oregon, and Catharine, born September 10, 1891. Mr. Cation has been a teacher in the public schools of Knox, Peoria and Stark counties, Illinois, and also in the State of Oregon. He was in the employ of one of the largest lumbering firms in Portland, Oregon, for two years, and was weigher and clerk with the grain firm of J. W. Briedwell, at Briedwell, Oregon. He was a student in Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois, took a course in Brown's Business College, Jacksonville, Illinois, and graduated from the Normal Department of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. He has been Town Clerk and Supervisor of Truro Township and is Village Treasurer and Cashier of the bank at Williamsfield. In politics, he is a republican, and is at present a member of the Knox County Republican Committee.

CATION, WILLIAM; Farmer; Truro Township; born August 29, 1858, in Peoria County; educated in Knox County. His parents, James and Catharine (Gray) Cation, were born in Glasgow, Scotland; his paternal grandparents were William and Margaret (Paul) Cation. December 28, 1882, in Galesburg, Mr. Cation was married to Sarah A., daughter of Thomas A. and Olive Cowell; Mrs. Cation was born October 8, 1859. There were four children: Lulu Maud, born March 22, 1885, died August 30, 1888; Charles Arthur, born August 2, 1889; Leah May, born September 22, 1892; William James, born August 25, 1897. Mrs. Cation's parents are now living in Elba Township. Mr. Cation is a practical farmer, and has a very fine home. He is a republican.

COLE, FRED G.; Farmer; Truro Township; born in Peoria County, Illinois, August 8, 1863; educated at French Grove. His father, William F. Cole, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; his mother, Mary Ann (Cutter), was born in



E. W. Tucker

Richland County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, John Cole, was born in England; his maternal grandparents were Isaac Cutter and Sarah Metcalf, the latter was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 13, 1885. Mr. F. G. Cole was married to Ettie M. Tucker, who was born August 16, 1865, a daughter of V. L. and Jane Tucker. They had one child, Mabel J., born November 17, 1888. Mr. Cole lived for about five years in Kansas. He now owns a farm south of Williamsfield. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 779. In politics, he is a republican.

COLE, I. FRANK; Farmer; Truro Township; born December 21, 1851, in Brimfield Township, Peoria County; educated in the common schools. His father, William F. Cole, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1818, and died December 23, 1883. His mother, Mary Ann (Cutter), was born in Richland County, Ohio, July 29, 1829, and died March 15, 1894. His paternal grandparents, John and Jane (Bates) Cole, were born in England. His maternal grandfather was Isaac Cutter, and his maternal grandmother, Sarah (Metcalf), who was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 11, 1877, he married, in Elba Township, Martha Ann, daughter of J. C. and Margaret (King) Nelson; she was born September 14, 1854. Of this union there were eight children: John, born November 27, 1877, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born March 5, 1879; Maud, born November 18, 1880; Lemuel J., born February 11, 1884; Marge, born May 6, 1886; Sarah, born May 13, 1888, died February 25, 1889; Martha N., born September 16, 1889; and Frank Harrison, born August 23, 1891. Mrs. Cole's father was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and died in 1897; her mother was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1819, and died June 19, 1897. Mr. Cole is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, and a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and has held offices in one of these lodges, in one of which he is a Clerk. He has served as School Trustee one term. He began his education in a log school-house of ancient date. In politics, he is a republican.

DOUBET, JOSEPH DANIEL; Farmer; Truro Township; born in Peoria County, December 12, 1854; educated in the common schools. His father, Elenor Doubet, was born in Lacote, France, July 12, 1824; his mother, Harriet (Slayn), was born in Ohio April 7, 1831. His paternal grandparents, Joseph and Ursula Doubet, were natives of France; his maternal grandparents, Daniel and Mahala Slayn, were born in Virginia. January 25, 1875, he was married, in Kickatoo, to Ellen Corrigan, who was born August 4, 1849, and is a daughter of Patrick and Anna (Ryan) Corrigan. There were eight children: Cora I., born January 5, 1876; Mollie M., born June 14, 1880; William, born April 5, 1882; Hattie R., born January 15, 1884; Anna G., born January 15, 1886; Delila F., born February 21, 1888; Lucy M., born March 5, 1890; Lida E., born April 7, 1892. Two of Mr. and Mrs. Doubet's children are deceased. Cora I. was married to Dr. F. F.

Wallick, of Williamsfield, June 16, 1897. They have one child, Ralph B. Wallick, born April 7, 1898. Mr. Doubet is a member of the Odd Fellows at Williamsfield. He is an extensive stock dealer. In religion, he is a Christian. In politics, he is a liberal.

EASTMAN, C. H.; Liveryman; Williamsfield, Truro Township; born in Brimfield, Peoria County, Illinois, May 21, 1858; educated in Peoria. His father, C. P. W. Eastman, was born in Farmington, Strafford County, New Hampshire; his mother, Mary A. (Van Pelt), in Hillsborough, Highland County, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Nehemiah and Anstriss (Woodbury) Eastman; his maternal grandparents, Elisha Van Pelt and Harriet (Drock), were both natives of Ohio. He was married to Sarah A. Tucker, October 12, 1882, in Knoxville. Of this union there are four children: Mary Anstriss, born April 17, 1884; Charles Samuel, born March 20, 1886; Herbert Clinton, born February 9, 1888; Orlo Aquilla, born November 2, 1890. Mrs. Eastman has had excellent educational advantages and is a member of the Eastern Star, Williamsfield. Mr. Eastman is a republican, and Deputy Sheriff of Knox County, Village Marshal of Williamsfield and Constable of Truro Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 779.

GALE, JAMES; Farmer; Truro Township; born in Columbia County, New York, July 4, 1823; educated in Columbia County, New York. His father, Nehemiah, and his mother, Susan (Lyon) Gale, were natives of Columbia County. His paternal grandfather was also named Nehemiah; his maternal grandfather was Thomas Lyon. February 1, 1851, he married, in Rensselaer County, New York, Lucinda Caroline Record, born April 22, 1833, daughter of John and Esther (Hoke) Record. Of this union there are fourteen children: Nehemiah C., born April 20, 1852; John B., born August 29, 1853; Ambrose R., born March 7, 1855; Emma J., born June 7, 1857; Eugene H., born February 28, 1859; Mariette and Antoinette, born May 31, 1861; Elvina E., born August 15, 1863; Laurilla S., born May 22, 1865; Armena C., born October 13, 1867; Lovina J., born April 17, 1870; Caroline L., born November 26, 1872; James A., born January 6, 1874; and Anthony W., born November 30, 1876. Nehemiah married Merling Cadwell; John married Pamela Wolf; Ambrose married Clara Grate; Emma married Cyrus Wolf; Eugene married Phidelia Smith; Mariette married Forest Rowlin; Antoinette is at home; Elvira married Charles Morsman; Laurilla married Ezra Wolf; Armena married Robert Pierce; Lovina married Dr. E. V. D. Morris; Caroline, James and Anthony are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Gale are a hale and hearty couple. Mrs. Gale's mother is now living in Kansas. Mr. Gale came to Chillicothe in 1853, to Truro Township in 1858, and settled on Section 12, where by hard work he has become the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of land. In earlier life, he traveled through the South and East. He was by trade a mason. In religion, he is a Baptist. In politics, he is a greenbacker.

GERMAN, HENRY; Farmer; Truro Township; born July 2, 1829, in Clinton County, Ohio; educated in the common schools. His father, Nicholas German, was born in Saratoga County, New York, his mother, Rebecca (Garrison), was born in Clinton County, Ohio. His paternal grandparents, Henry and Rachel German, were born in Germany; his maternal grandparents were Jeremiah and Polly (Ments) Garrison, of New Jersey. August 3, 1853, in Knoxville, he was married to Polly Ann, daughter of John and Safrona (Snyder) Miller. She was born February 20, 1833. There were nine children: Andrew, born June 5, 1854; Elizabeth E., born October 25, 1856, died November 14, 1897; Amy J., born February 19, 1860; Elmer E., born February 25, 1865; Albert, born January 15, 1868; S. Ellen, born September 8, 1862; Lillie May, born August 6, 1870; Willie H., born June 20, 1873; Myrtle, born February 21, 1877, and died January 9, 1894. Mr. German settled north of Truro Township in 1865, and after a time moved to Peoria County, where he remained twelve years, and then returned and settled where he now lives. He has a large farm of two hundred and two acres two miles southwest of Williamsfield. In religion, he is a Christian. In politics, he is a democrat.

LENG, ALBERT; Farmer; Truro Township; born Scarbro, Yorkshire, England, July 2, 1841; educated in the common schools. His parents, John and Ann (Woodall) Leng, were born and died in England. His maternal grandparents were Robert and Fanny Woodall. He was married February 5, 1874, in Peoria County, to Mary Francis; she was born September 2, 1851, and was the daughter of Elder and Mary Ann (Murphy) Abey. Mrs. Leng's mother is dead; her father is living in Peoria County. Mr. and Mrs. Leng have had nine children: Luther E., born February 25, 1875; James E. (deceased), born November 23, 1876; Mary S., born December 23, 1877; Lyman W., born December 23, 1880; Lulu O., born October 17, 1882; Robert N., born September 17, 1884; Ewart Gladstone, born December 28, 1887; Ednah E., born October 6, 1889; Carl E., born February 24, 1892. Mr. Leng has a large farm of two hundred and ninety-five acres two and one half miles north of Williamsfield. He is a dealer in Clydesdale horses and Short-horn cattle. In politics, he is a populist. He is Road Commissioner and was School Director for eighteen years. In religion, he is a Methodist.

MACKEY, JOHN, Jr.; Farmer; Truro Township; born in Jackson County, Maryland, October 24, 1860; educated at Lombard University. His father, John Mackey, and his mother, Janet (McFadyen), were born in Ayrshire, Scotland, the former, in 1826, the latter, in 1828. John Mackey's father and paternal grandfather were named Mathew and were born in Ayrshire. His mother's name was Janie Mackey. Janet (McFadyen) Mackey's mother, Janet (Anderson), was born in Scotland. September 27, 1887, John Mackey, Jr., was married to Eva C. McDowell, in Galesburg; she was born May 2,

1866, and is the daughter of William B. and Caroline (McCoy) McDowell. There are three children, two boys and one girl: Eldrid W., born April 23, 1889; Earl E., born December 30, 1890; and Irma, born April 3, 1899. Mrs. Mackey's father is living; her mother died in 1894. Mr. Mackey took a scientific course at Lombard University, and was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He has a farm of three hundred and sixty acres three and one half miles north of Williamsfield, and is an extensive dealer in cattle and hogs. Of the latter he raises about two hundred and fifty head yearly. In politics, he is a democrat.

MACKIE, EZEKIEL D.; Farmer; Truro Township; born in Knox County, Illinois, August 22, 1868; educated in Truro Township. His parents, John and Janet Mackie, were natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. September 10, 1891, he was married in Galesburg, to Etta M. Stephens, who was born November 2, 1873, and is a daughter of D. W. and Nancie E. Stevens. They have one child living, Jessie M., born December 9, 1895; one child died in infancy. Mrs. Mackie's parents are living in Victoria. In his younger days, Mr. Mackie traveled through Kansas and Iowa. He is now School Director of District No. 1 in the township of Truro. In politics, he is a democrat.

MAHAR, JAMES; Farmer; Truro Township; born October 1, 1866; educated in the common schools. His parents, James and Anna Mahar, were born in Ireland. December 12, 1889, he was married in Galva, Henry County, Illinois, to Anna, daughter of Augustus and Matilda Peterson; Mrs. Mahar was born October 30, 1867. There are two children: Francien Blanch, born August 10, 1892; and James, born August 14, 1896. Mrs. Mahar's father is dead, but her mother is living in Victoria Township. Mr. Mahar's father once owned all the land where the village of Williamsfield now stands. Mr. Mahar has a farm of eighty acres, one-half mile east of the village. In religion, he is a Catholic; in politics, a democrat.

PHILLIPS, W. M.; Farmer and Stock-dealer; Truro Township; born November 3, 1862, in Oskaloosa, Iowa. His parents were Anson D. Phillips, born in Ohio in 1830, and Mary (Mowery), born in Illinois. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Jane (Elder) Phillips. His maternal grandmother was Nellie (Burton). He was married to Della Maxey, December 21, 1890, in Gilson, Knox County. She was born in Knox County, November 9, 1869, and is the daughter of Clayborn and Martha Charlotte Maxey. Of this union there were four children: a boy born April 20, 1895, who lived five months; Velma, born October 20, 1891; Eugene, born January 27, 1893; Cecil, born December 24, 1896, died November 25, 1897. Mrs. Phillips's parents are dead. Mr. Phillips has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres three and one-half miles southwest of Williamsfield and is a dealer in stock. In religion, he is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

SMITH, MANLEY; Farmer; Truro Township; born in Monroe County, New York, September



B. P. Baird

12, 1849; educated in the common schools. His father, William H. Smith, was born in Saratoga County, New York; his mother, Mary Smith, in Monroe County, New York. He was married to Harriet Kinney, near Oneida. She was born in 1851, and is a daughter of John and Rhoda Kinney, who live at Oneida. They have four children: Irven C., born December 30, 1873; Walter M., born January 2, 1876; John, born April 9, 1881; and Orpha, born September 23, 1888, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Smith came with his father, in 1855, from New York to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he lived for ten or twelve years. He then came to Yates City, and now owns a farm in Truro Township. In politics, he is a democrat.

SPENCER, CHARLES; Farmer; Truro Township; born May 4, 1836, in Erie County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His father, Joshua N. Spencer, was born in Maine, December 22, 1810, and died June 28, 1856; his mother, Maria (Steaver), was born in Pennsylvania, December 16, 1810, and died March 8, 1888. His maternal grandfather, Henry Steaver, was a native of New York. In October, 1858, he was married in Truro Township to Rosina, daughter of George W. and Martha (Buck) Doty. She was born April 28, 1830. Of this union there were seven children: Mary Maria, born July 1, 1859; Nathaniel, born June 22, 1861; Frank E., born March 29, 1863, died April 1, 1870; Deborah, born March 6, 1865; Emma Jane, born February 22, 1867; Rosina, born July 2, 1869; Charles, born August 25, 1871. Mrs. Spencer's father was born in Maine, her mother, in New York, in 1810. Mr. Spencer has a fine stock farm three miles north of Williamsfield. He is a member of Free Masons Lodge, 363, Elmwood. He has held the offices of Road Commissioner, and School Director. In politics, he is a democrat.

TUCKER, HENRY C.; Farmer and Hardware Merchant; Williamsfield, Truro Township; born November 9, 1855; educated in the common schools. His parents, V. O. and Jane Tucker, were born in Ashland County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was John Tucker. Our subject was married to Nettie E. Earld, in Peoria; she was born March 2, 1861. There are six children: Walker, born August 14, 1880; Laura Bell, born March 9, 1882; Clarence, born July 18, 1883; Otis, born February 11, 1885; Earl, born November 10, 1895; Lynn, born February 1, 1897. The children are all at home. Mrs. Tucker's father, Henry Earld, was a soldier in the late Rebellion. Her mother, Elizabeth (Drake), is now living in the West. Mr. Tucker is a prosperous hardware dealer in the village of Williamsfield. In politics, he is a republican.

TUCKER, JOHN ALLEN; Dealer in Agricultural Implements; Williamsfield, Truro Township, where he was born June 16, 1850. His parents, Vachel L. and Jane Tucker, were born in Ashland County, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were John and Nellie (Metcalf) Tucker. October 8, 1874, at the Union Hotel in Galesburg, our subject was married to Lilly C. Love. She was born January 22, 1858, and

is the daughter of George W. and Harriet P. Love. Of this union there were five children: Seth C., born October 8, 1876; Leto J., born July 8, 1879; Myrtle A., born August 8, 1885; Lilly M., born January 25, 1887; Donna May, born September 29, 1893. The children are living at home. Mrs. Tucker's parents are living. Mr. Tucker attended the common schools in Elmwood, Peoria County. He is one of the Trustees of the village of Williamsfield, is a charter member of I. O. O. F., No. 779, Williamsfield, a member of the Knights of Pythias, No. 523, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 2306. He is a member of the firm of Tucker and Oberholzer, agricultural implements, Williamsfield. In politics, he is a republican.

WELSH, MICHAEL; Farmer; Truro Township; born in Kilkenny County, Ireland; educated in Ireland. His parents, William and Bridget (Holden) Welsh, were natives of Ireland, as were his paternal grandparents, Joseph and Bridget (Malone) Welsh, and his maternal grandfather, Bartley Holden. October 18, 1850, he was married in Ireland to Catharine Grace, she was born about 1830, and is a daughter of Richard and Alice (Kennedy) Grace. They have seven children: William M., born December 23, 1852; Alice, born December 22, 1854; B. F., born February 22, 1857; John D., born September 10, 1858; James, born February 2, 1861; M. M., born September 10, 1862; Mary, born February 7, 1865. Two of the children died in infancy. Mr. Welsh landed at New Orleans, January 1, 1851, and reached Maquon by way of St. Louis, April 19, 1851. April 1, 1856, he settled in Truro Township, where he has lived forty-two years. In religion, he is a Catholic. In politics, he is a democrat.

ELBA TOWNSHIP.

By B. P. Balrd.

The first settler in the district now known as Elba Township was Thomas King, who came there in the year 1836. The statement has been made, in former histories, that John King, the father of Thomas, was the original pioneer. This is an error. John King emigrated from the East in 1835, but located in Brimfield Township, Peoria County, where he died in the autumn of the same year, without having preempted an acre of ground in Knox County. He had come West, intending to make a home for his family, but died before he had time to accomplish his purpose. Thomas King brought his widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters West, being resolved to seek better fortunes in a territory comparatively new. In the Fall of 1836 they reached Illinois, and settled on what is now Section 2, of Elba Township. The original farm is still owned by James, a brother of Thomas, who was a child of five years when the family migration was made.

Among the earliest settlers were John and Felix Thurman, who were soon joined by Leonard and Darius Jones, emigrants from New York. The latter settled in Section 15, about the autumn of 1837, and not long afterward came Jacob Kightlinger, with his wife and family, to Section 27. Mr. Kightlinger had a large number of children and employed a private tutor to instruct them, thereby gaining a distinction either more or less enviable according to the standpoint from which his conduct was viewed. Yet he is said to have been the builder of the first school house in the township, in Section 27. Vachel Metcalf was among the first teachers in Elba, although it cannot be definitely asserted that he taught in this school. James Harrison Baird, a native of Pennsylvania, arrived with his wife and family in 1838, having emigrated from the East in a wagon and reaching Elba in the autumn. He made his home in the northwest quarter of Section 3, and—it being situated on the stage route between Peoria and Knoxville—it frequently proved a welcome resting place for weary travelers. Samuel Tucker, with his brother John, settled on Section 2 the following year; and about the same time came Rev. John Gross, who subsequently attained some local distinction through his connection with the "underground railway."

Most of these early pioneers have passed away, Vachel Metcalf being the only known survivor. His present home is at Elmwood, Peoria County. They did much for the development of the section, yet scarcely deserve more praise than should be awarded to some who came after them. Among the later settlers who passed their maturer years in Elba and were prominently identified with the business interests of the township, and who have gone to the reward due to well spent lives, were Josiah Nelson, Moses Wheeler, Henry Oberholtzer, William H. Baird, Henry Potts, John Callegan, John Lindsey, Walter Bailey, James Nicholson, James Patterson, Benjamin Pitman and James Catterton. Of the present citizens who have earned an enviable reputation for industry, probity and public spirit, and whose beautiful homes help to make Elba what it is, may be mentioned Calvin Sumner, James Cation, Frank Potts, W. S. Baird, T. L. Galpin, Enoch Dalton, Isaac Shelton, D. W. Gooding, J. S. Thurman, William Bennett, G. W. Kennedy, William Woolsey, J. W. Sherman, D. C. Hurlburt, A. G. Adams, George Owen, John Miller, Peter

Schenck, William Murdoch, Albert Breece, Thomas Howell, R. E. Farwell, J. O. Baird, William Callegnan, Samuel Shires, William Truitt, William Chapman, Elva Woolsey, William Speare, F. E. Nelson, Ziba Adams, David Hannah, J. M. Oberholtzer, John Cowell, Reuben Gates, Frank Chelton, J. D. Gray, James Barrett, James King, and John McKintey.

The surface of the township is beautifully undulating, and good natural drainage is afforded by French Creek and the numerous small streams which flow into it. The former traverses Elba from northeast to southwest, and along its banks is a considerable growth of timber, which serves to give variety to the landscape. Spoon River also crosses the extreme northwest corner, cutting off about an acre. The soil is extremely fertile, and especially adapted to the growth of cereals, the annual crop of wheat, corn and oats being as large as those grown in any other township in the county. The yield of corn has been known to exceed one hundred bushels per acre, and of oats seventy-five bushels. Considerable hay is also raised, and timothy, clover and blue grass all flourish, as also do apples, peaches, and a large variety of small fruits. The commercial value of the land ranges from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre, the maximum, however, being obtainable only for the choicest farms.

Elba is not crossed by any railroad, although good shipping facilities are afforded by the Santa Fe line, on the north, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, on the south.

The number of school districts is eight, with an average attendance of twenty-five pupils. There are two flourishing Methodist churches, and at one time there was a Presbyterian society as well. The latter congregation, however, has been broken up through deaths and removals, and the church edifice is rapidly going to decay.

Township organization was effected on April 5, 1883, by the choice of the following officers: John F. Nicholson, Supervisor; J. W. Hines, Clerk; H. L. Bailey, Assessor; Henry Smith, Collector; William Searles, Overseer of the Poor; Henry Oberholtzer, John West and K. Hines, Highway Commissioners; John West and B. F. Johnson, Justices.

BENJAMIN P. BAIRD.

Benjamin P. Baird, son of W. H. and Elizabeth (Farwell) Baird, was born in Pennsylvania, March 19, 1855. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Ellen Baird, of



W. H. Barr

Pennsylvania, and the parents of his mother were James and Pernelia Farwell of the same State.

Mr. Baird came with his father to Elba Township, where they located on Section 4. He was educated at Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. At the age of twenty-two he began farming for himself, and he now owns a very fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres on Section 16 of Elba Township, where he is quite an extensive breeder of fine horses. His first marriage was to Mary E. Oberholtzer, who was born in Truro Township, October 22, 1859, and died June 13, 1880. Her parents were Joseph and Anna Oberholtzer, residents of Truro. By this marriage Mr. Baird has one son, Newton Homer, who was born October 1, 1878, and is a student in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

Mr. Baird was married a second time, February 22, 1882, to Josephine G. Gray, who was born July 29, 1861. Her parents are Lemuel Gray and Mary Ann (Swegle) Gray, now living in Farmington, Illinois. The children by this marriage are Willie L., born April 5, 1883; Leo P., born July 12, 1885; Lois L., born April 22, 1887; Eva L., born September 7, 1889; Forest Gray, born December 21, 1890.

Mr. Baird has been Road Commissioner for the township of Elba, and has served as School Director sixteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a republican in politics.

WILLIAM H. BAIRD.

William H. Baird was born April 6, 1820, in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River. His parents were Benjamin and Ellen (Summerson) Baird. Benjamin Baird was a native of Pennsylvania, and lived in Clinton County from his earliest youth. Ellen Summerson was a native of England, and came to America with her parents when she was an infant. They were married in 1817, and were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom, six boys and three girls, attained maturity, William H. being the eldest.

Mr. Baird's childhood was passed on the farm, and in the forests and along the streams of his native State. He was a lover of nature, and an adept with rod and gun. His education was limited, being confined to branches taught in the common schools. He afterwards taught in the schools of his county. He farmed for several years, during part of which time he worked in the forest, felling trees, moving them on the snow to the streams, and rafting them to distant saw-mills during the spring freshets. In 1848, with the aid of his father, he invested in a quarter section of land in what is now Elba Township, Knox County, Illinois, where he moved with his family in 1856, settling on the northeast quarter of Section 4. He resided there until his death, which occurred on the thirty-fourth anniversary of the date of their arrival in the county, June 2d. He was a successful farmer, and made additions to his farm from time to time.

Mr. Baird was married to Elizabeth Jane Far-

well, May 22, 1850. She was born May 15, 1821, in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. Her parents were of German, Irish and Scotch descent. There were six children: Jerusha Grace, now Mrs. Wheeler; James Ogden; Benjamin Preston; Leroy Joseph; William Sebastian; and John McClellan.

Mr. Baird was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. His life was moral and upright, and old associates aver they never heard him utter a profane word. His wife always affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church people, but was not a member of any church.

Politically, Mr. Baird was a democrat. He was a modest, unassuming man, precise in his methods, industrious and frugal. He was a friend of the church and of education, contributing liberally to their support; he was a School Director during most of his life in Illinois. Both his precept and his example were in accord with right action. He found true pleasure in associating with old friends, and greatly enjoyed telling comic tales with his family about him to join in the merriment. He was a life long sufferer from asthma, which, with other infirmities, caused his death June 2, 1890, shortly after completing his seventieth year. A few months afterward, his wife built a comfortable home in Williamsfield, a few miles from the old farm, where she lives, surrounded by her children.

GEORGE W. KENNEDY.

George W. Kennedy, son of George and Nancy (Tedlock) Kennedy, was born in Rush County, Indiana, January 29, 1833. The progenitor of this branch of the Kennedy family came from Ireland in a sailing vessel. The voyage lasted six months, during which period an acquaintance was formed between himself and a beautiful English maiden on board, and they were married immediately after landing in America. They settled in Tennessee, where their descendants became numerous and widely connected in several of the southern States, notably in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The grandparents of George W. Kennedy were William P. and Elizabeth (Parcell) Kennedy. The grandfather, born in Green County, Tennessee, was a farmer and mechanic. They were members of a church all their lives, first the Presbyterian and later the Methodist Episcopal. He died in Iowa and his wife in Indiana. George Kennedy, father of George W., was born in Green County, Tennessee, where he was reared on a farm. He married Nancy Tedlock, daughter of James Tedlock, who belonged to a family of whom several were men distinguished in the professions. They moved to Rush County, Indiana. Mrs. Kennedy died in Hancock County in the same State. Mr. Kennedy was thrice married and his last wife, Dorothy, is now living in Stark County, Illinois. She was reared in Elba Township, Knox County, where her father, John Thurman, was an early settler. He died in Salem Township, February 3, 1884.

George W. Kennedy came from Indiana with

his father in 1847, and settled in Salem Township, where he lived ten years. His educational advantages were limited, having attended a district school for only a few months. He was married in Salem Township, November 1, 1857, to Eliza Thurman, who was born December 20, 1835. Mrs. Kennedy was the daughter of John and Matilda Thurman, who came to Illinois in 1828, and to Elba Township in 1832. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were: Dorothy Charlotte, born July 29, 1858; Daniel Webster, born November 9, 1859, died April 14, 1860; William Albert, born May 4, 1862, died January 12, 1866; Mary Eveline, born August 1, 1865, died May 16, 1866; Rosa May, born May 27, 1867; Charles Edwin, born October 27, 1869; Clara Bell, born May 27, 1872; and Martha Ellice, born October 30, 1875. Dorothy Charlotte was married to Andrew Riondon in August, 1877; they have one child, Bessie, who was married to B. Hunter in 1894. Charles married Minnie Ralston, whose father was a soldier in the Civil War, One Hundred and Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

Politically, Mr. Kennedy is a democrat. He takes an interest in education, and the first school meeting of the District was held, and the School Board was organized, in his house. He has been School Director eighteen years and has held the office of Road Commissioner. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Eureka Chapter, No. 97, Yates City. In 1866 he introduced short-horn cattle into Elba Township, and in 1881 he completed his herd by purchases from J. R. Gay, of Versailles, Kentucky, and thus became the owner of the first herd of short-horn cattle in that township. His herd has numbered as high as one hundred and twenty-six, and he now has one hundred head. Sales have been made in thirteen different States at remunerative prices, one animal having brought six hundred and sixty dollars. Mr. Kennedy has a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres of land in Elba Township, owns two hundred and eighty acres elsewhere, and has a good residence and other substantial buildings. He is a prosperous farmer.

JOHN E. LINDZEY.

John E. Lindzey, son of William and Hannah Lindzey, was born in England, October 19, 1823, and came with the family to Vermont. The Lindzeys were engaged in cotton and woolen mills in England and in this country, and were expert in their vocation. The family removed from Vermont to Illinois and settled in Fulton County. George E., one of the sons, lives in Farmington, Illinois. In 1872, John E. Lindzey came to Knox County and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was a School Director nine years, and took a deep interest in educational work. Politically, he was a democrat. He was married in Knoxville, August 22, 1873, to Mrs. Kiziah Chapman, daughter of William and Rebecca (Sharp) Gray, and widow of John Chapman. Mr. Gray's parents were Jacob Gray, of New Jersey, and Mary (Shrieves) Gray, of Maryland. His paternal grand-

father was William Gray, of New Jersey, and his mother's father was Barton Shrieves, who was born in Maryland, and died in Knox County, Illinois. Mr. Gray was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1821, and was married in Clinton County, Ohio, February 23, 1843, to Rebecca Sharp, daughter of John W. and Kiziah (Brewer) Sharp. Thirteen children were born to them: Mrs. Kiziah Lindzey, John Wesley, James Madison, Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, Francis M., David H., Mrs. Margaret E. Logan (deceased), Joseph M., Alice (deceased), Mrs. Eliza Byers, George E., Charles E. and Frank P. Mr. Gray was by occupation, a farmer; in politics, a democrat. In the year 1851 he removed from Highland County, Ohio, to Knox County, Illinois, and settled in Maquon Township. He lived four years in Iowa. His wife died in 1885 in Knoxville, and his home has been in Douglas, Salem Township, since 1896.

John Chapman, the first husband of Mrs. Lindzey, was the son of John and Ann Chapman. There were four children born to John, and Kiziah (Gray) Chapman: Florence May, who died August 25, 1888, M. Nettie, Francis and Rebecca Ann.

The children of John E. and Kiziah (Gray Chapman) Lindzey were eight in number: Harriet Jane (deceased), Maud, William C., George A., Alma Edith, Blanche, Bruce and Emma C. Since the death of her second husband, Mrs. Lindzey, with the assistance of her sons, has managed her farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is located in Elba Township. She has a beautiful residence, and the farm is well stocked with a herd of twenty-five cattle and numbers of swine and horses. Mrs. Lindzey was born in Ohio, March 22, 1849; was educated in the common schools, and is a Methodist.

JACOB M. OBERHOLTZER.

Jacob M. Oberholtzer was born in Elba Township, Knox County, Illinois, March 14, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Samuel, came from Germany to Ohio, where he was a farmer. He was married three times, and had a family of twenty-one children. He died near Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. His son Henry, father of Jacob M., was born in Ohio, and came with Samuel Tucker to Elba Township. Soon afterward, having married Mr. Tucker's daughter Martha, and being a farmer, he settled on a farm of sixty-eight acres, in Section 3, and purchased forty acres in an adjoining township. He was a good neighbor, a democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in the Spring of 1865. His widow resides in Yates City.

Jacob M., the son of Henry and Martha (Tucker) Oberholtzer, received his education in the country schools. He was married October 28, 1869, to Laura A., daughter of Moses and Cynthia (Walker) Wheeler, who came to Knox County, in 1856; they were prominent members of the Baptist Church; they died at the home farm in Elba Township, at the age of seventy-



G. W. Kennedy

six and sixty-seven years, respectively. Laura A. was born September 15, 1849.

Mr. and Mrs. Oberholtzer have six children: Elza W., born February 22, 1872; Lloyd H., born February 5, 1874; Oliver T., born August 21, 1876; Blanche B., born September 19, 1878; Forest E., born August 19, 1881, died September 8, 1883, and Hubert W., born June 14, 1886.

Following the vocation of his father and grandfather, Mr. Oberholtzer became a farmer. After his marriage he rented farms in different places, but finally located on the old Wheeler homestead, which he improved, and now has a fine farm of four hundred and fifty-seven acres in the northwestern part of the township, on which he raises stock extensively.

Mr. and Mrs. Oberholtzer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a democrat, and has been Collector of Taxes three years, Assessor two years, and is Supervisor of Elba Township at the present time.

ADAMS, ALFRED G.; Farmer; Elba Township; born in Lawrence County, Illinois, August 5, 1833; educated in the common schools. His father was Samuel Adams of Tennessee, and his mother was Elizabeth (Chenoweth) Adams of Kentucky; his maternal grandparents were Absalom and Duval Chenoweth. Mr. Adams was married in Lawrence County, December 1, 1859, to Matilda Bardon. She was born May 15, 1833, and was the daughter of John and Nancy (Melton) Bardon, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Adams' children are: Charles Francis (adopted), born June 18, 1860; James Wesley, born October 3, 1860; Fanny Jane, born March 17, 1863; Samuel Winfield, born March 12, 1868. Mr. Adams has a large and productive stock farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Section 20. He is a democrat, and was Road Commissioner for eighteen years, Constable for six years, and Assessor for two terms. He is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 448, Yates City. His father was Colonel in the Black Hawk War. Samuel W. Adams was married to Kittie Wilson. They have two children, Forest Glenn and James Alvin.

ADAMS, WILSON; Farmer; Elba Township; born December 8, 1843, in Franklin County, Ohio; educated in the common schools. His parents were William L. and Nancy J. (Timons) Adams of Delaware and Ohio, respectively. He was born in Salem Township December 21, 1865, to Rebecca J. Kerns. She was born October 23, 1846, and is a daughter of Alex and Matilda Kerns, who are deceased. Their children are: Frank Leslie, born September 23, 1866; Effa C., born July 20, 1868, died April 9, 1870. Mr. Adams came with his father in 1847 to Knox County and to Yates City in 1861. He enlisted in Company F, Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. After the war he was harness maker for twenty-two years and ran a hotel in Yates City for ten years. He now has a farm of eighty acres in Section 3. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 448, Yates City, of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 98, and of O. E. S., Chapter No. 256. Mr. Adams is a republican in politics.

ADAMS, ZIBA; Farmer and carpenter; Elba Township; born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1820; educated in the common schools. His father was Hazard Adams of Connecticut, and the mother, was Elizabeth Adams, of Pennsylvania. He was married in Knox County, April 8, 1847, to Lelliah Gullett. She was born December 18, 1828. Their children are: Barbara Elizabeth, born December 1, 1848; Mary Anna, born January 5, 1854; Angeline, born October 25, 1852, died December 26, 1856; Villa M., born September 22, 1858; John A., born October 22, 1863; Austin, born October 3, 1866; Claude May, born December 16, 1871. Mr. Adams took the overland trip to California in 1852, and returned to Elba Township in 1854. He has an excellent farm of one thousand acres in Sections 17-18, and raises stock and horses. He was a practical carpenter for thirty years. His grandfather was with Marion during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Adams is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

BAIRD, JAMES OGDEN; Farmer; Elba Township; born in Pennsylvania April 6, 1853. His parents, William H. Baird, born April 6, 1820, and Elizabeth J. (Farwell) came from Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Ellen Baird, the former a native of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents were James and Pernelia Farwell, natives of Pennsylvania. September 17, 1874, Mr. Baird was married in Kickapoo, Peoria County, to Adelia J. Brown; she was born in Kickapoo February 25, 1851, and was the daughter of Jeremiah and Jemimah Brown. They had three children: Grace E., born September 8, 1876, died July 11, 1890; Byron L., born November 22, 1877; Ralph O., born September 8, 1883. Mrs. Baird's parents are dead. Mr. Baird came from Pennsylvania with his father in 1856, and settled in the township of Elba, on a farm on the same section, which is still his home. He is on Section 4, southeast quarter, which is on the main road between Williamsfield and Yates City. He is a large raiser of horses and hogs. His son, Byron, has a good education and is now with a real estate firm in Iowa. Ralph is on the farm. Mr. Baird was Supervisor from December, 1889, until April, 1893. In politics, he is a democrat.

BAIRD, W. S.; Farmer; Williamsfield, Elba Township; born November 12, 1859, in Elba Township; educated at Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. His parents, William H. Baird and Elizabeth (Farwell) were born in Clinton County. His paternal grandfather was Henry Baird; his maternal grandfather, Farwell, was a native of Pennsylvania. January 18, 1883, he was married in Elba Township, to Clara I. Sherman. She was born July 26, 1864, and is a daughter of John W. and Ann Maria (Bradford) Sherman. There are two children, Edith L., born January 8, 1884, and Floyd S., born August 31, 1886. Mrs. Baird's parents are living in Elba Township. Mr. Baird has a fine farm of two hundred and nineteen acres on Section 4, Elba

Township, where his father lived for thirty-five years.

BOWHAY, D. L.; Farmer; Elba Township; born December 10, 1859, in Elba Township; educated in common schools. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Householder) Bowhay, were born in Fulton County, Pennsylvania. The father moved first to Peoria, then to Elba Township, and in 1883, to southeastern Nebraska. Mr. D. L. Bowhay was married at Yates City January 20, 1887, to M. A. Peck; she was born May 12, 1859, and was the daughter of Moses and Catherine (Egloff) Peck. They have one child, H. C. Bowhay, born April 5, 1890. The parents of Mrs. Bowhay lived in Knox County; they are deceased. Mr. Bowhay is a well-to-do farmer. He is a democrat, and has been Collector for Elba Township.

BROADFIELD, EDWARD H.; Farmer; Elba Township; born May 8, 1831, in Stourport, Worcestershire, England. He was educated in night schools, and served four years at lithographic printing in Manchester, England. He came to America in 1855, residing in Peoria County till 1864, when he came to Knox County. His father was Edward H. Broadfield, who was born in Shropshire, England, February 21, 1800, and died September 11, 1880. His mother, Mary Ann (Rowley) Broadfield, was born in Worcestershire, England, June 6, 1806, and died September 22, 1881. His grandparents were Edward H. and Frances Broadfield, of Shropshire, England. E. H. Broadfield was married in Peoria April 12, 1864, to Mary J. Crandall, who was born March 15, 1844, in Peoria County, and is a daughter of Zane and Mary (Johnson) Crandall. Their children are: Edward H., born January 14, 1865; Walter, born September 12, 1866; William K., born October 2, 1868; Arthur, born January 2, 1871; Frank, born December 6, 1873; John, born January 26, 1876; Lyman, born July 28, 1878; George H., born September 25, 1880; Ada, born January 17, 1883; and Nellie, born September 3, 1885. Mr. Broadfield has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Section 10, and a good residence. He has resided on this farm for thirty-one years. He raises stock of all kinds, and various kinds of fruit. He has been Road Commissioner eighteen years. In politics, he is independent. In 1894, Mr. Broadfield visited England.

COWELL, J. C.; Farmer; Elba Township; born December 25, 1860, in Henry County, Illinois; his father, Thomas Cowell, was born in the Isle of Man, July 14, 1827; his mother, Olive (Kimball) Cowell, was born in Knox County, July 5, 1837. His grandparents were John and Susan (Corlet) Cowell, natives of the Isle of Man. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Cowell was married in Peoria February 19, 1885, to Nettie Slocum. She was born in Peoria County, September 26, 1861, and is the daughter of John C., and Margaret Slocum, who live in Peoria County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cowell are: Raymond, born March 29, 1886; Ethel Pearl, born April 8, 1888; Ralph Earl, born June 16, 1890. The father of Mr. Cowell came to America in 1846, and settled

on Section 5, Elba Township, where he has a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Cowell owns a good farm of one hundred and five acres on Section 5, and raises stock and good horses. He is a democrat.

FARWELL, ROBERT E.; Farmer; Elba Township; born January 12, 1855, in Clinton County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His parents were Lemuel M. and Nancy S. (Burney) Farwell, of Clinton County, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were James and Permelia Farwell of Pennsylvania; his maternal grandparents were James Burney of Scotland, and Sarah (Perry) Burney of Pennsylvania. Mr. Farwell was married at Galesburg, September 18, 1879, to Mary A. Eastman, who was born in Peoria, Illinois, June 12, 1860; she was the daughter of Charles P., and Mary (VanPelt) Eastman. Their children are: Orin W., born July 12, 1880; Lemuel M., born December 22, 1881, died July 24, 1890; Roscoe H., born April 8, 1884; Ada L., born January 29, 1886; John A., born November 24, 1887, died March 23, 1889. Mrs. Farwell is a Methodist, and a member of the Eastern Star in Williamsfield. Mr. Farwell came to Elba Township in 1877. He has a farm of two hundred and ten acres, on Section 4, and raises stock. Mr. Farwell is a believer in the Universalist faith. In politics, he is a democrat.

GOODING, DANIEL; Farmer; Elba Township; born October 7, 1858, in Newark, Essex County, New Jersey; educated in the common schools; his father, Peter Gooding of Germany, was born January 18, 1807, and died May 26, 1891; his mother, Elizabeth (Dimphie) Gooding, was born in France, November 13, 1814; the parents came to America in 1834, remaining at Newark, New Jersey, for a time, settling in Illinois in 1860. Mr. Gooding was married to Mary Baird, January 8, 1880, in Elba Township. She was born in Elba Township, May 12, 1860; her parents were Adam and Rebecca Baird, who are living in Elba Township. Their children are: Herman, born October 16, 1889, died August 3, 1890; and Floyd B., born July 24, 1891. Mr. Gooding has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, with good buildings; he raises stock. He is a republican, and has been Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner.

HANNAH, DAVID; Farmer; Elba Township; born October 12, 1847. Educated in the common schools. His parents were James and Sarah (McKenney) Hannah of Scotland; James Hannah is deceased. David Hannah was married in Haw Creek Township, February 6, 1873, to Olive Harshberger, she was born May 27, 1853. Their children are: Clyde H., born November 30, 1873; Pearl O., born January 3, 1876; Glenn L., born December 22, 1878; Della L., born January 31, 1884; Forrest D., born August 13, 1888, died in January, 1892; Rollin F., born November 1, 1892; Eva Pauline, born March 7, 1895. Pearl and Glenn are teachers. Mr. Hannah has a fine residence and a farm of three hundred and twenty acres on Section 8. He is an extensive raiser of stock. Mr. Hannah is a republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, at



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Williamsfield, and a member of the Miner of Honor.

HURLBUTT, DEAN C.; Farmer; Elba Township; born in Dalton, New Hampshire, February 13, 1834; educated in common schools. His father was Asa Hurlbutt of Waterford, Vermont; his mother, Mary (Jones) Hurlbutt, and his grandmother, Mary Jones, came from New Hampshire. He was married in Truro Township to Elizabeth Lambert. She was born in Indiana and died in 1889. Their children are: Mary A., died April 1, 1881; and Julia A., died November 6, 1879, aged nineteen years. Mary A. was married to Guy Davis and had one child, Roy H., who is living with his grandparents. Mr. Hurlbutt has a farm of twelve hundred acres and a fine residence on Section 17. He is a good business manager and a model farmer. Mr. Hurlbutt is a republican, and has been Supervisor.

KIMLER, THORNTON WALKER; Farmer; Elba Township; born September 22, 1864, in Elba Township; educated in Eugene; his grandparents, Evan L. and Love (Walker) Kimler, came from Virginia; his father, John H. Kimler, was born in Indiana, November 7, 1825, and died November 12, 1888; his mother, Mary Jane (Lane) Kimler, of Kentucky, was born in 1830; her father was William Lane of Virginia. Mr. Kimler was married in Yates City, Illinois, July 10, 1884, to Martha V. Adams. She was born in Pennsylvania June 7, 1865, and was the daughter of C. C. and Martha Ann (Blane) Adams; the father was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, and the mother was born in 1831, and died in 1879. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kimler are: Forest B., born December 30, 1885; Wrongel M., born January 28, 1888; Carrie, born November 19, 1890, died March 23, 1895; Charles Walker, born March 27, 1893; Courtney W., born February 9, 1895; and Dallie D., born December 29, 1897. Mr. Kimler has an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres and fine buildings on Section 11. He is a democrat, and is Road Commissioner and School Director; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 370, Yates City. Mr. Kimler has been a coal miner.

POTTS, JULIA E.; Farmer; Elba Township; born January 19, 1835, in Tioga County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. She was married June 7, 1854, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, to H. H. Potts, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1828 and came to Elba Township in 1858, and located on Section 8. He was Tax Collector, Road Commissioner and School Director. He was a Knight Templar. He died December 16, 1895. Mrs. Potts's parents were Moses and Cynthia (Walker) Wheeler; the father was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, the mother in New Hampshire. They are deceased. Her paternal grandparents were Moses Wheeler of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth (Taylor) Wheeler of New York; her maternal grandparents were Isaac and Polly Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Potts's children are: Willis N.; Isaac J.; Nellie J.; Flora A.; Frank E.; Walter S.; Effie B.; Fred W.; and Jessie

M., deceased. There are four children at home. Mrs. Potts has an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres, and a fine residence. She raises much stock.

SHELTON, FRANCIS R.; Farmer; Elba Township; born August 12, 1858, in Elba Township; educated in the common schools. His parents were Robert and Mary Shelton of England; the father was born March 20, 1814, and is still living; the mother was born in 1829, and died in 1889; the grandfather was Isaac Shelton of England. He was married December 19, 1879, at Yates City, Illinois, to Nellie Roop. She was born in Yates City October 10, 1862, and is the daughter of Barnet and Ellen Roop. The father died in 1892, the mother lives in Peoria. They were Methodists. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Shelton are: Della, born September 3, 1880; Minna, born December 13, 1882; and Mary, who died when three years old. Mr. Shelton has a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which is well improved. He is a stock raiser and breeder. He is a member of the United Woodmen of America, No. 301, Yates City. Mr. Shelton is a democrat.

SMITH, WILLIAM H.; Farmer and stock raiser; Elba Township, where he was born September 16, 1847; educated in the common schools. His father, Seth Smith, was born in North Carolina in 1811, came to Yates City in 1835, and died in Adams County, Iowa, July 23, 1887; his mother, Mary (George) Smith, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, and died September 16, 1891. His paternal grandfather, William Smith, was born in Ireland, and his grandmother, Sarah (Phillips) Smith, was born in New Jersey. His maternal grandparents were born in Tennessee. William H. Smith was married at Knoxville, January 31, 1872, to Anna Eliza Carothers, who was born in Elba Township, July 2, 1854, daughter of John and Eliza (Oudirkirk) Carothers, who came from Schenectady, New York; both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children: Lillie E., born December 3, 1872; Hattie E., born January 12, 1875; Maud M., born June 10, 1877; Edith G., born January 14, 1880; Fred L., born February 23, 1884; and Hazel M., born April 21, 1892. Mr. Smith has a farm of three hundred acres on Sections 5 and 9. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 73, Yates City. In politics, he is a republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Constable, and School Director.

SPEER, WILLIAM G.; Farmer; Elba Township; born December 1, 1856, in Indiana; educated in common schools; his grandparents were John Speer of New Jersey, and Rachel Speer; his father was Samuel Johnson Speer of New Jersey, who died in Canton, Illinois, August 12, 1895; he was a soldier in the War of 1812; his mother, Susanna (Crothers) Speer, of Pennsylvania, died in January, 1878. Her parents were Martin and Margaret Crothers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speer was married in Canton, Illinois, April 28, 1884, to Emma Slane, who was born January 17, 1855. She was the daughter of Thomas and Anna (Race) Slane, who died in Peoria County, Illinois. They had

one child, Clinton Chester, born October 15, 1893. Mr. Speer came to Illinois in 1856, and located in Banner Township, Fulton County, where the mother died. He has a farm of eighty acres on Section 33. His parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than forty years. Mr. Speer is a democrat, and has been a School Director.

TENNERY, NEWTON H.; Farmer; Elba Township; born July 22, 1823, in Edgar County, Illinois; educated in common schools. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Wilson) Tenny; the father came from Massachusetts, the mother from Tennessee. He was married in Shelby County, Illinois, October 7, 1852, to Symantha Williams. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 11, 1830, and is the daughter of John B. and Francina (Blue) Williams; her father was born in 1803 and died in 1867; her mother was born in 1808, and died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Tenny's children are: John M., born December 30, 1853; George C., born July 20, 1855, and died May 16, 1862; Edwin A., born November 1, 1856; Francis M., born February 4, 1859; Newton H., born August 30, 1860, died April 20, 1895; Owen Clarence, born November 27, 1865, died October 26, 1879; Angeline, born September 28, 1863, died October 22, 1888; Paris Edgar and George Michael, born January 21, 1869; and Ethel M., born October 22, 1870. Mr. Tenny came to Elba Township in 1853, and located on Section 23, in 1863. His farm contains two hundred and forty acres, and a fine residence. Mr. Tenny is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a democrat, and has been Justice of the Peace, School Director and Trustee for a number of years.

TRUITT, T. J.; Farmer; Elba Township; born January 28, 1852, in Ross County, Ohio; educated in common schools. His parents, Elijah and Eliza Jane (Taylor) Truitt, were born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1818, and 1822; his grandparents were Giley Truitt of Virginia, and Nancy (David) Truitt. T. J. Truitt came with his father to Illinois in 1855, and located in Elba Township, Section 28. He removed after several years to Yates City, where his parents lived till their death in 1898. The father was School Director in Elba Township for a number of years, and was captain of a military company. Mr. and Mrs. Truitt were members of the Methodist Church, of which he was a class leader for a number of years. They had a family of eleven children: Mary Jane, who was married to I. O. Gibbs; J. D. Truitt, a lawyer at Yates City; John T.; Margaret L., who married Dunaham Drake; T. J. Truitt; William F.; Harvey J.; Isaac M.; Laura E., who married John G. Grey; Joseph H.; E. E. Truitt, a physician in Maquon, and graduated at Keokuk College, Iowa. Mr. T. J. Truitt is fifth in this family and is unmarried. He is a republican and has been School Director for nine years.

VANCE, S. L.; Farmer; Elba Township; born February 3, 1861, at Highland County, Ohio. Educated in the common schools. His father was Andrew Vance, born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; his mother was Harriet Kibler

of Highland County, Ohio; his paternal grandparents were David and Hannah Vance of Maryland. His great-grandfather, Thomas Vance, and his maternal grandmother, Margaret Strain, were from Ohio; his great-grandfather was John Strain. Mr. Vance was married March 3, 1892, in Galesburg to Letty Riner. She was born in Toulon, Stark County, August 22, 1870, and is the daughter of Mathew and Margaret Riner. They have one child, Carmon R. R., born March 19, 1896. The grandparents of Mrs. Vance were John and Elizabeth (Douglas) Wingader; the great-grandfather came from Germany, and died January 25, 1894; the great-grandmother came from Scotland and was born September 4, 1809, and died April 28, 1878. Her grandparents on the father's side were Peter Riner of Virginia, born March 8, 1803, and Margaret (Kelly) Riner, born October 8, 1808, died January 1, 1873. Mr. Vance came, in 1868, with his father to Section 36, where they have a farm of two hundred and eighty acres. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge No. 301, Yates City. Mr. Vance is a democrat.

WHITING, EDWARD; Farmer; Elba Township; born October 5, 1856, at Kickapoo, Illinois; educated in the Kickapoo schools. His father and grandfather were called William Whiting and came from Sussex County, England; his mother, Jane (Cummings) Whiting, came from Portage County, Ohio; his maternal grandmother was Susan Cummings. He was married January 1, 1884, in Elba Township, to Ettie Patterson, who was born in Elba Township, October 23, 1861, and is the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Marshall) Patterson of Preble County, Ohio. James Patterson was married in 1847, and came to Elba Township in 1849. Their children are: Etha Z., born November 13, 1884, and James Kirby, born November 14, 1885. Mr. Whiting has a fine residence and fine farm of one hundred and ten acres on Section 25, three and one half miles northeast of Yates City. In addition, he manages his father-in-law's farm. In politics, he is a republican.

WOOLSEY, WILLIAM; Farmer; Elba Township; born in Haw Creek Township, August 11, 1861. His father, David Woolsey, was born in Ulster County, New York; his mother, Mildred (Logan) was born in Virginia. His paternal grandparents were Hezekiah and Hannah (Cutter) Woolsey. August 23, 1883, Mr. Woolsey was married in Knoxville to Norah M. Taylor. They have two children, Forest Taylor, born June 18, 1884, and Harley H., born April 4, 1886. Mrs. Woolsey was born in 1860. Her parents were Abraham and Emeline (Cartright) Taylor. The father is dead; the mother is living in Caldwell County, Missouri. Mr. Woolsey is a republican in politics. He has been Assessor of the town of Elba, and School Director a number of terms. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, No. 256, Maquon; also of the Modern Woodmen of America, in the lodge located at Douglas. His farm of one hundred and forty-three acres is on Section 6.



J. M. Oberholzer

HAW CREEK TOWNSHIP.

By Charles W. McKown.

In its natural features this is, perhaps, one of the most attractive townships in Knox County. About two-thirds of its area consists of prairie, and the remainder of timber land. The latter lies chiefly on the east and west, where the surface is more hilly. The central portion of the township, from north to south, is a rich fertile prairie, mainly flat, yet sufficiently rolling to afford excellent natural drainage. The Spoon river is the principal stream, into which flow numerous small tributaries on either side, the most important of which is Haw Creek, on the west. These streams aid in drainage and also afford excellent watering facilities for stock. The Spoon enters the township at its northeast corner, and, after pursuing a devious course, flows out in Section 35.

There is an underlying vein of bituminous coal along the water courses, but as it is only from twenty to twenty-eight inches thick, it cannot be profitably worked for general commerce, although more or less is mined for local consumption.

The chief industry of the people is agriculture, while some live stock is raised for exterior markets. The principal crops are corn, wheat, oats and rye; while a little buckwheat and barley are also raised. The farms are well improved, and the farmers progressive, and always on the alert to test new ideas, adopting such as they believe tend to their real betterment.

The population consists almost wholly of native born Americans, there being but few foreigners. Of colored people there are none. Sobriety and industry are well nigh universal, and illiteracy is unknown.

The first white family to settle in the township was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmore Owen, a widow, who was accompanied by her son, Parnach, and her two daughters, Thalia N. and Althea, who came from Ohio in 1829, and entered a claim in Section 18. Their neighbors were few and remote, the two nearest being Perry Morris, who lived on Section 33 of Knox Township, and a family who operated a primitive ferry across the Spoon river, at Maquon. Parnach Owen was a land speculator, and the conduct of his business necessarily involved long absences from home, during which periods the women of the household relied one upon the other for mutual protection. But they

were of the strong fiber which ran through the frames of those pioneer women of Illinois, who became the mothers and grandmothers of a hardy, stalwart race. They despised nothing so much as cowardice and they were themselves no weaklings, being abundantly able to wield a hunting knife alike in the slaughter of a deer or in defense of their honor.

Two years after their arrival in Haw Creek the Owen family removed to Knoxville. Parnach Owen was prominent in the organization of the county and was made its first official surveyor. He died at Prairie LaPorte, Iowa, about 1845, at the age of forty-seven. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Owen died at Knoxville, March 6, 1839, in her seventy-fifth year. She and her children, brave in the face of danger, and dauntless before obstacles, are among those who laid the foundations of civilization in Knox County. Thalia N. Owen married Dr. E. D. Rice, of Lewiston, Illinois, and died there in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years. Her sister Althea became the wife of John G. Sanburn, of Knoxville, on November 3, 1831. To him she bore seven children. One of her sons—Francis G.—was president of the Farmers' National Bank of that place. She died there, having reached the same age as her sister—seventy-seven.

About a year after the Owen family, came James Nevitt, Samuel Slocum, David Teel, and David Enochs. They were followed by Woodford Pearce, David Housh, Joshua Burnett, Jacob Harshbarger, Linnaeus Richmond, William W. Dickerson and others; so that by 1833 or '34 there was a well grown settlement here.

Charles Nevitt, a son of James, was the first white child born in Haw Creek (1832). The first death was that of Eleanor Jarnigan, in 1834. The first sermon was preached by the noted pioneer, Rev. Peter Cartwright, in 1831. Revs. Richard Haney and William Clark were also early in the field as Methodist circuit riders. The first school was taught in 1836, by Susan Dempsey. She is now the aged widow of Booker Pickrel, and lives in Gilson. The first church was built in 1864, on Section 17, and about one year afterward two others were erected in Gilson. From this statement, however, it should not be inferred that the people had no places of worship prior to 1864. Every school house in the township was used for that purpose, beside regular old fashioned camp meetings in the groves.

James Nevitt built the first frame house in

the township, in 1835, and Woodford Pearce erected the first brick dwelling.

Enoch Godfrey, James Nevitt and George Benson garnered the first grain crops, in 1832. The first road laid out was the State road from Knoxville to Farmington, in 1836. This soon became a regular stage route, and before long a village sprang up along the line of travel in Section 18, and became an occasional stopping place for stage coaches, although not, in those days, what was considered a regular station. This was the nucleus of what became, later, the village of Mechanicsburg.

In the early days of the township, the only available markets for farm produce were along the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and on Lake Michigan. Loads of grain were hauled to Chicago, nearly two hundred miles away; the sellers bringing back salt, shingles and general merchandise. Now, the Peoria and Galesburg branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road enters Haw Creek at the southwest corner of Section 6 and leaves it at the southeast corner of Section 33, and Gilson is the only station within the township limits.

Township organization was effected at a meeting held at the Nevitt school house on April 5, 1853, by the election of the following officers: William M. Clark, Supervisor; Woodford Pearce, Clerk; Isaac Lotts, Assessor; Joseph Harshbarger, Collector; Jacob Wolf, Overseer of the Poor; John S. Linn and Enoch Godfrey, Justices of the Peace; George Pickrel and William Lewis, Constables; Milton Lotts, Allen T. Rambo and Benoni Simpkins, Commissioners of Highways. A complete list of town clerks from the first election down to the present time is given below. A similar list of supervisors may be found in the chapter relating to county government.

In 1853, Woodford Pearce; 1854, Joel Harshbarger; 1855-'57, William Swigart; 1858, William H. Eastman; 1859, Samuel Caulkins; 1860, Peter Lacy; 1861, W. J. McCulloch; 1862, William H. Eastman; 1863-'65, William P. Kellar; 1866, E. K. Coe; 1867, Joseph Harshbarger; 1869, C. W. McKown; 1870-'73, S. M. Ickes; 1874, A. L. Barr; 1875-'76, B. A. Hill; 1877, Joseph Cramer; 1878, B. A. Hill; 1879, J. M. Cravens; 1880-'81, O. J. Aldrich; 1882-'84, B. A. Hill; 1885-'86, O. J. Aldrich; 1887-'89, C. W. McKown; 1890-'96, William M. Gardner; 1897-'99, James Moore.

There are three regularly organized churches in Haw Creek, two in the village of Gilson and one in Section 3. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Gilson was organized in 1857. The present edifice was erected in 1864, and is worth about eight hundred and fifty dollars. Its first pastor was Rev. G. M. Iriom, and the clergyman now in charge is Rev. S. E. Steele. There are some ninety active members. The other Gilson church is connected with the United Brethren, and has about forty-eight members. Wolf (or Union) Chapel (also United Brethren), on Section 3, has a membership of nearly sixty.

In addition to these organized bodies, there

is a tract of land devoted to the holding of annual camp meetings. The history of the allotment of this ground for this purpose is of interest in this connection.

Pursuant to a notice published in the Knox County Republican, calling for the organization of a camp ground association, the Knox County Methodists met in Orange Chapel, September 19, 1868, and elected Peter Godfrey, J. C. Elwell, and Joshua Burnett, Jr., trustees to purchase and hold land for a permanent camp ground. They bought of N. G. Clark eleven and four-fifths acres of ground for four hundred and seventy-four dollars. On September 3, 1869, the number of trustees was increased to nine, and on October 5, 1872, another acre purchased for fifty-five dollars. The camp ground is on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, a mile southeast of Gilson. It is well adapted for picnics as well as camp meetings. A good fence, horse corral, and buildings have been put up, and wells dug, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. The camp meeting begins the Tuesday before the fourth Sunday in each August, and lasts one week. Since 1882 a gate fee has been charged all visitors. From the proceeds thus obtained the improvements have been made, and about eight hundred dollars are in the treasury. The present trustees are: E. H. Arnold, President; E. J. Young, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Dean, H. Shoop, J. M. Vangilder, E. Cramer, G. G. Moore, J. W. Davis and A. Bruner. Messrs. Arnold and Young have been on the Board for over twenty years.

There are eight common schools, one of which (that at Gilson) is a graded school. The buildings are frame, but well constructed, with a view to adapting them to their use. The attendance includes nearly all the children of the township within the legal limits of the school age. The teachers are selected with great care, and the salaries are sufficient to ensure competence. In fact, the Gilson school won two of the premiums awarded at the State fair of 1878.

Gilson and Mechanicsburg are the two villages. The former is situated in the southeast corner of Section 7, and has a population of about one hundred and fifty souls. It is not incorporated. Its business establishments comprise six stores, two blacksmith shops, two carpenter shops, a harness shop, and a grain elevator.

The settlement of Mechanicsburg antedates that of Gilson. The first store in the village was kept by Edmund Smith, and the first industrial establishments were wagon and blacksmith shops. A postoffice was established May 7, 1852, and named—by the government—Haw Creek. Joseph Harshbarger was the first postmaster, and was succeeded, September 16, 1852, by Allen T. Rambo. Woodford Pearce followed him on March 17, 1855, and on March 5, 1857, the office was removed to Gilson, which was then a railway station, and Mechanicsburg fell asleep.



Samuel B. Anderson.

Of the early settlers of the township, many moved away, but the descendants of some of those who remained are numerous. Some of the most familiar family names are Housh, Pickrel, Richmond, and Burnett.

There was a large grist mill built at an early day in Section 34, on the Spoon River, which did a flourishing business for many years, but the flow of water in the river grew less and less, until the miller could obtain power during only about seven months in the year. As a result, the enterprise was abandoned; but the building and machinery were removed to Maquon, where they were utilized in the construction of a steam mill.

In 1849 a "cholera scare" was occasioned by the arrival of three immigrant families—Stanford, Richardson and Foster—who came by water to Peoria and finally located in the northeastern part of Haw Creek Township. The scourge appeared shortly after their arrival, and the community was not a little perturbed. Mr. Stanford, Mrs. Fred Foster, Mrs. Thomas Richardson and two of her children, and William Richardson died, but fortunately the disease spread no farther.

One of the most exciting episodes in the history of the township occurred in August, 1877, and was of sufficient importance to be worthy of mentioning in some detail. On Sunday, the fifth of that month, while the family of Mr. Woodford Pearce, of Gilson, was at church, a tramp entered their home, and, after ransacking the premises, departed with a miscellaneous assortment of personal property, including seventy-five dollars in money. On the discovery of the theft a hue and cry was raised, and a posse was soon in hot pursuit. The culprit was discovered eating his dinner in a grove near by. He was armed, and, on seeing the approach of his would-be captors, he retreated to a cornfield, firing as he fled. His shots were returned, and during the fusillade William Kellar was shot in the ankle. Reinforcements were sent for, and soon the field was surrounded by two hundred men and boys. The tramp was discovered and again took flight, firing as he ran. A horse ridden by James Pickrel was wounded and the rider's knee bruised. Another horse, carrying Charles Masten and Charles Cramer, was shot through the neck and killed, and a bullet through the heart killed Charles Belden. The tramp also exchanged shots with Charles W. McKown at short range (less than fifteen feet), the former receiving a slight flesh wound in the arm and side, the latter was shot through the left lung, the bullet lodging in the muscles of the back, where it still remains. Under cover of the night the quarry made good his escape. He had cast aside his shirt and vest, however, and these were discovered. In one of the pockets of the latter was found an express receipt given to Frank Rande. This clew led to his ultimate capture, in St. Louis, through the skillfully directed efforts of Frank Hitchcock, then Sheriff of Peoria County, but not until after he had committed another robbery at the house of John R. Scoles, near St. Elmo, Illi-

nois, killing Mr. Scoles and another man and dangerously wounding a third, as he was making his escape from an excited, infuriated troop of pursuers.

Before being overpowered at St. Louis, he also killed one of the policemen assisting in making the arrest. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered and paid for his apprehension. He was taken to Galesburg, where he was tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Joliet penitentiary, where, seven years later, he broke the Warden's skull with an iron bar and was shot by a prison guard.

Recently a mineral spring has been discovered on Section 34. The water is said to be very potent in curing disease, and has been shipped far and near for use of invalids, barrels of it having gone as far as Oregon. The surrounding grounds are being beautified, and preparations are in progress for erecting a large hospital near the spring.

GILSON.

A brief reference has been already made to the village of Gilson, but its relative prominence in the township justifies a more extended notice.

The village was laid out July 10, 1857, on the southeast quarter of Section 7, by Linneus Richmond and James Gilson, for whom it was named. The location was good,—just on the edge of the timber land along Haw Creek, eleven miles from Galesburg, on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. The engines first in use on this line burned wood, and a large trade grew up in that species of fuel. Indeed, Gilson now seems to have been laid out on an open prairie, so thoroughly has the timber been cleaned away.

The first school house was put up before Gilson came into existence, and was used until about 1872, when the present structure was erected. The school is graded. There are two churches—Methodist Episcopal and United Brethren in Christ. The present population is about one hundred and fifty. The business is mostly confined to trade with surrounding farmers. There are two hotels, two barber shops, and an apiary of one hundred colonies of bees.

The postoffice was established March 6, 1857, with David Richmond as postmaster. His successors have been Woodford Pearce, May 21, 1857; J. S. Linn, March 4, 1859; John Love, June 23, 1860; James Moore, December 16, 1860; Jonas Ickes, January 6, 1865; W. J. McCulloch, May 24, 1870; B. A. Hill, November 23, 1885; Morris Blanchard, June 4, 1886; Jennie Utter, May 29, 1889; Morris Blanchard, Septem-

ber 27, 1893; G. W. Bushong, August 7, 1897. It is a money order office, and has a large patronage.

Gilson Camp of the Modern Woodmen was organized August 31, 1895, with ten members. First officers: J. E. Scott, V. C.; J. F. Conner, W. A.; J. N. Woolsey, B.; J. H. Baird, Clerk. In November, 1898, there were fifty-two beneficiary and five social members. There has never been a death in the camp. Present officers: J. F. Conner, V. C.; C. L. Dossett, W. A.; A. R. Holloway, E. B.; J. K. Newman, Clerk; E. H. McElwain, E.; W. S. Steepleton, S.; C. H. Upp, W.; J. B. Miller, Physician; C. H. Upp, Robert Sumner and D. A. Hughes, Managers.

SAMUEL BURNS ANDERSON.

Samuel Burns Anderson was born in 1801 in Greenbriar County, Virginia. His father, Archibald Anderson, was a native of the same State. In 1829, near Union, Ohio, he married Miss Irene F. Watts. Six children were born to them: Mrs. Elizabeth Huggins; Henry Clay (deceased); Daniel W., of Oregon; Mrs. Malinda A. Wright (deceased); Mrs. Mary E. Couse (deceased); and Samuel C. (deceased).

Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were brought up by the Shakers of Union Village, Ohio. Mr. Anderson went to them when he was only seven years old, and from them learned his trade, that of a blacksmith, which he followed many years. He was also a good machinist and turner, having served an apprenticeship of seven years in these trades. He was a giant in strength, one of his feats being to lift two anvils by the horns and strike them together.

After his marriage Mr. Anderson settled in Monroe, Butler County, Ohio. In 1835 he moved to Knox County, Illinois, and settled in Haw Creek and Orange townships, opening a shop and also farming one hundred and sixty acres of land. He brought with him from Ohio three short-horn cattle, among the first in the county, and from them raised a valuable herd. He was also for a long time the largest buyer of hogs in the county, driving them to Peoria and Galena.

Mr. Anderson was County Commissioner when there were but three in the county, which office he held for many years. At that time there was but one pauper in the entire county, and Mr. Anderson kept and cared for her. In politics, he was a republican.

Mr. Anderson died at the age of seventy-two, honored and respected by the community. His wife died at the age of eighty-six.

CHARLES HUBBARD HUGGINS.

Charles Hubbard Huggins, son of David and Cynthia (Bartlett) Huggins, was born in Orleans County, Vermont, November 27, 1826. David Huggins was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, May 14, 1787. In 1834 he came, with his son Nathaniel, to Knoxville, Illinois, and purchased land in Knox Township, and town lots in Knoxville, and then returned to Vermont. In the fall of the same year he removed with his family to Knox County, via Burlington, Vermont; Lake Champlain; Troy, New York;

Erie Canal to Buffalo, New York; by boat to Cleveland, Ohio; by canal to Portsmouth, Ohio; thence down the Ohio River, and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Beardstown, Illinois; thence by ox-team and horse-team to Knox Township. The Huggins family was the seventh that settled in Knoxville.

Mr. C. H. Huggins obtained his education in Knoxville, and learned the carpenter's trade with his half-brother, Edson. He followed that occupation five years; and then, for four years, very successfully operated a saw mill on Court Creek; he afterwards purchased a farm in Persifer Township, on which he worked till 1862. He was married in Galesburg, Illinois, April 5, 1849, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Samuel B. Anderson, an old settler in Knox Township. Mr. and Mrs. Huggins have had no children, but they brought up ten, two of whom they adopted: Alpha B., wife of Dr. L. A. Burr; and Hubbard Huggins, who was the son of James Anderson; one of the ten children reared by them was Cora E. Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Huggins's youngest brother.

In April, 1862, Mr. and Mrs. Huggins started across the western plains with a team of horses, in a large company that, part of the way, had nine hundred wagons. Their special company had fifteen wagons, Anthony Colwell being its Captain; Edson Huggins, brother of Charles H., was also a member of the company; they arrived in Oregon in October. Mr. Huggins farmed a year near Salem, Oregon, and then removed to Boise City, Idaho, where he kept the Idaho Hotel for three years, afterwards conducting a dairy in which he had fifty cows. He made 6,000 pounds of butter, which was sold for one dollar and a quarter a pound in gold, when greenbacks were worth only fifty cents on the dollar. He carried a cooking stove into Boise City on horseback. He and his partner, George Russell, bought sixty pack horses in Salem, Oregon, and, loading them with provisions, went through to Boise City. Mr. Huggins managed the hotel while Mr. Russell "packed" back and forth between Boise City and Umatilla, on the Columbia River. The usual cost of packing goods on that line into Boise City was twenty-five cents a pound, and the price of provisions was something remarkable; live hogs brought a dollar a pound, and chickens, large or small, a dollar a piece. They had eighty regular boarders at the hotel, and were prepared for as many "transients," who paid a dollar for lodging, and furnished their own bedding. They finally sold out and went to San Francisco, where they took passage for New York City, via Panama. They started from Boise City, January 1, 1867, traveled three hundred miles by stage, then by water to New York, reaching Knoxville, Illinois, February 19.

After returning from Idaho, Mr. Huggins conducted a general store in Gilson, Haw Creek Township, for four years, when he sold out and turned his attention to farming. For his place of residence, he located in Haw Creek Township on the old homestead of Samuel B. Anderson, his wife's father, where he has a farm of two hundred and seventy-seven acres of choice



C. H. Huggins

land, and where he conducted a dairy till 1898. In addition to his farm, he owns three hundred acres of pasture land.

Mr. and Mrs. Huggins are members of the Presbyterian Church in Knoxville. They have always been influential members of society in Knox county and have been honored in many ways. For sixteen years he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Knox County Agricultural Society. While in Gilson, he was Superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Huggins is a republican. He has always taken a deep interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of Knox County, and the community in which he lived.

DAVID WOOLSEY.

David Woolsey was born in Ulster County, New York, January 3, 1828. His parents, Hezekiah and Hannah (Cutler) Woolsey, were born in Dutchess County, New York. His father died in Ohio, and his mother in Elmwood, Illinois. The old Woolsey family came from England, and the grandmother and great-grandmother on the father's side were born in Holland. The paternal grandparents were William Woolsey, born in New York, and Hannah (Wright) Woolsey; his maternal grandparents were David and Patience (Sheldon) Cutler, born in New England.

Mr. Woolsey was educated in the common schools of Ohio. In 1849, he came alone to Knox County, where, at the age of twenty-one, he was the happy possessor of fifty dollars in cash. For several years he built fences, made rails, and did such work as he could get from the older settlers. He was first married August 25, 1850, to Elizabeth Fry, who was born in Ohio, May 25, 1828. She was fifth in a family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey had three children: Lefee A., Hezekiah, and William Cyrus, all of whom died when young.

Mr. Woolsey married for his second wife Mildred, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Wright) Logan May 4, 1856. She was born in Virginia, April 27, 1837. The children of this union are: Alva, who married Flora Hall and lives in Elba Township; Alonzo, deceased; Louisa, deceased; William, married to Nora Taylor; Arzella, the wife of Frank E. Nelson; Deborah, deceased; Lenora M., married William Chase, and lives in Haw Creek Township; Julia A., the wife of Milton Sherman, of Oklahoma; Charles, living in Truro Township; Adelbert, deceased; and Clyde, now living in Haw Creek.

Mr. Woolsey farmed in Maquon, Chestnut, and Haw Creek Township, remaining for five years in the latter. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Haw Creek Township, and began his residence there in 1865. He greatly improved his farm and added to it, until, at the present time, he owns six hundred and thirty-one acres in Knox County. He is a very successful and progressive farmer, and is considered one of the best stock men in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey are identified with the United Brethren Church, and contribute largely toward its support. They are noted in the com-

munity for their kindness of heart and unostentatious charity.

BENNETT, JOSEPH, deceased; Farmer; Haw Creek Township; born in Milton, Saratoga County, New York, November 22, 1818. His parents were William Bennett and Lydia (Hathaway). August 25, 1839, he was married to Lois C. Wilcox in Onandaga County, New York. Four of their children are living: Mrs. Hellen L. Pearce, Chicago; Mrs. L. Adeline Foote, Kansas; Mrs. Lois A. Housh; and Joseph Bennett, Jr. Mrs. Bennett's father, Asel Wilcox, a native of Massachusetts, was a pioneer of Illinois, and bought several farms, one of them, on which his daughter settled, being located in Knox County; he was a Master Mason. His daughter, Lois C., was born November 6, 1813, in Manlius, Onandaga County, New York. His wife, Hellen (Foster), was a native of New York. Lois C. (Wilcox) Bennett was educated in New York and taught school there for ten years. At the age of thirteen she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and has been a member for more than seventy-three years, and a Sunday school teacher for nearly seventy years. She is a remarkable woman and a good manager, and at the age of eighty-five her mind is bright and active. Joseph Bennett, senior, and family came to Illinois in 1855, and to Knox County in 1858. They settled in Haw Creek Township, where the family owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which Mrs. Bennett later added ninety acres. Mr. Bennett was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he was a republican. He died in Haw Creek Township November 11, 1875.

CLARK, SALINA E.; Haw Creek Township; born in Maquon Township, Knox County, Illinois, June 4, 1848, on the old Selby homestead. Her parents were Philemon B. Selby of Lancaster, Ohio, and Elizabeth (Gullett) Selby. Her first marriage was with Franklin Thurman. Two children were born to them, Mrs. Florence Odell, and Mrs. Mary Kromer. Her second marriage was with Thomas A. Clark, son of Rev. William Clark of Knox County. They have four children: Mrs. Jennie Burnside; William E.; Katie; Frederick. Mr. Clark was Road Commissioner, and has been School Director for fifteen years. He is a successful farmer.

DICKERSON, JAMES T.; Farmer; Haw Creek Township, where he was born January 21, 1848. His father, William Wright Dickerson, was born in White County, Illinois, August 3, 1820, and died August 11, 1885; his mother, Sarah (Housh) Dickerson, died in 1863; they were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom reached maturity: Mrs. Mary Morss, Mrs. Phebe Morss, James T., Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, William, Mrs. Eliza J. Woolsey, and Mrs. Martha Dennis. In 1865, his father married again, the second wife being Elizabeth (Highfield) Dickerson; two children were born to them: John B., deceased; and Frank Wilson. His grandparents, Louis Dickerson, of Georgia, and Elizabeth (Beck) Dickerson, of South Caro-

lina, were among the early settlers in the State. James T. Dickerson was married in Peoria County, March 27, 1876, to Melvina Connor. Mr. Dickerson is a practical farmer and owns three hundred and thirty-three acres of land in Haw Creek Township, besides timber land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Maquon Lodge, No. 530, when twenty-one years of age. Mr. Dickerson is a democrat.

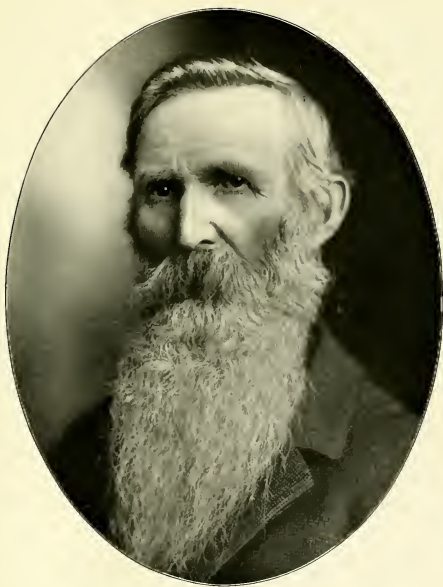
LACY, GEORGE LAMBKIN; Farmer; Haw Creek Township; born on the Lacy homestead in Haw Creek Township, February 21, 1858; educated in Knox County. His father is Peter Lacy of Knoxville. December 28, 1881, Mr. Lacy was married in Knox County to Olive L. Russell; they have four children: Rettie E., Clarence R., Thomas E., and Mary F. Mrs. Lacy is the daughter of David and Mary A. (Rambo) Russell, old settlers of Knox County. Mr. Lacy was reared on the farm, and has one hundred and sixty acres of land, comprising the old homestead. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion, he is a Methodist. In politics, he is a democrat.

LOTTS, MILTON; Farmer; Haw Creek Township; born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 1, 1823. His father, Isaac Lotts, was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia; his mother, Nancy (Knox), in Monroe County of the same State. His maternal grandparents, James and Sarah (Robinson) Knox, were natives of Virginia; his paternal grandparents were Jacob Lotts, a native of Germany and a soldier in the Revolution, and Elizabeth (Wolf), a sister of General Wolf of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Lotts came to Knox County with his parents in 1837. His father died October 4, 1875, aged eighty-three years; his mother, September 26, 1875, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Lotts inherited a part of the homestead on which he was reared, and later bought the remainder from the other heirs. To this he has added by purchase until he now owns seven hundred acres of good land. March 13, 1845, Mr. Lotts was married to Elizabeth Ward, near Gilson, Illinois. Eight children were born to them: Mrs. Larissa Caldwell; Mrs. Fidelia Scott; Jared W.; Mrs. Sarah S. Young, deceased; Arthur W.; Delesca, wife of L. E. McPherris; James Oscar; and Ella, who died in 1886. Mrs. Lotts died May 1, 1879, at the age of fifty-four years. In politics, Mr. Lotts is a democrat. He was Supervisor in 1861, 1862 and 1863, and has held other local offices.

McKOWN, CHARLES WESLEY; Apiarist; Haw Creek Township; born March 14, 1840, in Fulton County, Illinois; educated in the common schools. His parents were William McKown of Ireland, who was born November 22, 1785, and died April 6, 1865, and Sarah Davis of Hamilton County, Ohio, born December 8, 1796, and died January 24, 1888. Mr. McKown was married in Gilson March 11, 1866, to Sarah W. Ward. His second marriage was with Rebecca C. Traxler, March 24, 1885. Three of their children are living: Frank T., Henry C., and Daisy. Mr. McKown came with his parents to

Knox County in the Fall of 1858, and settled in Haw Creek Township, where he farmed until 1862. He enlisted in Company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. L. Burkhalter. He fought in the following battles: Perryville, Chickamauga, Kenasaw Mountains, Mission Ridge, through the Atlanta campaign, at Jonesburg, and with Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea." He participated in the Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 6, 1865. After his return to Knox County he taught school, and, after his marriage, settled on a farm for two years. He then became a merchant in Gilson, and in 1876, sold out and became an apiarist. In 1889, his ability and success was recognized by his appointment to the position of United States Gauger at Peoria, which he held for five years. He then returned to Gilson and continued his work as an apiarist, often producing as many as ten thousand pounds of honey in a season. Mr. McKown is a Royal Arch Mason. He has also been Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry Reunion Association since its organization in 1887. In politics, he is a republican.

MILLER, DR. JOHN B.; Gilson, Haw Creek Township; Physician; born in Delavan, Tazewell County, Illinois, October 22, 1852; educated in the High Schools of Illinois. Dr. Miller's paternal grandfather, William Miller, was of Scotch descent. His son, George W. Miller, father of Dr. Miller, was born in New Albany, Indiana, and, soon after his birth, the family moved to Kentucky, and from there to Lawrence County, Illinois. He became a Methodist minister and married Elizabeth Westfall, a native of Lawrence County, and the daughter of Isaac Westfall. Dr. Miller studied medicine one year with Drs. Wright and Laney in Canton, Illinois, and, after moving with his father to Gilson, he studied two years with Dr. D. W. Aldrich in that place, and then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1873. He settled immediately in Bonaparte, Iowa, but after nine months, returned to Gilson, where he married and then settled in Orion, Henry County, Illinois. After a short time he returned to Gilson, where he conducted a drug store for about a year and a half. After practicing three years in Eugene, he returned to Gilson, where he built up a good practice. Dr. Miller has been twice married. His first wife was Cordelia A. Ward, whom he married in Gilson, where she died, leaving two children: Pearl, wife of George Robertson; and Ward. His second wife was Virginia E., daughter of John D. Moore, an old settler of Orange Township. Of this union there are four children living: Settie May, Joy McC., Bettie, and Lucy Lavon. George B., a twin brother of Bettie, died at the age of eight months. Dr. Miller is a free religionist. In politics, he is a republican. His official positions have been school offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a



David Woolsey

popular and intelligent physician, honored and loved by all who know him.

MURPHY, JOHN; Farmer; Haw Creek Township; born August 20, 1820, in County Kilkenny, Ireland. His parents were Nicholas and Ellen (Hearn) Murphy, natives of Ireland, where they died. Mr. Murphy came to the United States at the age of twenty-eight, and was pioneer of the Murphy family in this country. He landed at New Orleans and from there came by boat to St. Louis, where he worked in a warehouse from March till September, 1849. He then came to Peoria, and afterwards, with some Knox County farmers, Joshua Davis, John Walter and son, Thomas, and Milo Preston, came to Knox County. For ten years he worked by the month for P. B. Selby, after which he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved and upon which he now lives. Mr. Murphy was married to Catharine (Cullinane), of Ireland. They had a large family of children, seven of whom are living: Nellie; Molly; Julia, wife of Levi McGirr; Dennis; James; Michael, and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. Murphy is a democrat, and has been School Director for seven years.

RAMP, BENJAMIN; Farmer; Haw Creek Township; born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1815. The family is of German descent. Mr. Ramp moved to Miami County, Ohio, in 1844, and thence to Knox County, Illinois, in 1848, and settled on Section 3, Haw Creek Township. October 26, 1837, Mr. Ramp was married to Sarah Mapps. They have had thirteen children: Elizabeth, wife of John W. Cook, died January 14, 1862; William; Mary Jane, wife of Henry Bell; John, died August 11, 1842; David; Aaron, died January 14, 1854; Benjamin, died June 5, 1850; Samuel; Jesse M., died October 31, 1853; Asa M.; Cephas A.; James W.; and Charles A. Mr. Ramp's second daughter was first married to Mr. Epperson; there was one son, William B. Epperson. Her second marriage was to Henry R. Bell. Six children were born to them: Milton; Lawrence; Estella, now Mrs. Evans; Arthur; Lillie; and Luetta Ella. Henry R. Bell's father was Henry Bell, an old settler, and ex-Sheriff of Knox County. Mr. Bell was born in Knox County, and is a farmer in Haw Creek Township. In politics, he is a democrat. Mr. Ramp owned two thousand acres of land in Haw Creek, Truro, and Persifer townships, all, except three hundred acres of pasture, being under cultivation. All this he accumulated in spite of successive accidents by which he lost first a leg and then an arm. After recovering from the first accident, he had but little property, and was in debt for treatment. Mr. and Mrs. Ramp were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ramp was a republican. He held several local offices, and was for four years Justice of the Peace.

REBSTOCK, JAMES; Farmer; Haw Creek Township; born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 14, 1839; educated in the county schools. His father, Emanuel Rebstock, was born in

Maryland, while his mother, Mary (Rolanbaugh), was a native of Germany, as were also her parents, John and Emily Rolanbaugh. Emanuel Rebstock died in Ohio at the age of thirty-five, when James was only nine years of age; the boy lived among strangers, who did not send him to school nor properly clothe him. When he was fifteen years old he was earning six dollars a month with a farmer in Pulaski County, Indiana; the following year he received eight dollars a month. At the age of sixteen he entered forty acres of land for fifty dollars. In the Winter of 1858, he came to Knox County, and at the age of nineteen, he was earning fourteen dollars a month. In 1861, he traded his forty acres, and in 1867, bought property in Haw Creek Township. In 1862, Mr. Rebstock enlisted in Company G, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers, and after serving two years as a private, was commissioned by Abraham Lincoln as First Lieutenant in the Eighth Colored Heavy Artillery. He was not mustered out until March, 1866, when he returned to Knox County and settled on a farm near Gilson. In Gilson, July 26, 1866, Mr. Rebstock was married to Mrs. Salinda Pickrel, daughter of Isaac Lotts. In religion, he is a Methodist. He is a republican. He has held many offices, and is now Supervisor, having been elected in 1880, holding the office continuously, with the exception of four years. In his official capacity he has rendered the county valuable service. Mr. Rebstock is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the A. F. and A. M. He has been prosperous in his business enterprises.

SCOTT, WILLIAM; Merchant; Gilson, Haw Creek Township; born in Highland County, Ohio, November 13, 1843. His father, Henry Scott, was a native of Virginia; his mother, Margaret (Burnett) Scott, was a native of Delaware. At the age of seventeen years, Mr. Scott enlisted in Company D, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, and served twelve months; after his discharge he re-enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, and served till June, 1865, having participated in important battles. He was captured by General Jackson and released on parole. After the close of the war, Mr. Scott came to Illinois, in September, 1865, and entered Hedding College, at Abingdon, teaching at times to pay his way. In 1868, he returned to Ohio, and the next year entered the Normal School at Lebanon, in that State. In 1869, he returned to Illinois and resumed teaching. In 1871, he removed to Adams County, Nebraska, where he taught school, but again became a citizen of Knox County in 1874, and for four years taught school in and about Gilson. In 1878, he opened a store for general merchandise at Gilson. He has prospered in business and owns two farms, one in Nebraska and one in Knox County. He is a member of the United Brethren, and a steward in the church. He is a republican. March 23, 1879, Mr. Scott was married to Amanda E. Lawrence, daughter of John and Abigail (Farlow) Lawrence, old settlers in this county. They have three children: Carl L., Floreth B., and Jewel E.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM C.; Farmer; Haw Creek Township; born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 26, 1836; educated in Knox County. His father, Edward Stevenson, was born in Maryland; his mother, Mary (Keys), was born in Delaware. Mary Keys's father's name was James. Edward Stevenson's parents, Zacharia and Sarah, were born in Maryland, as was also Zacharia's father, John, who was of English descent. William C. Stevenson was married to Charlotte A. Ouder Kirk, the daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Waffle) Ouder Kirk, at her home in Haw Creek Township, February 24, 1859. They have two children, Mrs. Elsie Reynolds and Ethmer V. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson came to Knox County in 1841, with his parents. They spent three years in Jones County, Iowa, but later returned to Knox County. He has been a successful farmer, and has three hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Maquon, Haw Creek, and Orange townships. In 1865, he moved to his own farm in Maquon Township and lived there till 1893, when he settled on the old Jacob Ouder Kirk place, in Haw Creek Township. In politics, Mr. Stevenson is a populist, and holds the position of School Trustee.

WEST, MARY ANN; Haw Creek Township; born in Indiana January 5, 1819; daughter of Joshua Gullett; educated in the common schools of Indiana; came to Knox County May 31, 1838. She was married to Samuel West, who was born in Vermont, April 25, 1807, and died in Knox County January 31, 1860. Mr. West's parents were John and Anna West of Vermont, who were of English descent; he was educated in the common schools of Vermont and Cincinnati, Ohio. His occupation was that of sawyer and miller, and he came to Knox County May 1, 1838, and helped build the Selby saw mill on Spoon River in Haw Creek Township, Section 34, which was the first saw mill in Knox County. He later remodeled it into a grist mill, which he operated several years. After his marriage he settled on a farm, and at the time of his death owned about three hundred and fifty acres of land. He was a good friend and neighbor, and a kind husband. He affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he was a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. West had six children: Anna; John; Elizabeth, now Mrs. McTier; Joshua; Daniel; Philemon. Anna is the wife of Rev. Newton G. Clark, who was educated in the common schools, and at Valparaiso, Indiana. They had two children, Elsie, wife of Bert Bays; and Mary L., wife of Dr. James U. Long. Mrs. West has been successful in the management of her farm.

WOLF, JACOB; Farmer; born February 7, 1814, in Athens County, Ohio, where he was educated. His parents were Jacob Wolf, of Pennsylvania, and Lydia (Dorr), of Jackson County, Ohio. Jacob Wolf, Senior, was a tanner by trade, and after living many years in Ohio, moved to Porter County, Indiana, where he died. The ancestry of the Wolf family is German and English. Mr. Jacob Wolf was married in Haw Creek Township March 4, 1849, to

Elizabeth Pickrel. They had five children: Josephine, deceased; Mrs. Mary Pursel; John; Sarah, deceased; and Emily, who married Darius Woolsey, and was the mother of seven children. Mr. Wolf's first occupation after moving to Illinois was that of cattle dealer. He bought cattle in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, and drove them to eastern markets. He was a very shrewd and capable manager, and at the time of his death owned nearly three thousand acres of land in Knox County. He carried on an extensive farming business, but used much of his land for pasture. He often fed five hundred head of cattle at a time. Mr. Wolf was a republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The old Wolf homestead is now owned and managed by John Wolf, who was born January 27, 1853; he was married to Miss Delmar Harshbarger, a daughter of Jonathan Harshbarger. They have three children: Ralph, Marie, and Wayne. Mr. John Wolf owns the old homestead, and about one thousand acres of land.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

By John C. Eiker.

Orange, as at present defined and bounded, was one of the first townships in the county to attract the attention of early immigrants to northern Illinois, and the pioneers were not wholly free from fear of predatory visits from the aboriginal owners of the soil. As a matter of fact, however, in 1830—the year when the first settlers arrived—the Indians were migrating to the west, and comparatively few of them remained. A blockhouse was erected, however, in 1830, or '31, and the murder of a white man by a straggling band of hostile savages during the Black Hawk War threw the small community into a ferment of apprehension.

The township is crossed by several well defined trails. That which is known as the Peorian and Galena runs diagonally from northwest to southeast, passing also through Knox, crossing the northeastern corner of the present city of Knoxville. A little to the west of this is another, which crosses Brush Creek, in Section 30, and forms a sort of a pathway from that stream to the headwaters of Haw Creek. Several Indian graves have been found and their traces are yet plainly discernible, just across the Knox Township boundary line, on Section 32. The last appearance of any considerable body of aborigines in the township was in 1843, when several hundred Sacs and Foxes camped on the northwestern quarter of Section 5, while on their way from the north to their reservation in Indian Territory.

About three-fourths of the soil of Orange con-

sists of fertile prairie, the remainder being covered with a good quality of timber. The wooded sections lie along Brush and Haw creeks and their branches, on the west and east, respectively, where the surface is much broken. The center of the township is flat, and here may be found some of the most productive farms in the county. The township is underlaid by three distinct veins of bituminous coal, which are said to be capable of furnishing a well-nigh inexhaustible output but which have been as yet little developed.

The first white family to settle within the present limits of Orange was that of Joseph Wallace, who located on Section 15, in 1830, and found a rudely constructed cabin suffice for their shelter. After the death of his wife, on the old farm, Mr. Wallace removed to Iowa.

Asa Haynes (born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1804) came in 1836. He had bought the three hundred acres on Section 30, on which he erected a one roomed log cabin, in which he took up his residence with his wife, formerly Miss Mary Gaddis, to whom he had been married October 7, 1830. He was hardy, daring and adventurous, but without education other than such as he had obtained during two months' attendance at an Ohio district school each winter during six or seven years. He brought with him his two children, a half brother, Hiram, and a nephew, Isaac Hill. During their journey from Ohio, which occupied nineteen days, they encountered more or less rainfall during seventeen days, and found the rivers swollen to the summit of their banks, even the horses' harness never drying. Mr. Haynes was energetic and enterprising, and from the outset proved a potent factor in the development of the new country. He started the first brick yard and in 1840, built the first saw mill, which was operated by water power obtained from Brush Creek. In 1841 he erected a large barn, and the following year replaced his primitive cabin by a brick house, which in those early days was regarded as commodious. While by no means a profound scholar himself, he took a deep interest in the imparting of at least a sound primary education to children. For a time he himself taught an elementary school in his little cabin, and when his brick home was completed, one room was reserved and furnished as a school-room. Miss Frances Moore was the instructress, becoming later, Mrs. Hiram Haynes. Asa Haynes became, in his day, the largest landholder in Orange Township, at one time

owning nine hundred and eighty-nine acres. He was one of the adventurers of 1849 and Captain of the "Jayhawkers" company of gold seekers formed at Monmouth. He led this little band of sixty across the continent. The hardships and privations which the men underwent caused many to drop by the way, but Mr. Haynes reached California safely, where he remained until 1851. Later in life he returned to California and made that State his residence for several years. He returned home and died at the house of a daughter, in Missouri, March 29, 1889. Of his six children, only one—Mrs. Nancy J. Wiley, who yet lives on a part of the old homestead—remains in the township.

James Ferguson came from Kentucky, with his family, in the same year with Mr. Wallace, settling on Section 11. He had several children, but only two are at present residents of Orange; Andrew J., a farmer living on Section 10, and Mrs. Sarah Weir, whose home is on Section 15. The elder Ferguson attained prominence as being the first Justice of the Peace and the first Overseer of the Poor in the township. He was also a soldier in the Black Hawk War, being commissioned as Major. He died in 1841, his widow surviving him for twenty years. Both sleep in the quiet plot of ground reserved for sepulture on the old farm.

Peter Godfrey is among the best known settlers of 1832, and he and his wife are among the oldest and most honored couples belonging to the "Old Settlers' Association of Knox County." John Denney and John and Simon McAllister arrived two years later. Isalah Hutson and wife emigrated from the State of New York in 1837. He has since died (1883), but his widow and daughter still find their home on the homestead, which was theirs sixty years ago. Thomas Gilbert was also an early settler, his farm being on Section 8. His son, Thomas, is a prominent citizen of Knoxville, and two of his daughters still reside in that city.

Other early settlers of the township who are worthy of especial mention are as follows: Thomas and James Sumner, who came from Ohio in 1837 and settled on Section 23. James lost his life through an accident, but Thomas still lives at his old home.

Israel Turner emigrated from Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He entered two hundred and forty acres on Section 32, remaining there until he died. Anderson Barnett also came in the same year, settling on Section 10. To him belonged the distinction of begetting

the largest family of children (eighteen) ever reared in the township, nearly all of whom are yet living.

The oldest residents of the township at present are William Reed and Mrs. Sarah E. Weir.

The early houses were, of course, of logs, and of these Mr. Wallace built the first, on Section 15. Thomas A. Rude erected the first brick dwelling, on the farm of the late William Turner, in the same section. A portion of the latter is still standing, but the residence of Mr. Asa Haynes is probably the oldest structure in the county, remaining precisely as it was built.

The two earliest marriages were those of Alexander Robertson to Narcissa Ferguson, and of Daniel Fuqua to Lydia Bomar. This was a double wedding and the ceremony was solemnized by Rev. Jacob Gum, at the Ferguson residence, on Section 10. The first white child born (1833) was Cynthia, daughter of James Ferguson.

It has usually been stated by historians of the township that the first death was that of a Mr. M. Cramer; but one of the oldest living settlers of Orange is authority for the statement that the first person to die was an aged female pauper, who was, at the time of her death, living on the farm of James Ferguson, at the time Overseer of the Poor. Both were interred in a plot of ground on Section 15, known as the McCramer burying ground.

Sixteen burials were made here, when interments were discontinued and there is now nothing to mark the spot. The Ferguson and the Ward burying grounds (the latter on Section 3) are neglected spots and are seldom used. There are, however, two other cemeteries, which are well kept up and which contain many handsome monuments. These are the Haynes, on Section 20, and the McAllister, on Section 12.

The first school house was of logs, and stood on Section 14. It was known as the Wallace School, and religious services were occasionally held within its rude, unplastered walls. The first teacher was Thomas Ellison, who wielded the birch during the Winter of 1836. He died at Abingdon, in 1897. Mr. Ellison was followed by Anderson Barnett, who taught in 1837 and 1838. The school house erected in what is now District No. 8 was of brick, Israel Turner being the mason and the carpentry being done by Charles Corwin. Miss Amanda Corwin, one of the earliest graduates from Knox College, was the first teacher and remained six years. Another early school house was that within the

limits of the present District No. 3, where Miss Mary Gilbert Chaffee was the first to give instruction to boys and girls, some of whom have long since passed away, while others have grown old and silver-haired. At present Orange Township has eight schools, all ungraded, occupying well constructed frame buildings. The houses are modern and represent an outlay, in the aggregate, of about ten thousand dollars. In addition to this sum, libraries and equipments have cost a thousand dollars. The total enrolment of pupils is two hundred and seventeen.

The earliest religious service held in the township was conducted by Rev. Jacob Gum, a Baptist minister, at the home of James Ferguson. The first denomination to organize into a church society was the Methodist Episcopal. This body erected a house of worship known as Orange Chapel, in 1855. It was built on Section 22, and was of brick, burned in the yard of Anderson Barnett and laid by Thomas Rambo. The building was dedicated in the Spring of 1856, by Rev. Richard Haney. The Gilson Circuit was established in 1857-8, and Orange Chapel was included within its limits. The following is a list of its pastors, from 1857 to 1898: 1857-8, Rev. G. M. Irwine; 1859-60, Rev. Wm. Watson; 1860-61, Rev. C. M. Wright; 1862, Rev. J. B. Mills; 1863, Rev. G. W. Havermale; 1864, Rev. A. Beeler; 1865, Rev. A. Fisher; 1866-7, Rev. Thomas Watson; 1868-9, Rev. Stephen Brink; 1870-1, Rev. G. W. Miller; 1872-3, Rev. Jesse Smith; 1874, Rev. L. B. Dennis; 1877-9, Rev. F. R. Boggess; 1880-1, Rev. Frank Smith; 1882, Rev. N. H. Merriam; 1883, Rev. William Collens; 1886-7, Rev. Geo. D. Hensell; 1888, Rev. E. N. Bently; 1889-90, Rev. Lewis Apfinger; 1891, Rev. Alford Mead; 1892, Rev. Samuel Albright; 1893-5, Rev. B. C. Dennis; 1896, Rev. A. P. Bolen; 1897-8, Rev. S. E. Steele.

Early in the seventies revival services were held at the school house in District No. 4, which resulted in a general awakening of religious interest. At that time there was no organized church other than Orange Chapel, although there was, in the township, a moderate sprinkling of Congregationalists and Protestant Methodists. The fervor of both these sects was aroused. Both denominations organized societies, and Haynes Chapel was built by the Protestant Methodists. The Congregational Church had no place of worship and soon ceased to exist as a local organization. A general religious decline appeared to supervene about the



Asa Haynes

same time, spreading over the territory between Knoxville and Hermon, on the north and south, and Gilson and Abingdon, on the east and west. In fact, for nearly twenty years, or until 1890, Orange Chapel was the only center of organic Christian effort. In the last mentioned year, however, a branch of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was formed at Haynes Chapel, with nine active members. For several years the young people conducted weekly services there, after their customary fashion, and in 1893, Rev. A. W. Depew, of Abingdon, began preaching, with marked success; Haynes Chapel being considered an outlying station. By this time the Christian Endeavorers numbered forty, and it was not long before another Congregational church was organized, with twenty-two members. Its first pastor was Rev. Mr. Slater, who preached for the congregation from May, 1894, to February, 1895. For nearly two years thereafter, the church was without a regular pastor, but on December 1, 1897, Rev. West Alden accepted the congregation's call. The present membership is thirty-eight, and the Young People's Society is still maintained. The number of Sunday schools in the township is three, with an average attendance of thirty-six. Mr. J. K. Lawrence is Orange Vice President for the County Association.

The township was organized and its name chosen at a meeting held April 3, 1853. The name seems to have been selected on account of the shape of the central prairie, which, in those early days, was one of the most beautiful spots in the State. Asa Haynes was elected Supervisor; A. Barnett, Clerk; A. Pierce, Assessor; J. G. Rude, Collector; Peter Godfrey and David Stephens, Constables; Samuel Mather and J. Wallace, Overseers of the Poor; J. H. McGrew, Thomas Gilbert and Morris Chase, Highway Commissioners.

The chief industries are agriculture and stock raising, although in those early days, brick yards were started by Asa Haynes, Thompson Rude, and Anderson Barnett. These ventures proved unprofitable, however, and the kilns long ago fell into disintegration and decay. From the time of its settlement Orange ranked high among the best cereal producing sections of the county, although a lack of transportation facilities prevented the marketing of the grain raised. More than half was used in the fattening of stock. Haynes, Godfrey and Sumner Brothers manifested great interest in improv-

ing the quality of live stock, and were the first to introduce spotted China hogs and short horn cattle. The principal market of the pioneers was Peoria, although Canton and Oquawka received a fair share of the farm products. The farmers hauled their produce by teams, receiving in exchange supplies which they carried home to their expectant families. The opening of the first railroad, in 1854, altered the entire situation, shippers now finding Chicago at once the most accessible and most profitable market.

The only village in Orange is DeLong, a flourishing little station on the line of the Narrow Gauge Road. It came into existence in 1882, and owes its being—as it does its name—to S. H. Malory. He bought the site from Wayne Marks when the preliminary survey of the line was made, in anticipation of a station being established thereon, and called the village DeLong, in honor of the explorer of that name. It can boast two general stores, a barber shop, two blacksmith shops, two grain elevators, a building containing a hall and store room, and about a dozen residences. Its population is about fifty, and it is a relatively important shipping point for grain and stock.

Two societies have branches there. The Modern Woodmen established a camp in 1896, with sixteen members. The first officers were: C. A. Clark, V. C.; W. A. Wiley, C.; A. L. Turner, E. B.; F. Hopkins, W. A.; G. M. Clark, E.; E. T. Haynes, W.; G. W. Logue, S.; W. H. Wiley, J. Boston and J. F. Turner, Managers. The present official staff is composed of: R. L. Eiker, V. C.; W. A. Wiley, C.; E. Haynes, E. B.; B. C. King, W. A.; C. Wollsey, E.; J. Eckman, W.; E. Tucker, S.; L. Mather, W. Wise, and F. N. Clark, Managers.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized in the Fall of 1897, and has greatly prospered, its present membership exceeding fifty. Its first officers were: H. L. Haynes, C. T.; Mrs. A. Wiley, V. T.; Miss Amy Briley, Secretary; Miss Sarah Haynes, Financial Secretary; E. T. Haynes, Marshal.

The township furnished its full quota of troops in both the Mexican and Civil wars, and has within its borders one veteran of both—the venerable Aaron Weir.

The census figures relative to population are as follows: In 1840, four hundred and ninety; in 1860, eight hundred and seventy-six; in 1870, eleven hundred and sixty-seven; in 1880, eleven hundred and thirty; in 1890, eight hundred and fifty-one.

ASA HAYNES.

Captain Asa Haynes was born in 1804, in Dutchess County, New York. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, his grandfather, Enoch Haynes, having come to this country early in its history, together with a brother, William, who settled in one of the Carolinas.

The mother of Asa Haynes died while her son was an infant, and he was cared for by an older sister. At nine years of age he was "bound out," but six years later he rejoined his father, who was "coming west." Clinton County, Ohio, was their destination, and here the boy helped clear the farm and shared in the toil and hardship of pioneer life. Now and then in the winter time he was sent to school for a brief term, but he received altogether not more than thirteen months of such instruction.

At the age of twenty-two he, together with an older brother, purchased a farm; and four years later, October 7, 1830, Mr. Haynes was married to Miss Mary Gaddis, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. She was of Irish descent, was a noted beauty, and there were many suitors for her hand. She proved a devoted wife, and cheerfully bore her part in the common burdens of the time.

In 1836, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes removed to Knox County. They occupied nineteen days upon the trip, in almost continuous rain, finding the rivers greatly swollen, and reaching their journey's end only after much discomfort and danger. They began their residence in Illinois in a log cabin of one room, located in Section 30 of Orange Township, where Mr. Haynes had purchased three hundred acres of land.

The enterprise of Asa Haynes was equal to the opportunities afforded by the undeveloped country. Soon after his arrival he started a brick yard, and in 1840, built a saw-mill on Brush Creek. His appreciation of the advantages of education is evidenced by the fact that in winter he opened a school in his own house and taught it himself. In 1843, he built a large frame barn—the largest in the county at the time. The "raising" was an historic event; with only three exceptions every man in Knox County was present to assist. The next year saw the erection of a fine two-story brick house of twelve rooms, which is still standing. The lumber for the barn and the brick for the dwelling had been manufactured by Mr. Haynes himself; most of the furniture was constructed on the spot, a competent workman having been secured for the purpose. A large number of hands were employed upon the place, until it seemed more like a colony than a farm. Sheep were kept to supply the wool needed for clothing, and a tailoress was hired for six months every year to cut and make the homespun suits. With such a spirit of ambitious enterprise Mr. Haynes prospered, and performed his part in the development of Knox County. He was County Commissioner and Supervisor for several years.

Mr. Haynes was one of the celebrated "Jay-hawkers" of 1849, and in that year, crossed the plains as Captain of the company from Mon-

mouth. He was a republican, and during the Civil War was outspoken in the expression of loyal sentiments, and was several times threatened by the notorious Knights of the Golden Circle, though without effect. For many years, he was a noted stock-raiser, having been the first to introduce the spotted China hog, and one of the three men who first brought short-horn cattle into Knox County. He was one of the founders of the Knox County Agricultural Society. At one time, Mr. Haynes owned nearly one thousand acres of land in Orange Township, five hundred acres in Iowa, and two fine farms in California, where, for several years, he made his home. In religion, he was a Protestant Methodist. He died at the old homestead in Orange Township, March 29, 1889.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Haynes: Clark, deceased; Margaret; Elizabeth; Anna M., deceased; Nancy; Mary E.; Charles A.; and Elery, deceased. One son and one daughter live in Kansas; two daughters are living in Missouri, and one daughter lives in Orange Township, near the old home.

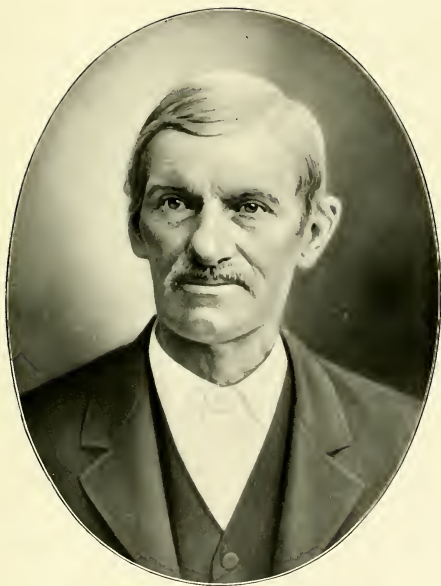
WALTER REDD.

Walter Redd, son of John and Elizabeth (Barber) Redd, was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, March 27, 1820. His father was a farmer, and had served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812. His parents died while he was a lad of seven or eight years of age. The early struggle for a livelihood was a severe one, and the youth was glad to make a living as best he could.

In February, 1842, Mr. Redd, in his twenty-second year, came to Knox County. He had no capital, and for a year and a half worked here and there as he found opportunity. He then went to Knoxville and secured employment in a flour-mill, where he remained eight years and thoroughly learned the miller's trade. Having accumulated a little money, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on Section 11 in Orange Township, where he lived until his death, improving his land and adding thereto until he had a farm of about three hundred acres. Mr. Redd was a member of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, A. F. and A. M. He was a republican.

September 12, 1844, Mr. Redd was married to Frances Allen, daughter of William and Nancy (Wilkins) Allen. She was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, April 5, 1826. Her father was a native of Kentucky; her mother was born in Pennsylvania. The Allen family came to Knox County about 1836, and took up land in Persifer Township, where Mr. and Mrs. Allen remained until their death.

Mr. and Mrs. Redd are the parents of twelve children: Benjamin F., deceased; Robert H.; John W.; Julia and Julius, twins, both deceased; Lorena; Blanch; Frank; Ida M., deceased; Grace, deceased; Etta; and Harvey, deceased. Robert married Melissa McDowell, and is a farmer in Iowa; John married Clara Barnett, and is a farmer in Colorado; Julia married John F. Fink, and lived in Nebraska; Lorena



Walter Rudol

is the wife of Peter Hawley, and lives in Knoxville; Blanch is the wife of Julius J. Maxey, and lives in Knox Township; Ida married Park Garwood, and her home was in Nebraska; Grace married James Mowry, and lived in Iowa; Etta is the wife of Frank Motter, and lives in Persifer Township, Knox County.

ISRAEL TURNER.

Israel Turner was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1812. His parents were Henry and Susanna (Halderman) Turner, of Pennsylvania. They were of German ancestry. Henry Turner was a stone-mason.

Israel Turner had no educational advantages other than the district schools. At sixteen years of age he found employment as a boat hand on the Schuylkill and Union Canal, and at nineteen was master of a boat. After three years of this life he left the canal, and learned the trade of stone-cutter and mason, after which he found steady employment in bridge construction on the canal, and along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

In 1837, Mr. Turner came to Illinois, and, being favorably impressed with the fertility and promise of the prairie soil, he entered a claim for two hundred and forty acres of wild land in Orange Township, Knox County, and in 1840, began its cultivation. In addition, he found opportunity to work at his trade, and in 1843, he cut stone for the foundation of the first Congregational church in Galesburg. From time to time he added to the acreage of his farm, and eventually became the owner of more than a thousand acres in Orange and the adjoining townships.

February 13, 1844, Mr. Turner was married to Lucinda E. Hammond, daughter of George and Elinor (Taylor) Hammond. She was born in Waterville, Kennebec County, Maine, in 1826, and came with her mother to Galesburg in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were the parents of eleven children: Elizabeth E. married Michael Enwright, and lives in Iowa; Henry W., who lives on the old homestead, near DeLong; Hamilton J. married Anna R. Grimm, and lives in Kansas; Israel F. married Anna E. Howerter, and lives in DeLong, Orange Township; Anna E. married Henry A. Howerter, and lives in Fulton County, Illinois; Isaac P. and Willoughby F., deceased; Abraham L. married Hattie C. Haynes, and lives at DeLong; Lenora A. married Albert C. Howerter, of DeLong; Elnora C., deceased; and Otis G. who married Lydia Tucker, and resides at DeLong.

Mr. Turner was, and his wife is, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Turner was a republican. He died February 5, 1888.

BORRELL, JAMES; Farmer; Orange Township; born in England, July 31, 1842; educated in the common schools. His parents, Pattan and Roseanah (Johnson) Borrell, were English, as were his paternal grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Pattan) Borrell, and his maternal grandfather, Johnson. March 27, 1867, Mr. Borrell was married to Eva N. Roberts, in Knox-

ville, Illinois. They have had four children: Mary I., Fannie E., Charlie P. and Lenna L. In politics, Mr. Borrell is a republican. He holds the office of School Director.

CLARK, FRANK NELSON; Stockman; Orange Township; born July 15, 1864, at the Clark homestead, Orange Township; educated in Knox County. His parents are Luther and Sarah (Yeager) Clark, the former from New Jersey; his grandfather was Abraham Clark. Mr. Frank N. Clark was married in Knoxville February 7, 1889, to Jennie R., daughter of John R. Wilder, of Knoxville. His father, Luther Clark, came from New Jersey to Knox County with his parents in 1843, and now owns a farm of two hundred and twenty acres. Frank N. was brought up on his father's farm, and became a practical farmer. When a boy ten years of age he was given charge of the swine which he bought, sold and improved according to his own good judgment which was remarkable. After clerking three winters in Knoxville, he returned to the farm, at the age of twenty-four, and became well known as the owner of the "Orange Herd" of Poland China hogs. This stock is recorded; and one pig, Hadley's Model, No. 35913, is valued at \$3,000. Mr. Clark is a republican, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

DUNBAR, JAMES W.; Farmer; Orange Township; born February 13, 1856, in Macon County, Illinois; educated in the Orange Township common schools and at St. Alban's College, Knoxville, Illinois. His parents were Chauncey Dunbar of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and Debby Ann (Woolsey) Dunbar of Saratoga County, New York. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Ruth (Harper) Dunbar, were from Ohio; his great-grandfather was Jacob Dunbar; his maternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Bradshaw) Woolsey, came from New York. Mr. Dunbar was married to Ida A. Cox, December 23, 1881, in Macon County. Their children are: Chauncey A. and Lenna A. Mrs. Dunbar was the daughter of John F. and Mary A. (Carver) Cox, of Macon County. Mr. Dunbar came to Knox County with his father in 1857; his father died June 1, 1898, leaving two sons and two daughters: John L., James W., Lucy A., and Eliza A. A son, Thomas, died in 1886. The mother died in 1890. The family came from Scotland at an early day, and settled in Ohio in 1798. Mr. James W. Dunbar lives on a well improved farm near DeLong.

DUNBAR, JOHN L.; Farmer; Orange Township; born in Marion County, Ohio, December 31, 1842; educated in the common schools. His parents were Chauncey Dunbar of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and Debby A. (Woolsey) Dunbar of Saratoga County, New York; his paternal grandparents were Thomas and Ruth (Harper) Dunbar of Ohio; his maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Bradshaw) Woolsey of New York; his great-grandfather was Jacob Dunbar. The Dunbars came from Scotland and settled in New York, whence they removed to

Ohio in 1798; the grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. John L. came to Illinois with his father in 1857; the father died June 1, 1898; the mother died in 1891. Mr. Dunbar lives with his two sisters upon the homestead. He is a republican.

EIKER, JOHN CALVIN; Farmer; Orange Township; born January 24, 1833, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the common schools. His parents were John Eiker of Carroll County, Maryland, and Charlotte (Myers) Eiker of Fredericks City, Maryland; his paternal grandfather was David Eiker; his paternal great-grandfather, Abraham Eiker, a miller by trade, came from Germany and settled in Maryland; his maternal great-grandparents were Lawrence Myers, of Germany and Rebecca Horner. Mr. Eiker was married in Knoxville March 4, 1858, to Sarah Agnes Armstrong. They have six children: Calvin A.; Edith May; Blanch M., wife of A. R. Green; Charlotte, wife of Gilbert Scott; Elmer Grant; and Roy Leander. Mr. Eiker's father drove his family overland from Pennsylvania to Knox County in 1852. He was a miller and farmer, and in 1863, removed to Decatur, Iowa, where he died at the age of eighty years. His wife died at the age of seventy-three. John C. Eiker was nineteen years old when he came to Knox County. He is a very successful and progressive farmer and owns two hundred and twenty acres of finely improved land. In 1874, he was elected President of the Farmers' Fire and Lightning Insurance Company, and during his twenty-five years of service, has rendered valuable aid to the association. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican, and has filled most of the local offices.

FERGUSON, ANDREW J.; Farmer; Orange Township, where he was born April 25, 1836; educated in the district schools. His father, James Ferguson, was from Warren County, Kentucky, while his mother, Martha (Maxey), came from Buckingham County, Virginia. His paternal grandmother was a native of Ireland, while his grandfather, Ferguson, was from Scotland. His maternal grandmother's maiden name was Woodfin, and both she and his grandfather, Maxey, were natives of Virginia. December 25, 1837, Mr. Ferguson married Victoria Woodmansee in Knox County; they have had three children, James A., George L., and Bessie L. In politics, Mr. Ferguson is a democrat.

FERGUSON, JAMES A.; Farmer; Orange Township; born August 23, 1869; educated in the common schools. His father, Andrew J. Ferguson and his grandfather, James Ferguson, came from Kentucky to Orange Township about 1836. Mr. Ferguson was married to Minnie Mather, daughter of Richard Mather, at Galesburg, February 3, 1893. They have one child, Edith. Mr. Ferguson is a democrat.

GADDIS, JACOB; Farmer; Orange Township; born June 9 1837, in Orange Township; educated in the common schools. His parents were

James Gaddis of Pennsylvania, and Margaret (Sunderland) Gaddis of New Jersey. He was married to Luella L. Kennedy in Knoxville, Illinois, December 24, 1857; their children are: John H., Charles W., Henry, Frank E., Emma J. (Mrs. M. Pink), Clara B. (Mrs. Albert Turner), Mary (Mrs. Robert Haines), Martha (Mrs. Harvey Redd), Ora, and two deceased. James Gaddis was a farmer and came to Orange Township in 1836; he died in 1874, leaving two sons: Thomas and Jacob. After his marriage, Mr. Jacob Gaddis came to the farm he now occupies, and soon became a prominent farmer of the township. He is a democrat, and was Highway Commissioner for sometime, and School Director for fifteen years.

LONG, GEORGE; Farmer; Orange Township; born September 14, 1817, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His parents, George and Catherine (Duffy) Long, came from Pennsylvania. He was married to Susanna, daughter of David Belden, in Galesburg, November 20, 1851. They had five children: George H., Jane, Anna, Catherine Bell, and Martha. Martha was married to Charles Hutson, son of George Hutson; they have one son, Chester. Mr. Long came with his father and family from Ohio to Knox County, in 1835, and settled at Knoxville. In 1840, he settled on the farm where his father died in 1862, leaving three sons. Mrs. Long died in 1884, since which time, Mr. Long has lived with his daughter, Martha. Mr. Long is a republican. He has traveled extensively.

MASSEY, ANSON (deceased); Farmer; Orange Township; born in May, 1817, at Wilmington, Ohio, where he was educated. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Hale) Massey of North Carolina; his grandfathers were Francis Massey of North Carolina, and Jacob Hale of Pennsylvania. He was married to Elizabeth Hill, February 7, 1838, in Clinton County, Ohio. Their children are: Louisa, Isaac, Frank, Mary, Eli, Katharine E., Julia Martha, and Alfred. Isaac and Frank served in the Civil War. Katharine E. was married to William McCleary; their children are: George S., Nancy J., Lena C., Frank A., Elmer E., William M., Cora Edith, and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Massey came to Knox County in June, 1844, with his wife and three children. They spent one winter in Knoxville and then removed to Abingdon, where he worked at his trade of harnessmaker until he began to farm in Orange Township. He died in February, 1894. Mrs. Massey was the daughter of Ephriam R. and Content (Haynes) Hill. The father of E. R. Hill was Isaac Hill, who was born at Newberg, New York. Mrs. E. R. Hill was born in Dutchess County, New York, and was the daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Birdsell) Haynes. Enoch Haynes was a son of Asa Haynes, a native of Scotland, who bought land on the Croton River, New York, which is still owned by his descendants. Robert E. Hill, brother of Mrs. Massey, came to Knox County in the Spring of 1838.



Israel Turner

In 1839, he bought the farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres where Mrs. Massey now lives. He was highly respected by all. The great-grandfather, Asa Haynes, had a brother, William, who settled in South Carolina, and who was the ancestor of the Haynes family of the South. In politics, Mr. Anson Massey was a republican.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE E.; Farmer; Orange Township; born 1857, in Knox Township; educated at Lombard University, Galesburg. He is a son of Edward Reynolds. He went to Wood County in 1880. In 1882, Mr. Reynolds was married to Sarah McNeal, who died, leaving three children: Clarence, Aline and Mary. His second marriage was with Mrs. Ida Moore, in 1890, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Knoxville, Illinois. They have one daughter, Josephine. Mr. Reynolds came to Orange Township in 1885, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Christian Church. He is a republican.

SHREEVES, LEMUEL W.; Farmer; Orange Township; born January 28, 1854, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. He was married February 19, 1874, to Martha Beecham, in Galesburg. They have had six children, of whom five are living: Roy, Elva, Okey, Carrie Inez, and Bertha. Mr. Shreeves is the son of David and Mary A. (Horton) Shreeves of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Edward Shreeves of England, died in 1870. David Shreeves came to Knox County May 10, 1855, and settled on the line between Knox and Fulton counties, buying a large tract of land, which he farmed until his death in 1873. Lemuel W. stayed on the home farm till 1898, when he came to Orange Township. Mr. Shreeves is a Methodist. In politics, he is a democrat.

STEELE, ALONZO T.; Farmer; Orange Township; born June 15, 1851, in West Virginia; educated in the common schools. His parents are John and Mary E. Steele. They came to Illinois in 1851, and settled in Peoria County and moved to a farm near Gilson, Knox County, in 1875; they now reside in Gilson, Haw Creek Township. Alonzo T. Steele lived on the farm in Persifer Township until 1888, when he removed to Knoxville and engaged in the lumber business. In 1892, he moved to a farm in Orange Township. He was married to Sarah L., daughter of Peter Lacy, near Gilson, December 4, 1875. Their children are: Ella, Arthur, Loy, William, Harley and Faye. Ella was married to Edwin D. Cramer of DeLong. September 8, 1898. Mr. Steele is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a republican.

TURNER, SAMUEL M.; Farmer; Orange Township; born October 6, 1853, in Chester County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His father was William Turner of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; his mother's maiden name was Refinger. His grandfather was William Turner. Mr. S. M. Turner married Mary E. Metcalf in 1884, in Orange Township; their children are: Orin, Lee, Jennie, Eva, Gertrude,

Maud, Pearl, and Mark. Mrs. Turner died February 28, 1897. Mr. Turner's father was a farmer and came to Knox County in 1851. He died in 1896, aged seventy-nine years, and left six sons and three daughters. Mr. Turner is a democrat.

WILEY, WILLIAM A.; Merchant; born in Orange Township, Knox County, Illinois, April 6, 1869. His parents were William H. Wiley, of Wayne County, Indiana, and Nancy J. (Haynes) Wiley, of Orange Township. His paternal grandparents were John Wiley of Bartonina, Indiana, and Mary A. (Hall) Wiley. His maternal grandparents were Asa Haynes, of Dutchess County, New York, and Mary J. (Gaddis) Haynes of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His great-grandparents were Thomas and Nancy (Brodin) Wiley of Bethel, Indiana. Mr. Wiley was married to Anna M. Beamer, at DeLong, Illinois, August 28, 1890. She was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1870, and came to Illinois with her parents when five years of age. Her parents, Henry M. and Maria (Storrick) Beamer, now live in Knoxville. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley's children are: Elsie Mildred, born at DeLong June 8, 1891; and Charles Leslie, born at DeLong May 13, 1895, and died June 12, 1897. Mr. Wiley graduated from the Western Business College, Galesburg, in 1891. He is in partnership with his father in a general merchandise store under the firm name of W. H. Wiley and Son. His father was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion; he was Supervisor for three years. In religion, Mr. W. A. Wiley is a Congregationalist. He is a republican, and at present holds the office of Supervisor. In 1892, he was elected Justice of the Peace, holding the office for four years. He was then elected Town Clerk, which office he held until his election as Supervisor.

WILEY, WILLIAM H.; Farmer and Merchant; DeLong, Orange Township; born in Indiana in 1845; educated in Knox County. Mr. Wiley's parents were John and Mary (Hall) Wiley, natives of Indiana. His paternal grandparents, Edward and Nancy (Braden) Wiley, were Virginians. His maternal grandfather was born in the South, and his maternal grandmother, Ruth (Nance), was a Virginian. In 1867, Mr. Wiley was married to Miss N. J. Haynes. They have two children: William A. and Winifred H. Mr. Wiley has been a member of the Protestant Methodist Church for twenty-five years. In politics, he is a republican. He enlisted at Knoxville, Illinois, November 8, 1863, in Company D, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, and participated in the following battles: Collierville, Moscow, Summerville, Coldwater, Pulaski, Camelville, Duck Creek, Franklin, Nashville, Springhill, and other smaller skirmishes. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee; and was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, November 9, 1865. Mr. Wiley has held the following offices: Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, School Director, and Postmaster at DeLong, which position he has filled for twelve years and still holds.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

By J. F. Latimer.

This is one of the most fertile, best cultivated townships in Knox County. Cherry Grove covers about six square miles of its surface, extending along the entire western side, and for a little more than two miles the timber which skirts either side of Brush Creek extends over several sections. Between the two stretches a beautiful strip of rolling prairie, that can scarce anywhere be surpassed for farming purposes. Brush Creek and its branches, on the east, and the tributaries of Cedar Creek, on the west, water the township, a stream flowing through nearly every half section. Cedar was originally well timbered, there having been heavy growths of many varieties of valuable woods, notably of sugar maple and of different kinds of oak, walnut, wild cherry, elm, ash, basswood and hickory. The abundance of the wild cherry was the reason for the naming of the first settlement Cherry Grove, which name was also at first given to the township. Good coal and a limited amount of building stone are also found.

The first settlers were Azel Dorsey, on Section 18, and Rev. Hiram Palmer, a Methodist minister, on Section 7, both of whom came in 1828. In 1829, A. D. Swarts, founder of Abingdon and Hedding College, settled on Section 17. At his house Rev. Mr. Palmer preached the first sermon ever heard in the township.

The first members of the Latimer family to reach here were Joseph and his son George, who came from Tennessee in 1831, and settled on Section 29. Jonathan Latimer and his father-in-law, Jacob West, settled on Section 28 in the following year. About the same time his brothers, John C. and Alexander Latimer, his widowed sister, Mrs. Richard Boren, and his brothers-in-law, U. D. Coy and Israel Marshall, settled along the timber, believing, in common with other settlers, that the prairie land was valueless and would never be pre-empted and occupied. In 1833, Joshua Bland settled on Section 16, and his son-in-law, William Bevins, settled on Section 23 in 1834. The same year came Lewis and Bennett Spurlock, Reuben Castle and Elisha Humiston, and, shortly afterward, Hugh Kelly arrived.

The settlers were compelled to go to Ellisville to have their grain ground into meal or flour. The mill was small, and at times the grists were many and the farmers were sometimes obliged to wait for their turn, which was always given in due rotation. In 1833, Joshua

Bland erected a horse power corn cracker on Section 16, which proved a very welcome addition to the comfort of the pioneers.

The first birth was in November, 1829, Helen E. Swarts. The first marriage celebrated was that of U. D. Coy and Susan Latimer, in December, 1833. The first death was the demise of Miss Olive Strange, in 1834. In 1832, Robert Bell taught what was the first school in Cherry Grove settlement, and the second in Knox County. At the present time, outside of Abingdon, there are eight district schools, with four hundred and thirteen pupils. The school houses, two of brick and six frame, are valued at nine thousand six hundred dollars. Cherry Grove Seminary was founded by Jonathan Latimer, and other members of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and was located on Section 29. From the minutes of the Presbytery, it is established that this school opened prior to 1840, under the charge of Rev. Cyrus Haynes, a minister of that creed. He remained at its head for about eight years, and made the institution widely and favorably known. In 1866, the Cumberland Presbyterians established a college at Lincoln, Illinois, and this seminary was abandoned.

Prior to 1850 Indian Point and Cedar townships were known together as the Cherry Grove voting precinct. Cherry Grove was separated and given a distinct name by order of the County Judge on January 14, 1850. However, the first Board of Supervisors on June 6, 1853, renamed it Cedar, for the reason that the Secretary of State decided that another Illinois township had prior right to the name "Cherry Grove." On April 5, 1853, a meeting was held for the purpose of perfecting a township organization. The voters chose Hugh A. Kelly, Moderator, and L. W. Conger, Clerk. E. P. Dunlap was elected Supervisor; William Marks, Clerk; William Lang, Assessor; James W. Smoot, Collector; J. W. Stephens and W. H. Heller, Commissioners of Highways; P. M. Shoop and Joseph Harvey, Justices of the Peace; Thomas S. Bassit, Overseer of the Poor; Solomon Stegall and Eli Butler, Constables. The election was held at what was then known as Louisville, about three miles north of Abingdon, on Section 16. A vote was also taken for the place of holding the next election, which resulted in favor of Louisville.

The town last named was laid out by John S. Garrett, on the southwest quarter of Section 16. It was platted September 30, 1836, and for

a time was the chief place in the southwestern part of the county. The growth of Abingdon killed it, and now there is only a district school to mark its site.

In 1855, the place for holding elections was changed to Abingdon, where they have been held ever since. The last named place is now the only town in Cedar, Louisville being only a farm and Saluda a flag station on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Before the first election of President Lincoln, the township was democratic, but since that date it has been strongly republican, although in local elections party lines were disregarded until within the last few years.

From 1870 until 1890 there was a slight decrease in population, but within the last nine years the increase, owing chiefly to the growth of Abingdon, has been such that at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in July, 1897, the population having passed the maximum for one voting precinct, the township was divided into two, although both polling places were located in Abingdon.

Cedar has always been noted for its high standard of morality and intelligence obtaining among the people. Churches were established very early in its history. The Methodists organized in 1833, at the house of Joseph Latimer, with the following members: A. D. Swarts and wife, Mr. Finch and wife, Mrs. Jonathan Latimer and Joseph Latimer and wife. For several years the church existed as a mission, services being held at the homes of the various members and later at school houses, until, in time, the denomination had grown strong enough to erect a church at Abingdon. Their first quarterly meeting was held at the home of Jacob West and conducted by the renowned Peter Cartwright, who preached frequently to this charge. Its growth in membership and usefulness has been steady, until now it is the largest in the township. At the present time the denomination holds, in addition to those at the Abingdon Church, regular services at Warren Chapel, which is located in the northwestern part of the township.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Cedar dates its beginning from about 1834 or 1835, with fifteen members. Not long thereafter they erected a house of worship, said to have been the first church building in the county. It stood about one mile and a half northwest of Abingdon, and was used for a number of years

as a class room for Cherry Grove Seminary. The denomination's influence, in both school and church affairs, has been potent throughout this entire section of the county. In 1866 the congregation removed to Abingdon. Subsequently it affiliated itself with the Congregational denomination and became the present Congregational communion of Abingdon.

In addition to the bodies mentioned, the religious history of the township has embraced organizations of Protestant Methodists, United Brethren, Baptists, a Methodist Episcopal church at Louisville and an early Congregational church, all of which have been gradually merged into the three churches named.

The chief industries are farming, and breeding and raising fine stock. Coal mining is also carried on to a very limited extent. Heretofore, large herds of short-horn, Hereford, Galloway, Angus, Holstein and Jersey cattle have been bred in the township. At the present time, the principal stock raising interest centers in the short-horn, Angus and Jersey breeds, representatives of the two latter having taken high honors at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893.

During the Civil War, no township in Knox County responded to the Nation's call more nobly or with greater readiness than Cedar, always keeping in the field more than her share of the county's quota. No draft was ever made in Cedar Township. Official statistics show that over two hundred and twenty-five volunteers enlisted, some of them descendants of heroes who had proved their loyalty to their country and its flag in earlier struggles. Of these old settlers sleeping in the cemeteries, there are seventeen soldiers of the War of 1812, four of the early Indian wars and two of the Mexican War. Of the soldiers of the Civil War, forty-nine are buried within the township limits. Their living comrades, members of Post 58, Grand Army of the Republic, at Abingdon, annually, on May 30, preserve the memory of their devotion and self-sacrifice, their toils and triumphs, ever keeping green the recollection of the patriotic dead.

The official figures relative to the population of Cedar Township are as follows: 1840, six hundred and sixteen; 1860, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; 1870, two thousand, one hundred and fifty-three; 1880, nineteen hundred and seventy-six; 1890, fifteen hundred and seventy-four.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

William H. Reynolds was born in Park County, Indiana, December 23, 1839. His parents were Samuel and Ann Jane (Reed) Reynolds of English and Scotch descent. Samuel Reynolds was the son of William Reynolds, a native of England, who came to America before the Revolutionary War. The family settled on a farm in South Carolina, where William Reynolds died when his son Samuel was ten years of age. The widow emigrated to Kentucky with her nine children, William, Samuel, John, Robert, Nancy, Rebecca, Elsie, Jane, and Saran Ann. They all reached maturity, and with the exception of John, married. Some of the children went to Park County, Indiana, and were followed by their mother, who died near Indianapolis. Samuel was married at the age of twenty-two years, and settled on a timber farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he cleared. He afterwards sold his farm, and in 1836, moved near Berwick, Warren County, Illinois, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which is now owned by his son James. He accumulated a large property, and at one time owned two thousand acres of land in Warren County. He had few educational advantages, but was a man of clear head and remarkably strong muscular development. His wife, Ann Jane Reed, a daughter of John Reed, was of Scotch descent, and was born near Louisville, Kentucky. He died at the homestead at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife died in Abingdon, Knox County, at the age of eighty-four. They had twelve children, nine of whom reached maturity: Katherine B., William H., John R., James A., Jemima, Jennie S., Marion, Sarah, and Louise.

William H. Reynolds was brought up on the home farm, and at the age of twenty-six ran in debt for a farm of three hundred and sixty acres in Warren County, which he afterwards sold, and bought the farm of one thousand acres in Orange Township, near Knoxville, which he now owns. He owns, in addition, six hundred acres of land in Knox Township, and a model stock farm of four hundred acres in Norton County, Kansas. He was educated in the common schools and at Abingdon College. He also studied law, and practiced his profession four or five years, but soon turned his attention to the more congenial pursuit of farming. He came to Knox County in 1857, and lived for many years on his farm near Knoxville. In 1883, he moved to Galesburg, and in 1892, bought a farm near Abingdon.

June 24, 1855, Mr. Reynolds was married to Martha M. Bundy in Orange Township. She died February 1, 1873, leaving three children: Nellie J., who married Mr. Peterson; William M.; and Minnie, wife of James Rogers. Mr. Reynolds' second marriage occurred November 25, 1873, at Knoxville, to Margaret Wallace, who is a native of Scotland. Four children have been born to them: Nellie H., wife of A. E. Werts; Frank W.; Harry Earnest; and Mabel E.

Captain Reynolds has a notable military record. In July, 1861, he assisted in raising a company, and secured most of the volunteers from among his friends and acquaintances in Knox and Warren counties. The company thus formed was called Company D, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Springfield October 13, 1861. Mr. Reynolds, who had enlisted as a private, was, at the time, elected First Lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of Captain at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi. The Seventh rendered valuable service during the war. It was under Pope at Island No. 10, and New Madrid; ascended the Tennessee River in 1862; led at Corinth and in the pursuit of May 30; was the first to march into Tusculum, Alabama; withstood the entire rebel force at luka, and in September, October, and November, made a series of movements in which they marched eight hundred miles, destroying railroads and bridges. May 2, they entered Baton Rouge, after traveling another eight hundred miles, capturing one thousand prisoners, and assisting at the capture of Fort Hudson. Altogether, the Seventh marched about five thousand miles, and captured three thousand prisoners. At one time an order was given by General Grant to General Rosecrans, to have all horses branded and turned over to the United States government. Captain Reynolds succeeded in preventing the breaking of their special contract, and the men of the Seventh rode their horses unbranded throughout the war. It was the Seventh that led and chased General Jeff Thompson sixteen miles through the swamps, into a rebel fort, and that met at terrific pace a charging, overwhelming force, checked their advance, and extricated themselves, after seven hours of fighting.

In the Fall of 1864, Captain Reynolds acted for several months in the capacity of special detective at Memphis, under General Washburn, a position requiring the utmost nerve and courage. It is needless to say that he fulfilled the expectations of those who had honored him with their confidence. He also won at all times the trust and unswerving devotion of the men who served under him.

In politics, Captain Reynolds is independent, and has served as Supervisor, School Director, and Road Commissioner.

FREDERICK STEGALL.

Frederick Stegall, son of Frederick and Sarah Stegall, was born in Pike County, Ohio, September 5, 1827. His father, who had been a soldier in the War of 1812, moved to Illinois and settled in Knox County in the Fall of 1836, when young Frederick was a boy of nine. There were seven children in the family of whom one, Mrs. Susannah Warren, now survives.

The Stegalls first settled near Cherry Grove, but afterwards removed to Abingdon. Mr. Stegall, Senior, later went to Henderson, where he died, September, 1869, at the age of eighty-one. His wife's death occurred some years later, at the age of eighty-seven.



W. H. Reynolds

Mr. Frederick Stegall was married to Lovina Ellen Marks, July 4, 1850, at Knoxville, Illinois. She was born in Kentucky, and came with her father, Benjamin Marks, to Knox County, in 1836. She was a noble type of frontier womanhood, and proved herself a worthy helpmeet in the struggles of those early days. Mrs. Stegall's industry was displayed in the care of poultry and bees. She has always been a kind neighbor and a friend to the poor.

After his marriage, Mr. Stegall bought a farm on Section 24, in Cedar Township, where he lived for many years. He then removed to Orange Township, but after four years returned to Cedar and bought land, now the property of Elery Stegall, on Section 23; he also bought land on Section 31, now the property of Mrs. Sarah Alice Hughey, where he died October 3, 1896, at the age of sixty-nine.

In politics, Mr. Stegall was a democrat. He was a farmer all his life; and by industry and economy accumulated considerable property. At the time of his death he owned twelve hundred acres of land, which was divided equally among the children who survived. These were: Milton, Elery, Mrs. Sarah Alice Hughey, and Mrs. Emma J. Fulmer. The second son, Solomon, was then deceased.

BURNER, MILTON D.; Farmer; Cedar Township; where he was born January 30, 1844; educated in the common schools. His father, Daniel Green Burner, was born in Kentucky, July 7, 1814, and came to Knox County in 1830 with his father, Isaac Burner, who died near Knoxville July 7, 1860. Daniel G. Burner was a firm friend of Abraham Lincoln, being a clerk in his store at New Salem, Illinois. After coming to Knox County he worked for a limited time at the carpenter's trade, and assisted in building the first court house at Knoxville. Later he began farming, and still resides on his farm near Knoxville. June 24, 1838, he was married to Melissa, daughter of John B. and Casander (Dills) Gummi; five children were born to them: John G., a farmer living near Eldorado, Kansas; Milton D.; Casander, who was the wife of Clate Swiger, and died February 6, 1892; Susan, wife of Oliver Custer, a resident of Cedar Township; and Jane, wife of Robert Mount of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Burner died June 9, 1853. March 28, 1854, Mr. Burner married Elizabeth Martz, who died February 27, 1877. By this union there were three children: Mary, Ellen and Ida, all deceased. In August, 1868, Mr. Burner was married to Susanna C., daughter of John and Rebecca (Lightner) Burns. Eleven children were born to them: Edwin G., who married Addie Graham of Cuba, Illinois, June 17, 1897, and is a hardware merchant of Chillicothe, Illinois; Willis J., a graduate of Hedding College, now a preacher at Irvington, Indiana, married Lulu Burr, of LaHarpe, Illinois, and has two children: Margaret and Jarvis; James A., City Marshal of Chillicothe; Henry L., an employe of the Abingdon Steam Laundry; Melissa R., a teacher in the public schools at Abingdon; Georgia, who resides at Knoxville with her aged grandfather; Etta M.; Bertha J.;

Jessie A.; Mina E.; and Francis A., who lives with her parents. Mr. Burner and family worship at the Christian Church, Abingdon. In politics, he is a democrat. He takes especial interest in public affairs, and has held the office of School Trustee for twenty years.

DUNLAP, THEODORE F.; Farmer; Cedar Township, where he was born August 1, 1844; he was educated in the common schools. His parents, Edmond P. and Matilda (Belt) Dunlap, were natives of Kentucky, the former of Fleming County. June 22, 1886, in Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Dunlap married Mrs. Sue H. Grabill; they had one daughter, Mary Celeste, deceased. Mrs. Dunlap has one son, Dell Q. Grabill. Mr. Dunlap's father died in 1865, leaving four sons and six daughters: George W., Theodore F., Henry, William B., Mary J., Margaret, Martha, Alice, Ellen, and Ann. Edward P. Dunlap was one of the first supervisors of the town of Cedar, and held the office for several years. In religion, Mr. T. F. Dunlap is a Congregationalist. He is a prohibitionist.

EAREL, SILAS R.; Farmer; Cedar Township; born in Adams County, Illinois, January 18, 1857; educated in the schools of Knox County, and Abingdon Academy. His father, Henry D. Earel, was born in Virginia in 1828, and came to Illinois and settled in Adams County; he died in 1898. His mother, Margaret (Simons), was a native of Illinois. His paternal grandfather, James Earel, was born in England in 1745, came to America and settled in Maryland, removing later to Illinois, where he died. April 24, 1875, in Abingdon, Silas R. Earel, was married to Rosa Williamson; they have seven children: Frank, Dale, Tina, Mamie, Zella, Satie and Eva. Mr. Earel is in religion a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a republican. In 1896, he was elected Highway Commissioner and served three years.

FAMULENER, JACOB; Retired Farmer; Cedar Township; born April 9, 1833, in Pickaway County, Ohio. August 30, 1857, Mr. Famulener was married to Sarah J. Warren, daughter of James and Susan (Stegall) Warren. They had four children: Clara A., born June 18, 1858, and married February 15, 1877, to H. C. McMillan; they have six children: Willie J., Leroy R., G. Earnest, Cbeater W., Harley F., and Dewey Glenn; Alice J., born June 23, 1859, and married June 27, 1877, to O. F. Warren—they have one child, Eva Marie. O. F. Warren died October 19, 1881. Alice's J.'s second marriage was with Edgar F. Brainard of Monmouth; they have one daughter, V. Hortense; Emma C., was born February 1, 1862, and married Alex P. Jones March 8, 1882, died December 18, 1897; she had one daughter, Eva M.; Elvin L., born June 9, 1867, and married to Alta L. Marks, February 18, 1896; they have one son, Kenneth Marks. Mr. Famulener moved from Ohio in 1856, and after his marriage, one year later, removed to his present home. He has been a successful farmer, and a prominent, influential man. In politics, he is a republican. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FAMULENER, WILLIAM; Farmer; Cedar Township; born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 19, 1824; educated in the common schools. His father, Jonathan Famulener, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, Anna (Long), of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Famulener. William Famulener was married in Ohio in 1852. There were six children: Chauncey; James; George; John; Martha and Ada. Mr. Famulener came from Ohio, where his father and grandfather had settled at an early day. It was in 1853 that he came to Illinois, and settled in Cedar Township in 1854. His family have been prominently identified in the community. In politics, Mr. Famulener is a republican.

FULMER, FRANK; Farmer; Cedar Township; born March 6, 1869, in Cedar Township; educated in the common schools of Kansas. His father, David, and his grandfather, Daniel, came from Pennsylvania in 1863, and settled at Old Henderson, where they were farmers. When Frank was six years old they went West, but at the age of nineteen he returned and settled in Knox County. August 13, 1891, he was married to Emma J. Stegall, in Abingdon; she is a daughter of Frederick Stegall. Mrs. Fulmer owns the forty acres that her father first "entered" in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer have two children, Lovina Elinor, and Francis Manla. Mr. Fulmer is a prominent farmer. He is a republican.

HUGHEY, CHARLES WESLEY; Farmer; Cedar Township; born in Adams County, Ohio, December 1, 1828, where he was educated. His parents were Alexander and Hester (Tudor) Hughey, who came from Ohio to Abingdon, Knox County, in the Fall of 1849. The family is of Scotch and English ancestry. Charles W. Hughey was married to Mary E. Andrews, in Cedar Township. Nine children were born to them: Bell; Ann; Mary E., deceased; Emma; Ella; James E.; Rosette; William; and Flora. In religion, Mr. Hughey was a Methodist. He was a republican, and had been School Director, and held other local offices.

KETCHEM, JOHN; Farmer; Cedar Township; born October 15, 1840, in Greene County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His father was William Ketchem. John Ketchem enlisted in August, 1862, in Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until July, 1865. In 1866, he came to Illinois and worked by the month in Warren County, for seven years. February 6, 1873, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, he was married to Margaret A. Sproat, and settled in Warren County. In 1880, he came to Indian Point Township, Knox County, and eight years ago to the farm where he now lives. Mr. Ketchem is a republican, and was elected Highway Commissioner in 1893, and again in 1899. He has always taken a keen interest in town affairs. In politics, he is a republican. In religion, Mr. Ketchem is a Baptist.

LATIMER, JOSEPH FRANKLIN; was born at his present home in Cedar Township, April

15, 1840, and has resided there all his life, following the occupation of farming and fine stock breeding. His father, Jonathan Latimer, was a native of Robinson County, Tennessee, and his paternal grandparents, Joseph and Anna Dobbins Latimer, were natives of New London, Connecticut; they were of English descent. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Latimer, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and served under General Green. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy West, was the daughter of Jacob and Barsheba Polk West, natives of North Carolina. Jacob West was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Jackson, and his wife was a cousin of President James K. Polk. On November 25, 1872, Mr. Latimer was married to Joana Humiston, at Atchison, Kansas. They have two children, Guy J. and Lillian H. Mr. Latimer finished his education at Knox College, Galesburg, receiving his diploma in April, 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He entered as color-bearer, and took part in the engagements with Forrest at Memphis. Diplomas were granted by the college to members of that class who volunteered their services in the war. Mr. Latimer taught school in Lincoln University for two years, and afterward studied medicine, but was compelled to abandon it on account of defective sight. From 1870 to 1872, he was a member of the Twenty-seventh Illinois General Assembly, and again four years later, he was again chosen to the legislature, serving two terms. In the Thirtieth and Thirty-first assemblies he filled the important chair vacated by Haines, chairman of the Committee on County and Township Organizations, discharging the duties of that perplexing situation in a manner that gave him a creditable and state-wide acquaintance. Politically, Mr. Latimer has always affiliated with the republican party, being an enthusiastic advocate of its principles. He has held the offices of Mayor of Abingdon; Commander of Post 58, Grand Army of the Republic; Treasurer of the Board of School Directors; President of the Agricultural Society for ten years; a member of the Board of County Supervisors for ten years; and held various minor offices of trust and honor. At present he is Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors; township member of the Republican County Central Committee; President of the Illinois Jersey Cattle Club, and Vice President of the First National Bank of Abingdon. Mr. Latimer has led an active and useful life, and has done much toward the development of Knox County. As a breeder of Jersey cattle he is known throughout the United States, and has been the means of attracting buyers of Jerseys to Abingdon from all parts of the Nation. In political circles, both local and State, his opinions are highly regarded, and his judgment upon all important questions given the closest consideration. In the annals of Knox County, as well as in those of the commonwealth of Illinois, Mr. Latimer has attained an enviable position by combining with



F. Stegall

tact and good judgment, strict integrity and ability that is unquestioned.

MARKS, WILLIAM PLEASANT; Farmer and Stockraiser; Cedar Township, where he was born June 19, 1841. His parents were Benjamin and Mary E. (Bishop) Marks, the former a native of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was a cousin of Daniel Boone and David Crockett, and located in Kentucky at a very early date. He was once shot through the body by Indians, the ball passing also through a hymn-book in his pocket, after which he lived about twenty years. Mr. Marks has this book, which is now about one hundred and twenty-five years old. His father came here in 1835, and died in 1845, leaving seven children, three sons and four daughters. February 8, 1866, in Knoxville, Mr. Marks married Mary McCoy; nine children were born to them: Wilbert Franklin, William Melvin, Mary Ida, Levina Alta, Walden Arthur, Warren Pleasant, Wilbur Ernest, Wilson Harley and Fern. Mrs. Marks was born in Ohio, June 14, 1847, and died June 17, 1894. Mr. Marks now owns three hundred and twenty-seven acres of very fine tillable land and two hundred acres of tame pasture, adjoining Saluda, a station on the Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He was once a very extensive breeder of Aberdeen Polled Angus cattle. In politics, Mr. Marks is a democrat. He was Constable and School Director for many years.

MEADOWS, CLINTON H.; Cedar Township; Stockman; born May 11, 1859, in Floyd Township, Warren County, Illinois. His father, Martin Meadows, was born in Kentucky; his mother, Catherine (Reynolds), was a native of Indiana. His paternal grandfather was Henry Meadows. In 1884, Mr. Clinton H. Meadows married Mary K. Lambin in South Bend, Indiana. They have had two children, Ralph Martin, and Forrest Lambin. Mr. Meadows is a republican. He received his education in the public schools.

MOUNT, WILLIAM; Farmer; Cedar Township; born September 23, 1824, and educated in Warren County, Ohio. His father, Ralph Mount, was a native of New Jersey; his mother, Lucy (Barber), came from Ohio; his paternal grandmother's maiden name was Barber. February 5, 1851, in Cedar Township, Mr. Mount was married to Mary Mahon; they have had six children: Robert M. and James O., deceased; George F.; Lucy, deceased; Jennie, deceased; and Lillie E. Robert has one son, Earl. Mrs. Mount was the daughter of Robert Mahon, who came from Virginia; she died December 14, 1893. Mr. Mount came to Cedar Township in 1843, and in 1855, settled on the farm two and one-half miles from Abingdon, where he now resides. He was one of a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. In religion, Mr. Mount is a Congregationalist. He is a democrat, and has always taken a lively interest in school and county affairs.

NELSON, SWAN; Farmer; Cedar Township; born in Sweden November 18, 1828, where he was educated. His parents were Nels and Nel-

lie (Peterson) Nelson. February 23, 1854, Swan Nelson was married in Knoxville to Pernellia Nelson; they have seven children: Frank O., Nels A., Edwin C., Nellie, Mary, Emma and Hannah. The three sons are farmers. Mr. Nelson came to Knox County in 1852, and bought land. He began farming in 1854, married, and settled in Knoxville. In 1866, he moved to Cedar Township, and in 1877, located upon his present farm. His farm contains one hundred and eighty acres of land. He is one of the wealthy and prosperous farmers of Cedar Township. In religion, Mr. Nelson is a Congregationalist. He is a republican.

REDINGTON, PATRICK; Farmer; Cedar Township; born in Ireland March 14, 1831; his parents, Philip and Mary (Hobon) Redington, were natives of Ireland. In 1851, Mr. Redington came to this country and spent seven years in Massachusetts, after which he moved to Galesburg, where he worked some years by the month. His first farm was a small one in Cedar Township, and he later bought a large farm where he now lives. He is one of the wealthy farmers of Cedar Township. January 9, 1859, in Galesburg, Mr. Redington was married to Mary Dolphin; they have three children: James P.; Anthony P.; and Rose, now Mrs. T. E. Green. In religion, Mr. Redington is a Catholic. He is a democrat.

SMITH, HENRY FRANKLIN; Farmer; Cedar Township; born February 9, 1858, in Warren County, Illinois; educated in Knox County. His parents were James Bolin Smith, of Warren County, Kentucky, and Elizabeth (Burns) Smith, of Adams County, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; his paternal grandparents, William and Malinda (Petty) Smith, came from Virginia; his maternal grandparents were John Burns, of Ireland, and Rebecca (Leightener) Burns, of South Carolina; his great-grandfather, John Smith, was born in England. The Burns family were of Scotch descent. Mr. Henry Smith was married in Knox County, July 3, 1879, to Sarah Elmina Hughey; their children are: James Wesley, Hattie Edith and Ira Reece. His father was reared and married in Kentucky, and removed to Missouri, where a son, William T., was born, and where his wife died. He returned to Kentucky and was married to Ruth Watkins; he then removed to Warren County, Illinois, where his second wife died. His third marriage was with Elizabeth A. Burns; their children were: John L.; Henry F.; James B.; Robert M.; George W.; Charles Eugene; Cyrus H.; Mary A., wife of M. Kennedy; Hattie, deceased; and Laura R. He bought a farm of two hundred and forty-four acres in Cedar Township, where he died at the age of seventy-eight. H. F. Smith lived three years in Nickolls County, and six years in Frontier County, Nebraska, where he engaged in stock raising. He sold his farm of three hundred and twenty acres for five thousand dollars, and after his return to Knox County, bought the old homestead where he has since lived. Mr. Smith is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a democrat.

STEGALL, ELERY; Farmer; Cedar Township, where he was born February 13, 1860; educated in the common schools. His parents were Frederick and Lovina (Marks) Stegall. Frederick Stegall settled in Knox County in 1836, and died in 1896, leaving, beside his widow, two sons and two daughters. March 4, 1889, in Galesburg, Elery Stegall was married to Mary Kennedy. They have three children: Frederick, Mary A. and Margaret B. Mrs. Stegall is a daughter of Jerry Kennedy, who came from Ireland to this country in 1865. Mr. Stegall is one of the substantial men of his town. In religion, he is a Protestant. He is a democrat.

WILLIAMSON, FRANK M.; Farmer; Cedar Township, where he was born, November 9, 1849; educated in the common schools. His parents, James and Safrona (Bland) Williamson, were both natives of Indiana. Mr. Williamson's father came from Sangamon County, Illinois, to Knox County in 1833. He had nine sons. May 28, 1874, Frank M. Williamson married in Galesburg his first wife, Margaret Warren; they had five children: Warren, Elsie, George, Maud and Maggie. The first Mrs. Williamson died in 1889, and October 15, 1891, Mr. Williamson married his second wife, Nettie Goddard, in Warren County; she was a daughter of Robert Goddard. They had two children: Ruby and Pearl. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican, and was elected Justice of the Peace three terms; the first time was during Governor Oglesby's last term of office.

CITY OF ABINGDON.

By Samuel T. Mosser.

Abingdon, the second city in Knox County in population and importance, was originally laid out in 1836, by Abraham Davis Swarts, on the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 10 North, Range 1 East, its southern boundary being at first coincident with that of the township.

Mr. Swarts came to Illinois from Abingdon, Harford County, Maryland, in 1821, and at first settled near Walnut Hill, Jefferson County. Eight years later he removed to the present site of Monmouth, and soon afterwards (in August, 1829) settled on a farm about three miles north of the present city of Abingdon. In 1833, he took up his residence on the northeast quarter of Section 32, the present site of Abingdon Cemetery, and at the same time purchased the southern half of Section 33. He was a man of means, for that time, public-spirited and philanthropic. It was one of his earliest and most cherished hopes to found a college at Abingdon, but he died before realizing his dream. His children, however, ultimately became leaders in a move-

ment to carry out his project. [See Hedding College.]

The first house to be built in the new town was the log cabin of Josiah Stillings, which stood on the southwest corner of Block 6. It was enlarged the following year, and in it A. Bowman and John W. Green opened the first store of the incipient village. Other early mercantile and manufacturing ventures are worthy of mention, as illustrating gradual growth.

Mr. Swarts early conveyed four lots to David Reece, on condition that he should open a shop for the manufacture of furniture. Mr. Reece used a portion of his dwelling house for this purpose, and it was at his home that his son, Alonzo N., was born in 1838, and where his son, Dr. Madison Reece, was reared. The first named enjoys the distinction of having been the first white child born within the present corporate limits. Directly south of the furniture shop James Smith opened the first shoe shop, about 1838. The original blacksmith, Abraham Swarts Nichols, located his shop on the northeast corner of the same block, No. 6. About the year 1839 Cornelius and James Dempsey built a carding mill on the southwest corner of Block No. 4. After operating it for a short time they disposed of the plant to T. S. Bassett. He failed to make it earn a profit, and transformed it into a planing mill, doing a remunerative business in the manufacture of sashes, blinds and doors. With the growth of the demand for building material, a saw mill and a brick yard became necessities. A. D. Swarts and Josiah Stillings were the first to erect the former, on the Berwick road, some four miles west of Abingdon, and a second saw mill was built not many years afterward, by John E. Chesney. Cager Creel and O. P. Swarts established the first brick yard, in 1842, about one-half mile north of the site of Hedding College.

John E. and J. B. F. Chesney were both among the early settlers, and the latter is credited with having been among the first to invent the modern plow. Early in the forties, a Mr. Cochran began making pumps from hewn logs, the tubing being of hickory and the stock of white oak. The first flouring mill was built in 1856, by Barr and Hoffman. It stood on the corner of Jefferson and Pearl streets, and was subsequently sold to John W. Thompson, who transferred the business to Roseville.

The settlement began to grow very early in its history. In 1837 an auction sale of lots was

held, and not less than forty were sold. Incorporation as a village did not follow for several years. Unfortunately the records of that event have been lost; but it occurred about 1845. The first addition was laid out April 2, 1849, by Frederic Snyder. It was on the south, and lay within the northeast quarter of Section 4 of Indian Point Township. Three others were laid out in 1854, two by Mr. Snyder and one by Mr. Swarts. Others were platted in 1855 by Messrs. Swarts and Wilson, and three more by Mr. Snyder, in 1856.

In 1857 Abingdon was incorporated as a city, the several additions mentioned being all included within the corporate limits. The charter was approved February 13, 1857, and the first election held April 21, following. The provisions of the instrument reflected the moral sentiment of the people, gaming houses, saloons, and even billiard tables falling under the ban of prohibition. The legislative power is vested in a Board of four Aldermen who, as well as the Mayor, hold office for one year. A list of the city's chief executives, with the dates of their respective terms, is given below:

W. H. Gillespie, 1857-58-60 and '64; Thaddeus Merrill, 1859; Henry Frey, 1861-62-67 and '77; D. D. Shoop, 1863; A. J. Thompson, 1865; S. M. Lewis, 1866; C. C. Lewis, 1868; William M. Yeatch, 1869-70 and '84; J. B. Strode, 1871-72; Abner Vickery, 1873-74 and '78; William Johnston, 1875-80; H. C. Murphy, 1876; John Mosser, 1879-81-88 and '91; William B. Main, 1882; Thomas Newell, 1883 and '87; William V. Trovillo, 1885-86; J. F. Latimer, 1889; S. D. Hall, 1890; Thomas Austin, 1892 and '98; H. R. Crouch, 1893-94; John G. Burnaugh, 1895; Corliss G. Mosser, 1896-97; James Richey, 1899.

A postoffice was opened in 1863, and Mr. A. D. Swarts was the first postmaster. He named it Harford, after the county in Maryland from which he had emigrated, just as he had called the town Abingdon in honor of his early home. In order to avoid confusion, however, both postoffice and village were later given the same name. Mr. Swarts was succeeded by D. Reece, and he by the following list of incumbents: S. H. Richey, W. Shannon, B. Bradbury, W. D. Lomax, Jesse Chesney, A. B. Cochran, T. E. Givens, William M. Veatch, S. McWilliams and J. W. Maginnis.

The early years of the young city's history were marked by prosperity. As early as 1851, brick came into use in the building of stores, the first, of this material, being erected by J.

B. F. Chesney on the northeast corner of Main and Martin streets. In 1853, the second brick store building was erected by D. K. Hardin, on the northwest corner of Main and Martin streets. In 1870, John H. Chesney, who occupied this building, built his new brick store building joining this on the north, which was the beginning of the brick block on the west side of Main street. At the same time the Masonic building was erected, also the next building north, by F. P. Foltz, and still another by Henry Frey. The largest store of this period was that of John H. Chesney, who had three rooms connected. There is no doubt but that he did the largest retail business of anyone who has ever done business in Abingdon. In the following year, 1871, Lyman Sanderson erected two more brick store buildings joining Frey's on the north. The first one was occupied by S. D. Pollock as a drug store; the other by John Mosser as a general store. In 1873, the corner-stone was laid for the new building of Hedding College; the brick store building of W. H. Heller, and numerous residences were built the same year.

In 1855, Abingdon was made a station on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and twenty-eight years later the Iowa Central line also passed through the place. These circumstances not a little added to its commercial importance in the surrounding country. During the Civil War, however, building was comparatively at a standstill, the perpetuity of the Union, enlistments, and the success and comfort of the soldiers at the front engrossing public thought and care. Another, and later, hindrance to the city's prosperity happened in 1874, when the inhabitants separated into factions concerning the internal dissensions in the management of Abingdon College. Citizens were hung in effigy, assaults were not infrequent, and even the lives of some of the leaders on either side were threatened. In fact, there are those who opine that this factional fight actually turned back the city's progress by fifteen years. Sidewalks fell into decay and were not repaired; weeds grew along the sides of the thoroughfares; no new buildings were erected, and even those standing failed to receive a sadly needed coat of paint.

Prior to this, however,—in 1869—a steam flouring mill was erected by Jefferson and James Dawdy. It was known as the "Highland Mills," and had a somewhat checkered existence. It was burned within a few months after com-

pletion, rebuilt, and again partially wrecked by a boiler explosion, in 1874. It was repaired, but again burned to the ground, in 1882, and never rebuilt. Other manufacturing concerns located at Abingdon are the Animal Trap Company, the Abingdon Wagon Company, and the Globe Manufacturing Company's plant for the making of workmen's clothing.

The first named of these three owes its origin to the invention of a mouse-trap by W. C. Hooker. The inventor, with John E. Cox and K. R. Marks, were the original incorporators, Messrs. Cox and Marks having closed out their profitable hardware business in order to embark in the enterprise. The beginning was very modest, but the growth has been rapid and steady. Their present factory, on Meek street, was erected in 1896, and is said to be the largest manufactory of traps in the world. The company exports largely, both to Europe and to South America, and employs about a hundred workmen.

The Abingdon Wagon Company was removed from Clinton, Iowa, to Abingdon in 1895. To secure this removal an addition to the city was platted, east of the "Burlington" tracks, and the proceeds of the sale of lots was given as a bonus. The community has never had reason to regret the transaction. The present owners of the works are A. B. Spies and his four sons—Frank, William, Adam and Henry. Their large brick factory stands near the tracks, and about one hundred and twenty-five employes are engaged in making wagons and "bob" sleds.

The Globe Manufacturing Company began the making of workmen's clothing in 1889. James W. Cox and Samuel T. Mosser are its proprietors, having started their factory work with only ten sewing machines. They were almost phenomenally successful from the start, and at present (1899) occupy a large two-story building and give employment to nearly or quite one hundred and twenty-five hands.

The other manufacturing industries of the city may be briefly enumerated: Abingdon Brick and Tile Company; Abingdon Paper Box Manufacturing Company; Hall Trap Company; Roller Grip Pencil Holder Company; the Champion Display Rack Company.

A fire visited the city in February, 1899, laying in ashes a considerable section of East Main street, but rebuilding commenced at once. Abingdon's citizens are enlightened, progressive and energetic, and a general system of improvements, to conform with modern ideas, is

already under contemplation. A new building for city offices is nearing completion, and here the Public Library will find permanent quarters.

The institution last named was established in 1897, by popular vote, and has already played a prominent part as an educational factor.

Next to its prominence as a commercial and shipping point, Abingdon enjoys a justly earned fame as an educational center. Not only have its common schools been well maintained, but higher education has always been the ideal of its founders and most public spirited citizens. The first school house was built on land belonging to A. D. Swarts, just north of the original town plat, in 1837. It was of the character incident to the days in which it was built, and the instruction given was in consonance with the surroundings and qualifications of the teacher. Abingdon being located in two townships, it has two school districts. In 1868, a large, two-story brick building was erected in North Abingdon, and the youthful mind may now be developed in a well-taught, graded school. The North Abingdon School has a corps of six teachers, in addition to a principal. South Abingdon also boasts a two-story brick school house, with a principal and three teachers. The latter building was erected in 1892, and both schools grant diplomas to graduates.

Opportunities for higher education were also afforded at a relatively early date in the town's history. Abingdon College was for years a school of excellent reputation, while Hedding College is a flourishing institution today. For a succinct history of these institutions the reader is referred to the captions Abingdon College and Hedding College. The former no longer exists, but its history is worth preserving and perpetuating.

The first denomination to organize a church was the Methodist Episcopal, and the first Presiding Elder was that famous circuit rider, exhorter, orator and patriot, Peter Cartwright. Regular services were held in the first rude school house, built in 1837, already mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Swarts, with five other persons, constituted the first original membership (1833), and this devoted band was accustomed to meet at Mr. Swarts' log cabin; strong in faith and hope, but weak in all else. In 1846 they put up a building at the southwest corner of Block 11, two blocks south of the site of the present Methodist Church. After the building of Hedding Seminary, they used its chapel as a

meeting place until 1868, when they built a two-story frame structure, which was then considered a handsome edifice, reflecting credit upon the piety and liberality of the congregation. In 1898, under the pastorate of Dr. R. E. Buckley, a fine house of worship, of red granite, was built and a large two-manual pipe organ installed. The present membership of the church exceeds five hundred. It is progressive, and its power for good can scarcely be overestimated.

The Christian Church was organized by Elder Hiram Smith, in 1840, and its first building was erected in 1849. In 1885 they removed to the chapel of Abingdon College. The trouble which arose in that institution in 1874 rent the congregation in twain, part of the membership withdrawing and forming a new society, called the Jefferson Street Christian Church. These worshipped at first in the Protestant Methodist Church building, at that time idle, and afterwards moved to a small frame building on Washington street, which had been built by the Methodists in 1846. Here they remained until 1884, when the two congregations were reunited. Six years after the reunion, in 1890, a very handsome church was built on South Main street. The church is energetic and prosperous.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in Cherry Grove, by Rev. James Stockton, in 1834. In 1866 the denomination erected a church edifice in Abingdon. This society was later changed to a Congregational church, which was organized in 1881. The society bought the Cumberland Presbyterian property, and in 1885 refitted the building, adding a lecture room. The house was again remodeled in 1897, and a pipe organ placed in the church. The society is in a prosperous condition.

The Protestant Methodists organized a society in 1839-40. They erected a frame structure about 1869. The membership fell off, and the sect has no longer an established place of worship.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in 1880, by Rev. J. G. Terrell, with four members. The denomination never gained much in strength, and after a few years the local organization disbanded.

At the regular election, in the Spring of 1897, the citizens voted to establish and maintain a public library. Although not much more than two years have elapsed since its founding, it

has greatly grown in favor and is largely patronized by the citizens. It is expected that within a few years a permanent building will be erected, which will be an honor to the projectors of the enterprise and a legitimate source of pride to the city.

Abingdon has a well managed volunteer fire department, organized in December, 1877, and consisting of an engine and a hook and ladder company, with a membership of about fifty. At the tournament held at Peoria in 1879, the Abingdon hook and ladder company won the State championship. The members of the department are paid twenty-five cents each for attendance at a fire or a meeting.

The first newspaper published was the Abingdon Messenger, which was founded in 1856 by Chambers and White. Its publication was discontinued after two years. The Nonpareil was published by D. H. Elliot, but lived only a year. The next paper to appear was the Reporter, which was conducted during 1861 and 1862 by C. C. Button. E. E. Chesney published the Gazette for a short time, and from 1869 to 1875 W. H. Heaton issued the Knox County Democrat. He sold the paper to H. C. Allen, who started the Knoxonian, which lived for about three years. The Educational Magazine, a thirty-two page paper, devoted to the interests of Abingdon College, was edited and founded by J. W. Butler in 1864-5. S. J. Clark and J. S. Badger founded the Abingdon Leader in 1874, but discontinued its publication after about a year. In 1875 Frank L. Ritchey issued the first number of the Abingdon Express. This was a small sheet at the beginning, but gradually grew in size. It died within ten years. Charles K. Bassett, who, when a boy of sixteen years, had printed a small sheet, three inches square, which he called the "Amateur News," began the publication of the Abingdon Register in 1877. It appeared for several years, when it was discontinued. The Enterprise was established in 1880, by J. C. Cromer, who sold it, in 1884, to J. N. Reed and R. E. Pendarvis. Charles A. Murdock bought the paper in 1893, and one year later disposed of it to M. A. Cleveland and E. M. Killough. Mr. Killough had before this (in 1892) founded the Herald, and the two papers were consolidated, under the name of the Enterprise-Herald. This paper is still published. Abingdon has also two other journals, the Argus and the Kodak. The former first appeared on March 8, 1882, the proprietors being W. H. Clark and William Purdue. Mr.

Purdue withdrew from the firm in 1883, since which date Mr. Clark has edited the paper and conducted the business alone. The Kodak is a journal of neat typographical appearance, and was started by Jesse C. Shoop in 1897.

The city's banking facilities are good, there being two solid financial institutions; the First National Bank and the private banking house of J. Mosser and Company. The latter was opened in 1895, and Mr. Mosser is highly esteemed as a sagacious, conservative business man.

The People's Bank was opened December 1, 1879, with an authorized capital of \$30,000. M. C. Bates was President, and J. B. Mackey, cashier. In December, 1882, its capital was increased to \$50,000, and in 1885 it was changed to the First National Bank of Abingdon. This institution has done a successful business ever since it was organized, and is today recognized as one of the leading banks of the county, having over \$200,000 on deposit. The present officers are: Thomas Newell, President; J. F. Latimer, Vice President; Orion Latimer, Cashier.

Abingdon has had two other banking institutions, but both have gone into voluntary liquidation. T. H. and Strawther Givens, with J. M. Dawdy, engaged in banking under the firm name of Givens, Dawdy and Company, in 1873. In 1878 the business was reorganized and the Union Bank of Abingdon incorporated, with M. C. Bates as President, and Strawther Givens as Cashier. It went into liquidation in 1886. The Abingdon Safety Bank, incorporated under the State law, was organized in 1892, with a capital of \$25,000. M. Reece was President, and Jesse Barlow Cashier. It went into liquidation in 1896.

It is impossible to give the name of the first physician who located in Abingdon. Some say a man by the name of Golladay was the first, but the memory of the old settlers is so treacherous that it is difficult to make a positive statement. It is said that Doctors Garfield and Hubbard located here in 1841, and that in 1846 Dr. W. H. Heller moved to Abingdon. He is now in active practice, having been over a half century in his chosen profession in one locality. Dr. Madison Reece, a son of David Reece, one of the early settlers in the village, won great renown as a physician. He studied medicine with Dr. Heller, went to the army and was promoted to the rank of Major, and after the war settled in Abingdon for the practice of his profession. He was known all over the Mil-

tary Tract, and probably no physician in central Illinois enjoyed a larger practice. The present physicians are W. H. Heller, C. F. Bradway, Jesse Rowe, F. B. Dickinson, T. W. Davidson and J. S. Cannon.

Among the very old residents of Abingdon is Dennis Clark, who settled here back in the thirties. He held the office of County Judge for over twenty years and now lives a quiet and retired life at his residence in South Abingdon.

Population, 1899, estimated, twenty-eight hundred.

ABINGDON COLLEGE.

By A. P. Aten.

The preliminary work that resulted in the founding of Abingdon College began in April, 1853, when P. H. Murphy and J. C. Reynolds taught a select school in a rented building on Main street, in Abingdon. In the Fall of the same year it became Abingdon Academy, with a Board of Trustees. Early in 1854, a new brick building, now known as the old college building, was begun, the contract being given to Jesse Purdue in consideration of ten thousand dollars. In February, 1855, the institution was chartered as Abingdon College, and in January, 1856, removed into the new building and began work with a faculty composed of P. H. Murphy, President; J. C. Reynolds, Professor of Ancient Languages; J. W. Butler, Professor of Mathematics, and an efficient corps of assistants. This faculty continued without material change until 1858, when J. C. Reynolds resigned and A. J. Thompson became Professor of Ancient Languages. President Murphy was removed by death in 1860, and J. W. Butler was chosen to succeed him. William Griffin about that time became Professor of Mathematics. Judge Derham was shortly afterwards added to the Faculty as Professor of Science, S. P. Lucy as Professor of Elocution, and Albert Linn as Professor of Mathematics in place of Mr. Griffin, who had resigned. In 1868, A. P. Aten was chosen Professor of Belles Lettres, and Professor Lucy retired, to accept other work, succeeding Professor Derham in the chair of Science, however, in 1871. The Faculty as thus constituted continued until 1874, when President Butler, with Professors Lucy and Aten, retired on account of some internal troubles that threatened the life of the college.

In 1868, what is known as the new building was erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars, and was occupied early in the next year. A



J. P. Holtz

period of great prosperity now began, which continued for six years, after which its decadence was equally well marked.

In 1874 Oval Pirkey became President, holding the position for one year. He was succeeded by Clark Braden. All efforts to revive the college seemed unavailing until after F. M. Bruner assumed the presidency, in 1877. He became sole owner of the institution, by purchase, in 1880, and continued at its head until 1885, in which year negotiations were successfully concluded by which Abingdon College was united with Eureka College, and its alumni were recognized for all practical purposes as alumni of the last named institution. Not long afterwards the Abingdon College property passed into the hands of Professor Summers, of Kansas, who established a school known as Abingdon College Normal, which existed for several years. In 1895, the property was purchased, through the efforts of President Evans, by Hedding College, and has since been owned by that institution, whose normal and musical departments are conducted therein.

HEDDING COLLEGE.

By J. G. Evans.

Abraham Swarts, who laid out the town of Abingdon, in 1836, contemplated the founding of a college, but did not live to realize his ideal. His sons, Oregon P. and Rev. Benjamin C. Swarts, and his daughter, Mrs. Thomas R. Wilson, were so impressed with his plans that they embraced the first opportunity to lead in such a movement.

Hedding Collegiate Seminary was opened in the Methodist Church, November 19, 1855, with Rev. N. C. Lewis, A. M., as Principal.

The first building was erected in 1856-7, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and occupied December 16, 1857. In February, 1857, a charter was obtained incorporating the institution under the name of Hedding Seminary and Central Illinois Female College. Professor Lewis, who resigned at the close of his third year, was a man of fine ability, broad culture, large experience and good practical sense. He laid well the foundations upon which others were to build.

John T. Dickinson, A. M., was elected to fill the vacancy, and was in charge of the seminary for nine years, including the four years of civil war, so trying to institutions of learning. Professor Dickinson, with the aid of some generous friends, succeeded in keeping the

school alive until the war closed and young men and prosperity returned.

In 1866, Rev. F. M. Chaffee secured subscriptions for an endowment fund amounting to eleven thousand dollars. The first moneys received were diverted, with the consent of the donors, to be used in building. The balance was never paid, and the seminary was left without any endowment. Professor Dickinson was a good teacher, excellent scholar and a Christian gentleman. He was succeeded by Rev. M. C. Springer, who was President five years. Under his administration a new building enterprise was inaugurated.

Rev. C. Springer, financial agent, called a public meeting in Abingdon, at which Rev. J. G. Evans, who was in charge of the special effort, secured subscriptions amounting to twelve thousand dollars. A building, to cost sixty thousand dollars, was planned and the foundations laid. Unexpected difficulties were encountered, discouragements multiplied, subscribers withheld payments because they doubted the ability of the trustees to go forward, and the work ceased.

Professor Springer had a fine personal appearance and, being dignified in manners, courtly in bearing and gentlemanly in conversation, was well qualified to direct the education of young people. But he was conscious of the impossibility of realizing his ideal while embarrassed by the limited room in the old building. Disappointed in his expectations, he resigned in 1872, leaving an honorable record behind him. Rev. J. G. Evans, A. M., was chosen as his successor.

A very serious difficulty in the way of resuming the building enterprise was found to exist in the discouragement arising from the want of confidence. Subscribers refused to pay until they could see the work going forward, and that could not be without means. A. J. Jones, financial agent, P. M. Shoop, Superintendent of Work, and the President advanced the money to begin work, and as the walls went up confidence was restored, subscriptions were paid and success assured. The new building was occupied in 1874, but not completed until 1876. The cost was thirty-five thousand dollars.

In August, 1875, articles of incorporation were granted to the institution by the Secretary of State, under the name of Hedding College, and full and thorough college courses were adopted. The first administration of President Evans closed in 1878, at the end of six years of hard and successful work. No indebtedness for cur-

rent expenses had been incurred, subscriptions on hand were ample to cover all indebtedness upon the new building, the attendance had nearly doubled, the graduating class of that year numbered fourteen, and eighty undergraduates remained.

In 1878, Rev. G. W. Peck was elected to the presidency, and held the position four years. He was a good teacher, but lacked the experience and knowledge of Western life and customs necessary to success. Seeing a rapid decline in attendance and a growing annual deficit, he became discouraged and resigned, leaving an accumulated deficit for current expenses of over ten thousand dollars.

Rev. J. S. Cumming, A. M., succeeded him. He entered upon the duties of his office with enthusiasm, and prosecuted the work with untiring energy. The difficulties were almost insuperable, but with a faith that gave birth to the hope he toiled, with a heroism worthy of the noble cause he so faithfully served. His success in raising money saved the institution, and it was through no fault of his that the school still declined in numbers. After four years of anxiety and hard work, Dr. Cummings resigned and Rev. J. R. Jaques, D. D., Ph. D., was elected as his successor. Dr. Jaques was well known as an educator, was able in the pulpit and on the platform, and his election gave universal satisfaction; but he was unable to do outside work, the finances did not improve, nor did the attendance increase, and at the close of the third year he resigned, but retained his chair and took the vice-presidency.

Rev. J. G. Evans, D. D., LL. D., was again called to the presidency. The property had been sold under mortgage, and the privilege of redemption had expired. The attendance the previous year was only one hundred and six. The property has been restored; seven thousand dollars raised and expended in repairs; the Abington College property, which originally cost sixty thousand dollars, has been purchased; the attendance has increased every year, reaching four hundred and three last year; and fifty-five thousand dollars have been secured in endowment notes.

The moral tone and religious sentiment in Hedding have always been of a high order. A daily prayer meeting has been well maintained for thirty years, and from eighty to ninety per cent of the students are Christians.

The government of Hedding is administered upon the theory that such restrictions ought to

be enforced as are found necessary to secure the best attainments in the legitimate work of the college, and protect students from being injured by objectionable environments and vicious influences. Secret fraternities, match games with other colleges, football, profanity, attending dances or theaters, drinking intoxicants and the use of tobacco are prohibited, because considered detrimental to good government and injurious to student life. Gymnasium work and all proper athletics are sanctioned and encouraged.

Rev. J. G. Evans resigned, and in June, 1898, Hyre D. Clark, D. D., Ph. D., became President.

FREDERICK P. FOLTZ.

Frederick P. Foltz is the son of Christian and Hannah (Kieffer) Foltz, and was born November 15, 1830, near Strathburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

The family is of German and French-Huguenot ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather was Frederick Foltz, who emigrated from Rotterdam on the ship Tyger, George Johnson, master, November 19, 1771, and settled near Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, also named Frederick, moved to Letterkenny Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1798. He had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom Christian, the father of Frederick P., was the sixth. His great-great-grandfather, on the maternal side, was Abraham Kieffer, a French-Huguenot, who came to America in 1750. He had three sons and two daughters. His son, Dewalt, had seven sons and two daughters, the youngest son, Christian, being F. P. Foltz's grandfather.

The Foltz and Kieffer families come of excellent stock, and in France, Germany, and America, have been noted for their intelligence, enterprise, thrift, and usefulness. Many of the Kieffers were, and still are, prominent in church and State as teachers and ministers. Ex-Governor Beaver, a distinguished officer in the Civil War, and at present a member of the Superior Court, is a grandson of Catherine Kieffer. Ex-Speaker and General Kieffer, of Ohio, came from the Maryland branch of this family. Some of the most eminent divines in Maryland and Pennsylvania are named Kieffer, and include Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, of Hagerstown, Maryland; Dr. Harry Kieffer, of Easton, Pennsylvania; and Professor J. B. Kieffer, of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Foltz's brothers, Daniel, Cyrus, and Martin L., served in the Civil War, southwestern army, and Christian C. was Captain of an emergency company. His brother, George, was a successful contractor and builder. Another brother, Moses A., of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, has been, for many years, editor and proprietor of "Public Opinion." He is an influential republican, has been a member of the



John O'Connell

legislature, and was appointed by President McKinley Postmaster of Chambersburg.

Mr. Foltz was educated, and learned the carpenter's trade in Pennsylvania, which occupation he engaged in until his removal West. He was married in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1855, to Melinda C., daughter of George and Susan Jacobs. She was born in Waynesboro, December 7, 1833. In 1857, Mr. Foltz moved with his family to a farm in Kansas, but, owing to the disturbed condition of that part of the country, he returned to Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade until the close of the war. He then made a second trip to Kansas, which, like the first, proved disappointing, and he located at Abingdon, Illinois, where he has for many years been a leading citizen of the town and county. He has taken a conspicuous part in all matters pertaining to the advancement of Abingdon, and was prominently concerned in securing the construction of what is now the Iowa Central Railroad, of which he was a director; he also acted as collector for the company for some time, in which capacity he was very successful. He was among the first to erect modern brick business blocks in the city of Abingdon, and built and owned the Foltz Opera House. He is the owner of much valuable property in the city. He was a pioneer in the introducing and manufacture of tile for drainage purposes, and was a member of the first manufacturing company formed for that purpose. He is now a stock holder in the Abingdon Paving Brick and Tile Company. Mr. Foltz is a druggist, and has been in the business since 1865. He is the discoverer and manufacturer of a valuable antiseptic germ-destroyer and pain alleviator called "Presto," which has proved a boon to suffering humanity.

Mr. and Mrs. Foltz are the parents of seven children: Louise Belle, born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Jennie Augusta, born in Shawnee County, Kansas; Frederick Luther, born in Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and died in Kansas, April 18, 1864; Linnie M., born in Abingdon; and Lillie M. and Helen D. (twins), born in Abingdon. Lillie M. died September 15, 1870. The family are connected with the Congregational church.

In politics, Mr. Foltz is a republican; he has been Alderman of the city of Abingdon several terms. He is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen.

JOHN WEBB NANCE.

John Webb Nance, son of William and Nancy (Lowe) Nance, was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, May 15, 1814. His father was a native of North Carolina, as were his grandfathers, John Nance and Thomas Lowe. The name is French, and the family is of Huguenot descent.

Mr. J. W. Nance's boyhood was passed in Tennessee. For a while he worked at farming in Henry County of that State, and at odd times found employment as a carpenter. In the Spring of 1845, John Nance came to Warren County, Illinois, and purchased one hundred acres of

land, which he cultivated till 1878. The following year he removed to Abingdon, where he now resides.

Mr. Nance is a member of the religious body known as Missionary Baptists. He is well thought of in the community, and is honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men. In politics, he was originally a whig, and since 1856, has been a democrat. He became a Mason in 1850, and was admitted to membership in the Monmouth Lodge, Number 37.

Mr. Nance was married May 24, 1836, to Nancy Simmons, in Calaway County, Kentucky. There were ten children: Rufus D.; Francis M.; Susan A.; Mary J.; Sarah E.; Charles W., deceased; Nancy C.; Martha W.; John A.; and Robert H. His second marriage was with Mrs. Harriet E. Brooks, January 11, 1874. His present wife was Mrs. Mary (Lucas) Crawford to whom Mr. Nance was married April 20, 1879. She is the daughter of Daniel and Jane (McKenzie) Lucas, and was born March 18, 1822, in Ross County, Ohio.

THOMAS NEWELL.

Thomas Newell was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 19, 1821. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (Taylor) Newell, were natives of Ohio, the former of Brown County; he was a soldier in the War of 1812; they died in Park County, Indiana. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland.

Mr. Newell was reared a practical farmer on the homestead in Indiana. He was married in Park County to Louise M. Smith, September 14, 1843. They have six children, all of whom are married: Mrs. Sarah A. Burnside; John W.; William H.; Mrs. Julia M. McFarland; Mrs. Emma Leigh; and Kate E., the wife of Samuel T. Mosser. Mr. Newell came to Knox County in 1847, and purchased eighty acres of land near Herman. He afterwards purchased one hundred and sixty acres, making two hundred and forty acres in Chestnut Township, which he eventually sold and bought two hundred acres in Indian Point Township. He came to Abingdon in 1877, still attending to his farming interests. The money received from the sale of his land he invested in the Union Bank, and later in the People's Bank, which in 1885 was changed to the First National Bank of Abingdon, of which he is President.

Mr. Newell has been a conservative business man, and has always avoided speculation. He is a substantial and representative citizen; temperate in all his habits; has always taken an active part in educational affairs, and has labored for the best interests of the community. When, in 1889, Hedding College became involved financially, he bid in the property at sheriff's sale and paid the debts; and when, two years later, there was a failure in redeeming the obligation, he received the deed of the property, but deeded it back to the college, with the provision that it should never be burdened again nor sold on account of debt, thus enabling the institution to continue its good work.

He also induced friends of the college to raise an endowment fund of \$50,000.

Mr. Newell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of its official board. He has been Supervisor of Chestnut Township for eight years, and has held other local offices. In politics, he is a republican.

BARROWS, ROBERT P.; Farmer; born in New Hampshire, in February, 1833; educated in the common schools. His father, Asa Barrows, was born in Oxford County, Maine, and served through the War of 1812. His mother, Anna (Pike), was born in Granby, Vermont. His paternal grandfather, also Asa Barrows, was a native of Maine and a Revolutionary soldier. His forefathers came from Scotland and Wales. Mr. Barrows came to Illinois in 1858, and settled in Cooke County. In 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteers, and served till 1865, when he returned to Cooke County, and in 1868, moved to Iowa, where he married and settled in Buena Vista County. In 1883, he moved to Nebraska, and in 1888, to Abingdon, where he has since lived as a retired farmer, real estate dealer and speculator. He was first married May 1, 1869, at Independence, Iowa. There were two children: Grace, now Mrs. William Edmonson; and Josephine. Mr. Barrows' first wife died March 2, 1897, and he was afterwards married to Mrs. Anna Grimm. In religion, Mr. Barrows is a Congregationalist. In politics, he is a republican.

BURNSIDE, ISAAC; Farmer; Abingdon; born August 26, 1826, in Pocahontas County, Virginia; educated in the common schools of Indiana. In 1852, he came with his father to Knox County, Illinois, after living in Ohio and Indiana, in which latter State he was reared on a farm. In 1857, he was married, near Hermon, to Libbie Price, and settled in Chestnut Township, where he was for many years a prominent and prosperous farmer. In 1883, he removed to Abingdon, where he has since resided. Mr. Burnside's second wife was Mrs. Susie Ruth, daughter of Samuel Soliday, who came from Ohio to Tazewell County in 1853, and in 1860 settled on a farm in Salem Township. For some years before her marriage, Mrs. Burnside was a school teacher. Mr. Burnside takes a keen but quiet interest in the public affairs of his town, and is known as an upright citizen and a successful business man. In politics, he is a republican. He is a member of the Christian church.

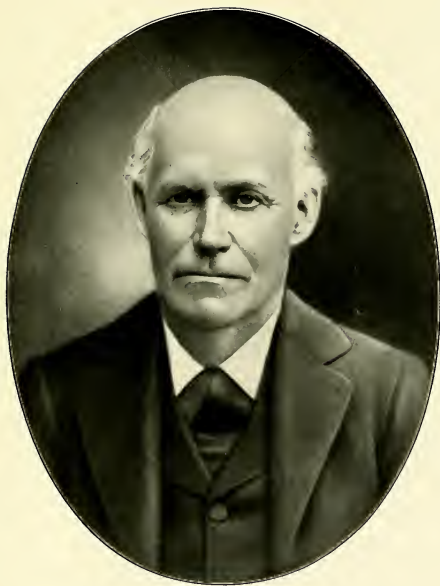
DAWDY, JEFFERSON M.; Farmer; Abingdon; born in Kentucky, January 24, 1812; educated in the common schools. His father, James Dawdy, came to Indian Point Township, Knox County, in 1846. Jefferson M. followed in 1847, and settled on Section 17, where he farmed until 1897, when he retired and moved to Abingdon. In 1834, he married Elizabeth Amos; eight children were born to them: James, John, Marshall, Cassie, Mary, Sarah E., Hattie E., and Bell. Mrs. Dawdy died in 1894, and since her death Mr. Dawdy has lived with his daughter, Bell (Mrs. J. W. Brown). In the

early days, Mr. Dawdy was associated with Mr. Givens in the banking business. In 1865, he built a grist mill, which he conducted for some time. Mr. Dawdy is a member of the Christian Church, and was for some years a Trustee of the old South College. In politics, he is a democrat. He is one of the substantial men of Abingdon.

DECHANT, PETER; Mason; Abingdon; born November 17, 1820, in Germantown, Ohio; received a limited education in the common schools. His father, Peter Dechant, came from Germany, and was killed at the age of forty-six. At the early age of seven, young Peter Dechant began to work out, and when fifteen years of age had learned the mason's trade. He also worked in a brick-yard. In 1864, he came to Knox County and settled near Abingdon. For some years previous to his arrival in Knox County, he had been a contracting mason, which business he followed until 1889, when he retired. October 12, 1843, Mr. Dechant was married, to Nancy J. Hall, in Montgomery County, Ohio. They had six sons: Jeremiah, Peter H., Chase, William P., John S., and Grant. Mrs. Dechant died in 1891; the sons are scattered and Mr. Dechant lives with a daughter. He has been successful, and was the originator of the hollow brick wall theory for prevention of dampness. Mr. Dechant owned a farm four miles from Abingdon, and at all times combined his trade work with that of farming. In religion, Mr. Dechant is a free thinker. In politics, he is independent, and for some years was Highway Commissioner; has always taken a keen but quiet interest in town affairs. For fifty years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows.

DICKINSON, FRANK C.; Physician; Abingdon, where he was born April 20, 1868. His parents were John T. and Elvira (Bates) Dickinson. Professor John T. Dickinson was a native of New York, and was educated at the Wesleyan University at Middletown. He was an educator of high character, and was President of several colleges. As President of Hedding College, Abingdon, he was largely instrumental in building the north wing of the college; he died in 1888. Mrs. Dickinson, who survives him, was born in Pike County, Illinois, and educated at Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts. Frank C. Dickinson is one of five children, and was educated at Hedding College and Iowa Wesleyan University. He is a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, class of 1893. He settled in Abingdon, where he has built up a good practice.

GIVENS, STRAWTHER; Real Estate Dealer; Abingdon, Cedar Township; born May 23, 1843, in Bloomington, Indiana; educated in the common schools. His parents were Thales H. Givens, of Madison County, Kentucky, and Julia (Carter) Givens. He was married to Mary Huston, December 25, 1862, at Blandinsville, Illinois. They have four children: Anna R., Thomas, Lucy G. (Poltz), Laura G. (Ryden), and Thales H. Mr. Givens is a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a democrat.



Thos Newell

HARRIS, ISRAEL JOHN; Teacher; Abingdon; born October 24, 1857, in Elba Township, Illinois; educated at Abingdon College. His parents, Joseph and Mathilda C. (Hart) Harris, were born in Ohio; his paternal grandparents were James and Rebecca Craig Jennings Harris; his maternal grandparents were Finney and Jane (Quinn) Hart, of Georgia; his paternal great-grandfather was Israel Harris, and his maternal great-grandparents were Robert Quinn and Elizabeth Lacey Hart. His father, Joseph Harris, came to Knox County in 1853, and was one of the first settlers in Elba Township. He died in Abingdon April 20, 1883; his wife is still living. After his father's death, I. J. Harris, who had been teaching and studying in Abingdon, assumed charge of the estate, and turned his attention to farming and stock raising. In 1889, he resumed his former occupation of teaching, which he was obliged to abandon at the end of seven years, owing to ill health. Mr. Harris is still an invalid. He was married September 1, 1887, at Abingdon, to Emma Nelson. They have four children: Joseph Victor, born May 1, 1889; Verna Pernella, born July 27, 1892; Olive Caroline, born February 27, 1894; Yerda, born June 20, 1897. Mr. Harris is a member of the Congregational church, and for the past year has been President of the Knox County Sunday School Association. In politics, he is a republican, and was Alderman of the City of Abingdon during 1887-8.

HELLER, WILLIAM H.; Physician; Abingdon; born May 11, 1823, in Ashland, Ohio; educated in the common schools. His father, John Heller, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1835, and settled in Cuba. Dr. Heller's mother was a native of New Jersey. His grandfather, John Heller, was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early date. Dr. Heller attended schools at Cuba, and studied medicine under Dr. Raymond at a medical college in Chicago. After graduating he began practice in Cuba, Illinois, and afterwards located at Abingdon, where he has practiced medicine for many years. In 1846, he married Mary D. Mosher, of Fulton County, Illinois; five children were born to them: Robley E.; Joseph M.; John L.; Frank L.; and Willie, who died in infancy. Joseph and John are physicians in Kansas. In politics, Dr. Heller is a prohibitionist.

HOUSH, ALONZO MARION; Farmer and Dairyman; Abingdon; born September 29, 1856, in Haw Creek Township; educated in Maquon; his parents were: James O., and Eliza (Strong) Housh; his grandfather was David Housh. He was married February 6, 1879, at Prairie City, Illinois, to Ella Barlow, daughter of Samuel Barlow, of Warren County; they have one son, Glenn Yguerra. Mr. Housh was brought up on a farm, and after his marriage lived in Haw Creek Township, where he had one hundred and eighty-five acres of excellent land. In 1893, he went to Abingdon, and engaged in the insurance and real estate business; since February, 1898, he has been a dairy-

man. Mr. Housh has been a breeder of fine horses, and owned, in 1856, Byerly Abdallah; he now owns Zuleka Patchen. He is a successful business man. Mr. Housh is a democrat. He is a believer in Christian Science.

HUNTER, JAMES W.; Retired farmer; Cedar Township; born August 23, 1851, in Clinton County, Ohio; educated in the normal schools of Martinsville and Lebanon, Ohio. His parents were Charles N. and Mary C. (Bond) Hunter, born and reared in Clinton County, Ohio; his paternal grandfather, James Hunter, was a native of the same state, while his paternal grandmother, Harriet (Neal), was born in Hagerstown, Maryland. His grandfather, James Hunter, was a native of Ireland, where he was a teacher. Charles N. Hunter was a merchant and stockraiser in Ohio, where he at one time was considered one of the wealthy men. He died in 1876, aged forty-six years. Politically, he was a democrat. He was a member of the Christian church. November 16, 1876, at Hermon, Illinois, J. W. Hunter married Sarah A. Smith, a daughter of Charles Smith, a well-to-do farmer. They had two children: Charles M. and Isadora. The latter died in infancy. Mr. Hunter was reared on a farm in Ohio. He began teaching school when a young man; he taught in Ohio and Indiana, and at Olney and in Knox County, Illinois. In 1873, he was admitted to the Bar in Indiana, and afterwards continued his studies with ex-State Treasurer Wilson. In 1874 he came to Knox County and settled at Hermon, where he taught school for two years, when he married and began farming near Hermon. He became prominent in the democratic party of the township, and was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1887, he was elected Supervisor from Indian Point Township. In 1888, he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1890. In 1892, was nominated for member of Congress from the Tenth District and fell but a little short of election. February 20, 1894, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenues for the Fifth District of Illinois, and held the office until 1898, when he moved to Abingdon. During 1889-90, Mr. Hunter was engaged in the mercantile business at Hermon, Illinois. His wife died July 15, 1899. In religion, Mr. Hunter is a Christian.

MAGINNIS, JOHN WESLEY; Postmaster at Abingdon; born at Morristown, Ohio, July 10, 1838, where he was educated in the district schools. He came to Bureau County, Illinois, in 1857. Prior to the War, he followed the carpenter trade, but when the news of the firing on Fort Sumpter reached him, at 9 o'clock in the morning, he left his bench, and was an enrolled soldier before 3 o'clock the same day. He served with Company B, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, until August 1, 1862, when he was discharged on account of illness. For twenty-five years he was in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at Malden and Abingdon, Illinois, to which latter place he moved in 1866. He served four terms as Collector of Cedar Township, and for ten

years was Constable in the same township and Bailiff in the Knox County Circuit Court. Mr. Maginnis' parents were Methodists, and he has adhered to that faith during his life. In politics, he never wavered from republicanism in its purest form. He was appointed Postmaster of Abingdon by President McKinley in recognition of his army service and fidelity to and active service in the republican party. On November 27, 1868, he was married in Abingdon to Maria Jane Richey. They are the parents of the following children: Albert Richey; Etha Mabel; Samuel Archie, deceased; Arta Velma; Anna Maria; John Scott; and William James. Albert is a member of Company D, Sixth Illinois Volunteers. Mr. Maginnis' father was Daniel Maginnis, a native of Loudon County, Virginia, who married Eva McClure, a native of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were natives of Ireland.

MAIN, WILLIAM B.; Retired Farmer and Merchant; Abingdon; born in Otsego County, New York, December 7, 1835; educated in the common schools of New York State. His parents, Thomas P. and Laura (Allen) Main, were both natives of Otsego County, New York. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Jane (Blanchard) Main. Peter Main, who settled in Connecticut in 1680, was a native of Scotland. W. B. Main came to Knox County, Illinois, in 1857, and located at Altona. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, and served until 1862, when he was discharged for disability, having been wounded at Fort Donelson. Later he settled at Galesburg, and was a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad until 1879, when he removed to Abingdon, where he engaged in the hardware business, in which he was successful from the beginning, and soon controlled the largest business of its kind in this section of the State. He also bought several farms which he managed for some years. He retired from the hardware business in 1897. January 17, 1865, Mr. Main married Miss Harriet M. Bill, in Bainbridge, New York; they have had two children: Carrie E. (now Mrs. Claude Byram), born June 20, 1870; and George W., born August 19, 1875. Mr. Main is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a trustee of Hedding College and treasurer of its endowment fund. In politics, Mr. Main is a republican. He was Mayor of Abingdon in 1882. He is looked up to as one of the most prominent men of the city.

McWILLIAMS, SEYMOUR; Merchant; Abingdon; born March 14, 1861, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His father, John McWilliams, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his paternal grandfather was Robert C. McWilliams. Mr. McWilliams was married to Jennie Bell, April 8, 1885, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Four of their five children are living: Jennie O., John R., Mark D. and Luke S. Mr. McWilliams came to Galesburg, Knox County, in 1883, and in 1885, began a grocery business in Abingdon, which he continued from 1885 to 1892. In religion, he is a

Methodist. In politics, he is a democrat, and in 1894, was appointed Postmaster for four years. He was elected Supervisor in 1890, 1892, and again in 1899. In 1899, he was Collector. Mr. McWilliams has always taken a keen interest in town affairs.

MERRICKS, WILLIAM A.; Merchant and Farmer; Abingdon; born December 7, 1828, in Cabell County, West Virginia; educated in the common schools of Knox County, Illinois. Mr. Merricks came to Knox County in 1839, and after living with different farmers spent some years as a clerk. In 1880, he went into the grocery and farming business which he conducted until 1885. He now keeps a dairy, but has retired from active business life. April 15, 1852, Mr. Merricks was married in Abingdon to Hannah E. (Chesney). They have four children: Clayton O., Jesse J., Blanch E. and Fannie E. Mrs. Merricks is a daughter of Kent M. Chesney, who came to Knox County in 1836, and died in Topeka, Kansas. After his marriage Mr. Merricks settled in Abingdon and from there managed his farm for many years. He was the first City Marshal of Abingdon, and is now serving his tenth term as Alderman of the Fourth Ward, his election having met with very little opposition. He was Collector for some years. Mr. Merricks is a Christian in religion. In politics, he is a republican.

MOSSER, CORLISS GLENN; Merchant and Banker; Abingdon; born in Abingdon February 24, 1870; educated in Hedding College. Mr. Mosser's parents are John Mosser, a prominent merchant and banker of Abingdon, and Sarah J. (Carroll), daughter of William and Sarah Carroll. January 14, 1896, at Grand Ridge, La Salle County, Illinois, Mr. Mosser married Elizabeth Snedaker. Mr. Mosser was for two years, 1896 and 1897, Mayor of Abingdon, and is now President of the Library Board.

MOSSER, JOHN; Merchant and Banker; Abingdon; born January 1, 1832, in Preston County, West Virginia. His father, also John Mosser, was born in Maryland, and his mother, Susan (Frankhauser), was a native of Virginia; both parents were of German descent. The paternal grandparents settled in Maryland, where they died. Mr. Mosser's first wife was Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Carroll, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The marriage took place in McDonough County, Illinois, in 1860; they had two children: Samuel T.; and Ida L., wife of J. W. Reed, a druggist in Quincy, Illinois. Mrs. Mosser died October 21, 1866. Mr. Mosser was married to Sarah J. Carroll, sister of his first wife, November 24, 1867; three children were born to them: Corliss G., Stacy C. and Lloyd L. The Carrolls were an old and prominent family in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Stacy C. Mosser is a graduate of the University of Chicago, class of '97, and is now a reporter for the Chicago Times-Herald. John Mosser was reared to manhood in the old Virginia homestead, the only one of six sons who remained with the parents until reaching majority, and he left home without a dollar, but with the conviction that he had

done his filial duty. He found employment at \$13.00 per month, the largest wages paid in that locality, the tact causing considerable talk in the neighborhood. In 1855, he came to Illinois and settled in McDonough County, where he followed the blacksmith trade with his brother Jacob. After a partnership of nine years, they started a general store in Abingdon, February, 1864, which John Mosser and a third partner, John Reed, conducted eleven years, Jacob Mosser remaining a partner only five years. The business is now devoted exclusively to dry goods, and boots and shoes, under the firm name of John Mosser and Son; they also conduct a private bank. Mr. Mosser owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in Cedar Township, and a quarter section of land in Coffee County, Kansas. He owns the Post Office building in Abingdon, and the buildings where his dry goods and banking business is conducted. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F. and of the A. O. U. W. In politics, he was formerly a democrat, but is now a prohibitionist. He was Mayor of the city of Abingdon four terms, and Supervisor two terms. Mr. Mosser is the oldest merchant in Abingdon, and one of the most respected citizens.

MOSSER, SAMUEL THEODORE; Merchant and Manufacturer; Abingdon; born November 2, 1861, in Industry, Illinois; educated in the public schools of Abingdon and in Hedding College, graduating in 1884. His father, John Mosser, is a prominent merchant and banker of Abingdon, and his mother was Mary (Carroll) Mosser, who died October 21, 1866. Samuel T. Mosser had, during the time of his education, assisted his father in the dry goods business, and in 1885, he became a partner and its successful general manager, materially increasing the business during a period of seven years. In August, 1889, in company with J. W. Cox and J. W. McCown, he organized the Globe Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of workmen's clothing, the first manufacturing industry in the city, which proved a boon to Abingdon. They rented an old building and started ten machines, and engaged a first-class cutter. Their business was successful from the start, and increased rapidly, and the following year, 1890, a two-story building was erected, one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, which was occupied in July. Later, an addition, fifty feet by forty, was added, and in this large building one hundred machines are operated, employing one hundred and twenty-five people throughout the year. In this establishment, good wages are paid, better than in most similar concerns in the State. January 1, 1892, J. W. McCown retired from the business. Of this business, unique in the county, if not in the State, Mr. Mosser is the practical manager, while Mr. Cox travels on the road as one of salesmen. January 26, 1887, Mr. Mosser married Kate E. Newell, daughter of Thomas Newell, president of the First National Bank of Abingdon; one daughter was born to them: Leigh Marie Mosser, born February 14, 1893, died January 27, 1899. Mr. Mosser was Secre-

tary and Treasurer of the Building Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose house of worship would be a credit to a much larger city than Abingdon. It was he who induced the people to adopt stone as a material, and the present magnificent proportions of the edifice are largely due to his energy. He raised a subscription of \$2,000.00 for the organ, and he has led the choir for fifteen years. Mr. Mosser has proved a useful citizen in many ways, and is held in high esteem in the community.

RICHEY, JAMES; Mayor of Abingdon; born January 22, 1842, in Ireland; educated in Abingdon. His parents were William and Jane (Scott) Richey of Ireland. The family on both sides are of Scotch descent. Mr. Richey was married to Sarelda Haney, in Abingdon, in 1871. Their children are, K. M. Buttler, and Haney. Mr. Richey came with his parents from Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1853, and settled in Abingdon, where his father died July 6, 1876, at the age of sixty-five. His father was a democrat; he was successful in business and well known in the county; his wife died September 28, 1899; eight of their children reached maturity. James Richey is a republican. He was City Marshal in Abingdon for nine years, and then went to Galesburg, where he was Deputy Sheriff for eight years; he was Sheriff of the county four years and Chief of Police in Galesburg for one year. He returned to Abingdon, and served three years as City Marshal, and is now Mayor of the city, having been elected in April, 1899. He is also Deputy Sheriff of Knox County. He has a good farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres. Mr. Richey is a member of I. O. O. F. He has always been faithful and cheerful in the discharge of duty. He is a Methodist.

SAMPSON, EDWARD M.; Indian Point Township; Justice of the Peace; born February 10, 1855, in Scott County, Indiana; educated at Alpha, Indiana. His father, Isaac Sampson, was born in Montgomery, Kentucky; his mother, Catherine (Young), was born in Hamilton County, Ohio. His paternal grandparents, Benjamin and Sarah (Charles) Sampson, were natives of Virginia; his paternal great-grandfather, John Sampson, was a native of New York, and his paternal great-grandmother, Betsy (Epperson), was born in Wales. His maternal grandfather, Abner Young, was born in New York, and his maternal grandmother, Jane (Wallsmith), in Ohio; his maternal great-grandparents, Jacob and Julia (Long) Young, were natives of Germany. January 25, 1875, Mr. Sampson was married to Mary C. Day in Monmouth, Illinois. They have two children, Cora E., who married J. W. Onan, and John. Mr. and Mrs. Onan have one daughter, Gladys. Mr. Sampson is a democrat, and has been School Trustee and Director in Indian Point Township. In April, 1893, he was elected Justice of the Peace and served two terms. He is chairman of the Township Democratic Committee. Mr. Sampson has studied law and medicine. In religion, he is a Christian.

SHUMAKER, JOHN B.; Retired Farmer; Indian Point Township; born July 5, 1814, in Franklin County, Ohio; educated in the common schools. His parents were Abraham and Elizabeth (Swisher) Shumaker. September 21, 1847, he married Sophia Rager in Franklin County, Ohio; four children were born to them: Sarah E., Jeremiah, Mahala Jane, and Sophia. Mr. Shumaker came from Ohio in 1843 and settled near Maquon. In 1844, he bought land in Indian Point Township, and was a farmer there until his wife died in 1878, since which time he has lived with his daughter, Mahala Jane, who married Robert L., son of John Shumaker. Mrs. Shumaker has two sons: Emory O. and Ray C. The latter is a farmer. Jeremiah is a miller in Abingdon; Sarah married James Bellwood, and has one son, Edward. Mr. Shumaker is a republican. He was Highway Commissioner about three years, and was for several years School Director. He has always been a prominent man. In religion, he is a Methodist.

SWARTS, ABRAHAM D.; was born at Abingdon, Harford County, Maryland, April 20, 1783. He married Ann B. Carroll, of Baltimore, the name of whose family is indissolubly connected with the State's history. Soon after their marriage, the newly wedded pair turned their faces toward the West, their objective point being the fertile, sun-kissed prairies of Illinois. He was among the early pioneers of Knox County, on whose history he has left the ineffable impress of his own untiring efforts and indomitable energy. He had a deep and abiding faith in the almost illimitable possibilities of the young State, and believed that it extended the brightest hope to the agriculturalist. His nature was kindly and generous, and his instincts philanthropic. He genuinely appreciated the value of higher education, although his own early schooling had been of a rather meager sort. (See City of Abingdon.) His original plan was to found a college near the site of his home, and his wishes were carried out by his heirs. From the institution founded through their efforts and liberal aid, hundreds of young people, of both sexes, have gone forth, valiantly to fight life's battle and to conquer success. (For Mr. Swarts' connection with the platting, founding and growth of Abingdon the reader is referred to that caption.) He died March 20, 1854, at the age of seventy-one years. He had lived to see the fruits of his earthly toil garnered into an abundant harvest, and he entered rest as "One who wraps the drapery of his couch around him,

And lays him down to pleasant dreams."

WARD, ROSCOE E.; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born in Marietta, Ohio, March 12, 1855; educated in the common schools and in Illinois University. He is a son of Dr. George A. Ward, and a grandson of Walter Ward of Philipston, Massachusetts. Mr. R. E. Ward came to Illinois in 1863, and settled in Henderson County, where he was interested in school affairs, having been a teacher in the public schools. In 1895, he came to Abingdon, to be

nearer good schools, and bought a fine farm. He is one of the leading farmers of Indian Point Township. In 1898, he was made Trustee of Hedding College. In 1878, Mr. Ward was married in Lawrence County, Ohio, to Jessie F. Miller; they have four children: Alice N., George M., Elbert W., Roscoe S. In religion, Mr. Ward is a Methodist. He is a republican.

INDIAN POINT TOWNSHIP.

By M. B. Hardin.

Probably the first white man to visit Indian Point Township with a view to making his home within its boundaries was Azel Dossey, who entered it from Cedar in 1829, but remained only a few years. The first permanent settlement was made five years later, by John C. Latimer, who, in 1834, emigrated from Tennessee with his family. About the same time John H. Lomax came from Kentucky and settled in Section 7, and Stephen Howard, of the same State, who, with his family, settled on Section 6, putting up the first log cabin on that section. The next arrivals were in the following year (1835), when John Howard, Isaac and Alexander Latimer and John Crawford pre-empted claims on Section 16. Mr. Crawford was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Two years later Alexander Latimer sold his claim to Daniel Meek, and removed to Cedar. With Mr. Meek came John Killiam, who settled on Sections 15 and 22. Henry D. Russell emigrated from Virginia at about the same time, and entered a claim in Section 24, where he lived for more than a quarter of a century, erecting the first brick house in the township in 1844. He was a thorough farmer, and his farm was one of the finest in the county. Early in the sixties he sold it to James R. Johnston, removing to Abingdon, and later to Kansas. Others followed, and the population of the new settlement began to grow apace. Merriweather Brown made his clearing in Section 7, and Bartlett Boydstrom on Section 17. Mr. Brown became a prominent citizen, and was at one time County Commissioner; and Mr. Boydstrom's son, William A., is superintendent of the building and bridge department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, at Galesburg. In 1837, John Howard disposed of his claim to John Davidge, who had moved into the township from Woodford County.

Among those who at this period—and for many years afterward—were reckoned leading

men, may be mentioned Daniel Meek, to whom reference has been already made. He was an extensive breeder of fine live stock, and took a lively interest in public affairs. At different times he held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and County Commissioner.

It is of interest to recall the names of these early pioneers and to bring to mind the memory of their stalwart virtues and their power of hardy endurance, but the imperative necessity for the curtailment of space forbids more than a passing mention of many whose names are as a household word in the township. John Shumaker, Sr., settled on Section 12, in 1837. He was the father of a large family, of whom one son, James, lives in the same locality at the present time. Charles Fielder settled in the southern part of the township in 1838; and John Vertrees and William Stewart in 1839. That same year, arrived Timothy and Julius Shay, who moved from Section 6 to Section 28 in 1844. George Hunt came in 1840; John Crowell in 1841; George Bowden, who settled in Section 14, in 1843; William Crawford, in 1844; and Charles Smith, who settled in Section 24, in 1846. Among others who came in the late forties and early fifties were Seth Bellwood, John Christopher, Silas Roe, Jacob Miller, Hugh Lowrey and George Cox. John Brown came in 1853. He has three sons, who, like himself, became prosperous farmers, and a daughter, who is the wife of J. Warren Dawley.

The early settlers encountered no Indians, although traces of aboriginal occupation were plainly discernible on every side. They found remains of the wigwams of the red men, together with innumerable flints, arrow and spear heads, axes and other implements of domestic or warlike use among savage tribes. It was the abundance of these relics that gave the locality its name—"Indian Point". Comparatively little timber was found by the pioneers, and this grew chiefly in Sections 31 and 36, along the borders of Indian and Cedar creeks and of the small streams which were their tributaries. They did, however, find well watered, rolling prairies, with rich, arable soil, of dark color, which held out promises which both the past and present have richly fulfilled. Today Indian Point is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated townships in the county. Its fertility may be ascribed to Nature and to Nature's God; its cultivation is due to the patient toil and resolute perseverance of its citizens.

The highest point of elevation is on Mount Hope farm, owned by R. E. Ward, from which may be obtained a view extending twelve miles to the east and commanding most of Indian Point, part of Cedar and Orange and all of Chestnut Hill townships. A noteworthy feature of the agricultural interests at the present time is that nearly, if not quite, one-third of the farms are leased to tenants, the owners having either retired from active pursuits or taken up a residence where better educational advantages are obtainable for their children.

Most of the farmers are engaged in the raising of cereals and the propagation and marketing of live stock. Among those who stand foremost in these lines may be named W. W. Byram, Robert Byram, J. W. Dawley, J. Warren Dawley, Robert Smith, James Bowton, George and Thomas Brown, William Cable, Frank Hall, T. H. Roe and Mr. Johnson. A fine breed of short-horn cattle is extensively raised and sold by J. W. Dawley and Son, on whose stock farm is also raised a large number of colts of Norman blood. W. W. and Robert Byram also deal largely in choice colts of this breed, raised by themselves. The breeding of fine Poland-China hogs is a feature on the farms of Indian Point. This is made a specialty by J. W. Lomax, J. L. Cashman and Charles and Robert Shumaker.

The first birth in the township was a girl-baby, born to John H. and Nancy Lomax, in 1835; the second was also a daughter, sent to John C. and Nancy Latimer, the birthdays of the two children being not far apart. The first marriage was that of William Ogden to Damantha Roberts, which was solemnized October 19, 1837, by Justice John Terry, of Chestnut Township. The first death to occur was that of Mr. Hubbard, who had settled in Section 16 in 1838. He died there, and his was the first interment in Indian Point cemetery.

The first public Protestant religious services held in the township, of which any record has been preserved, were conducted by Rev. John Crawford, a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman, who has been already named as one of the earliest settlers. They were held at the house of John Howard. In 1848 the first church organization (and the only one ever formed outside of Abingdon and St. Augustine) was effected, under the guidance of Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Methodist Protestant denomination, at the "Valley School House". The body disbanded in 1858. Subsequently the Methodist Epis-

copal church organized a "class," but it did not long continue in existence. A Roman Catholic mission was established at the present site of St. Augustine at a comparatively early date. It was visited by Father St. Cyrid in 1837. A building was erected, and dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, in 1843. Twenty years later a new structure was built. The present value of the church's holdings of real estate is ten thousand dollars, the property being free of debt.

The first school was opened in the Winter of 1837-8, its teacher being Dennis Clark, who, together with Jonathan Latimer, broke the first ground on the prairie in Section 6, in 1835. Mr. Clark was afterwards elevated to the bench, and is still living in the township. At that time the school district embraced all of Indian Point, together with a part of Warren County, and the original school house was constructed, after a solid fashion, of logs, and located in Section 16. The first winter's roll contained the names of thirty pupils.

Township organization was effected on April 5, 1853, at a meeting at which Samuel H. Ritchey was Moderator and Thomas A. Baldwin Clerk. The first officers elected were: Daniel Meek, Supervisor; Dennis Clark, Clerk; S. H. Ritchey, Assessor; Jefferson M. Dawley, Collector; and Henry Ground and Charles Williams, Justices of the Peace.

At present (1899) the township is crossed by two railroads,—the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Central Iowa, affording easy access for crops and stocks to all the great markets of the Northwest and Southwest. In earlier days, Copperas Creek and Peoria, or the Illinois, Okawka, on the Mississippi, and Chicago divided the trade. An illustration of commercial methods before the advent of railways may be of interest. William Stewart and Daniel Meek hauled the first load of wheat to Chicago. They sold it for twenty-five cents a bushel; bought salt with the proceeds; carted the salt back to Indian Point, and disposed of it at a profit which they considered amply satisfactory.

The first two villages to spring up (and the principal ones today) were and are Abingdon, on the northern line, and St. Augustine, in the south. A description of the latter—somewhat in detail—is given in a succeeding paragraph.

Of the old time settlers of the township, but one is left—Judge Dennis Clark, of South Abingdon. The most venerable inhabitant, how-

ever, is Marsham Lucas, who has attained the extraordinary age of ninety-six years, and whose remarkable strength gives promise of his rounding out a century.

The population of the township, as shown by the United States census returns, increased from two hundred and eighteen, in 1840, to nineteen hundred and forty-six, in 1890. The figures given during the intermediate decades were: 1860, eleven hundred and ninety-five; in 1870, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; in 1880, seven hundred and twenty-five. At present (1899) it is estimated at eleven hundred, exclusive of Abingdon and St. Augustine.

Outside of these towns there are six school houses (five frame and one of brick), valued at seven thousand dollars, in each of which the school terms extend over eight months.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

The site of St. Augustine, Fulton County, known as old St. Augustine, was first occupied by Osten Mattingly and Samuel Smith, in 1835. They named the settlement after St. Augustine, the apostle of Africa. Mr. Smith returned to Kentucky in 1837, and Henry Mattingly arrived about the same time. The latter was born in Maryland, in 1797, and Osten one year later. They came to Illinois from Kentucky, where their parents had settled. The brothers formed a partnership and opened a store, and it was not long before a thriving settlement sprang up. When the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was built, the company found a side track could not be built nearer the village than the site of the present depot. Consequently, business soon drifted away from the old town. In 1854, the original village of what, not improperly, may be called new St. Augustine was laid out, and a survey made by E. T. Byram in 1856. Mattingly's first addition was made in 1857. The site is one-half mile north of the old village, in Section 32, of Indian Point.

The place contains four general stores, conducted by enterprising business men, and two churches, Catholic and Christian.

April 29, 1897, a disastrous fire destroyed about two-thirds of the business portion of the village. But the inhabitants are industrious and progressive, and probably the loss will soon be repaired. The present population is about three hundred. In 1880 it was two hundred and eighty-nine; in 1890, two hundred and fifty-five.



John Brown

The St. Augustine Camp of Modern Woodmen was organized September 24, 1896, with sixteen members. The first officers were: James Tamney, V. C.; M. J. Babbitt, W. A.; H. V. Harrod, E. B.; J. W. Decker, Clerk. The present membership is twenty-eight, and the officers are: James Tamney, V. C.; M. J. Babbitt, W. A.; G. H. Babbitt, E. B.; H. V. Harrod, Clerk.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, son of George and Martha (Hopkins) Brown, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 26, 1825. His paternal ancestry is Welsh, his great-grandfather, Joseph Brown, having come from Wales when a young man, in time to carry a musket with the Continental Army in the War for Independence. The musket is now a cherished heirloom of his descendants. After the war, Joseph Brown settled in Kentucky, and was one of the pioneers engaged in constructing the Fort Laramie military road through that State into Ohio. In 1880, his son, whose name was Joseph, moved his family across the Ohio River on a raft, and took a farm in Clermont County, adjoining the old Fort Denison tract, an important military center during the Civil War. His wife was Mary (Parks) Brown, also of Kentucky. There were thirteen children, of whom two still survive. George Brown, the father of John Brown, was born in 1800, just before the removal of the family to Ohio. His wife was Martha (Hopkins) Brown. They had nine children.

John Brown was born on the old homestead, and received his education in the common schools. For seven years he served in the State militia, a member of the Newberry Company, First Ohio Regiment. May 1, 1849, Mr. Brown was married to Eliza Ann Cox, daughter of James and Anna (South) Cox, residents of Ohio. Four years later, in 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Brown came to Illinois and settled in Indian Point Township, where Mr. Brown engaged in farming. He afterwards bought land on Section 15, where he now resides. He gradually added to his farm until eventually he was the owner of six hundred and forty acres, the greater portion of which he divided among his children. Mr. Brown is a prominent farmer and stockman. He belongs to the denomination called Christian. In politics he is a democrat. He never had a lawsuit, nor was he ever summoned as a witness on a case. Mr. and Mrs. Brown celebrated their golden wedding May 1, 1899.

There are five children: John W.; George; Thomas S.; James William; and Ann, wife of J. Warren Dowdy. Three of the sons are farmers in Indian Point Township.

BROWN, GEORGE M.; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 28, 1855; educated in the common schools. His father, William Brown, was born

in Ohio; his mother, Mary (Smith) was born in Virginia. His maternal grandfather, John S. Smith, was born in Virginia, and his paternal grandfather, George Brown, in Kentucky. June 5, 1879, in Abingdon, Mr. Brown was married to Phoebe Swegle. Three of their children are living, Alta, Roland, and Mary; one son, Herbert, died in infancy. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Lafayette Swegle, a farmer who came from New Jersey at an early day. In 1866, Mr. Brown came from Ohio with his father. He was a farmer and died in 1888, leaving four sons: John, Harvey, Robert, and George M. George M. left the old homestead in 1895, and bought the farm where his wife was born. In religion, Mr. Brown is a Christian. In politics, he is a democrat.

DAWDY, WARREN; Farmer; Indian Point Township, where he was born September 29, 1847; educated in the common schools. His parents, John and Tabitha (Boydston) Dawdy, were natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was James Dawdy. John Dawdy came to Illinois and settled in Wood County in 1826. Later, in 1836, he came to Knox County, and died in Indian Point Township in 1875. February 1, 1872, Warren Dawdy, was married to Anna Brown in Indian Point Township. They have had two children: Clara, now Mrs. Robinson; and Minnie. The same year, Mr. Dawdy settled on the farm where he now lives. He is one of the prominent farmers of the county. In politics, he is a democrat.

GRAHAM, BENJAMIN F.; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born in 1865, in Clinton County, Ohio; educated in Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents, Samuel and Margaret (Hunter) Graham, were natives of Ohio; his paternal grandfather, Jonathan Graham, was born in Maryland. His maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were named Benjamin; the latter came from Ireland. October 23, 1894, Mr. Graham was married in Indian Point Township to Bell Myres. Mrs. Graham is a daughter of Stephen Myres, one of the early settlers of Indian Point, who died May 7, 1895, leaving one son, Harry, and four daughters: Bell, Emma, Lena and Nellie. Mr. Graham came to Indian Point Township in 1889, and began clerking in a store in Hermon. Later he clerked for Mosser and Son in Abingdon, but in 1895, settled on the Myres homestead, where he is a farmer and stockman. In politics, Mr. Graham is a republican.

HARDIN, MILTON BAXTER; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born July 12, 1829, in Clermont County, Ohio, where he was educated. His parents, John and Mary (Dole) Hardin, and his paternal grandparents, Peter and Elizabeth (Rowan) Hardin, were born in New Jersey, as were his maternal grandparents, Joseph and Rebecca Dole. Mr. Hardin was married in Fulton County, Illinois, January 28, 1864, to Ada C. Parker, daughter of Payton and Laney (McArthur), of Virginia, and Ohio,

respectively. Their children are: Hattie, wife of Eddy Cable of Kewanee, Illinois; and King Milton. They are graduates of Hedding College, Abingdon. Mrs. Cable has two children: Mildred and Merwin H. In 1851, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. Hardin came to Illinois and in 1854 settled in Warren County. He clerked in a store in Abingdon for his brother, E. S. Hardin, for a year, and then engaged in the grain, lumber, and live stock business until 1864, when he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Abingdon, to which he has added until he now owns two hundred and sixty acres of land. He is a prosperous and successful farmer. Mr. Hardin is a member of the I. O. O. F. and has filled all the offices of that lodge. In politics, he is a republican, and has been School Director, Assessor, and Supervisor from 1881 to 1884.

JOHN, ELISHA; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born November 24, 1832, in Clinton County, Ohio; educated in the common schools. His father, also Elisha John, was a native of Tennessee; his mother, Elizabeth (Brown), was born in Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Ebenezer John, was a native of Wales; his maternal grandfather, Christopher Brown, came from Germany. In 1853, in Ohio, he married Rachel Lewis; they had four children: Mandaville, Mary E., Edwin, and Samuel. Mrs. John was a daughter of George W. Lewis, who came to Illinois about 1829 and first settled near Danville; in 1858, he came to Knox County, and later moved to Missouri, where he died. Mr. John came from Ohio to Indian Point Township in 1856, and bought a small farm. In 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served until 1865. He was in many hard battles, and was wounded February 22, 1863. He has been a very successful farmer and stockman, and owns five hundred and forty acres of land. He has given each of his sons a good farm. Mr. John is a republican in politics, and always takes a keen interest in public affairs. In religion, he is a Christian.

JOHNSON, OLOF G.; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born September 21, 1842, in Sweden, where he received his education and learned the shoemaker's trade. His father, Gilbert Johnson, was born in Sweden in 1801. In 1865, Olof G. Johnson came from Sweden and began to work by the month in Abingdon; he later worked at his trade for five years. In 1873, he began farming, and in 1888, bought his present farm, to which he has added until he now owns two hundred acres of fine land. He is one of the successful farmers of his section of the county. February 5, 1872, Mr. Johnson was married in Knoxville to Ingrid Swanson; they have three children: Grant O., Kirk M. and Victor L. In religion, Mr. Johnson is a Protestant. He is a republican.

McELREA, WILLIAM C.; Farmer, and former merchant; Indian Point Township; born February 10, 1839; educated in the common schools. His father was born in Ireland and

his mother in Pennsylvania. In 1846, Mr. McElrea came to Indian Point Township with his father, and, after farming some years, engaged in the mercantile business at St. Augustine for nineteen years. He then conducted a store in Hermon, and in 1887, went to London Mills, where he was a merchant for eleven years. In 1898, he returned to the homestead where he is now a farmer. Mr. McElrea has been married three times; his present wife was Lottie (Pierce), whom he married in 1891. By a former marriage he has one daughter, Emma, who is now Mrs. Frank Shover. In religion, Mr. McElrea is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

ROE, TRUMAN H.; born in Norwich, Chesham County, New York, May 19, 1839; educated in the common schools; Farmer; Indian Point Township. In 1842, Mr. Roe came to Knox County with his father, Silas Roe, and settled in Indian Point on Section 21, where his father died in 1865, leaving four sons: Silas, Daniel, Eli and Truman H. Truman H. Roe enlisted in 1861 in Company B, First Illinois, and served until 1862, then returned and in 1864 settled on Section 20. He was married September 22, 1864, in Galesburg, to Lucinda Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Roe have three sons and two daughters: Oliver, Charles M., Perry, Eva, and Della. Mr. Roe is a republican, and was for several years a member of the Central Committee. For many years he was School Director, and has been Road Commissioner. In religion, he is a Christian.

SHUMAKER, JAMES; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born in Jackson County, Ohio, December 30, 1821; educated in the common schools. He came to Indian Point with his father, John Shumaker, in 1837, and the family has been one of the most prominent and successful of that locality. In 1848, Mr. Shumaker married Mary A. Lowrey; they have three children: Charles, who married Elinor, daughter of Samuel Davis; William, who married Hattie, daughter of Dr. Reece; and Leonard, who married Clara Moss. Charles has one son, James H. Leonard has one son, Clarence C.

STEGALL, MILTON; Farmer; Indian Point Township; born in Cedar Township, Knox County, Illinois, May 21, 1851; educated in the common schools. His parents were Frederick and Lovina (Marks) Stegall; the former came to Knox County in 1836 and settled in Cedar Township about 1840, and died there in October, 1896. There were four children: Milton, Elery, Sarah A. and Emma J. His paternal grandfather was also Frederick Stegall. November 27, 1879, Mr. Stegall was married to Amanda Fernow in Knoxville. They have two children: Asa and Emery. After his marriage Mr. Stegall began farming in Cedar Township, and in 1887, he bought a farm in Indian Point Township, where he now lives. In politics, Mr. Stegall is a democrat.

CHESTNUT TOWNSHIP.

By H. M. Reece.

The surface of Chestnut is much broken, and it is frequently described as being one of the "rough" townships of the county. The fact is probably attributable to the number of small streams which flow through it, watering it well. The chief of these are the Spoon River, Haw and Brush creeks, and a large creek—not named—a little south of Hermon. The soil is fertile and the land (very nearly one-half of which was originally covered with timber) is generally well cleared.

The township lies in the southern part of Knox, on the boundary line of Fulton County. It is crossed by two railroads; the Fulton County narrow gauge line passes through it on a very nearly central north and south line, while the Iowa Central crosses its southwestern corner.

The earliest settler was Anson Dolph, who came from Kentucky in 1833. He raised a crop of wheat that year on Section 17, and in 1834 came as a permanent settler. In the year last named came also John Terry, from Virginia, who settled on Section 16 and became the first Justice of the Peace. He enjoyed the distinction of having performed the first marriage ceremony in the township, the contracting parties being a Mr. Gay and a Miss Cope, whose wish for a legal union was sufficiently strong to induce them to ride a long distance on a single horse. Those early marriages often presented romantic features wholly wanting in the fashionable weddings of these days of purer refinement and higher civilization. To illustrate: One of the marriages solemnized by 'Squire Terry was that of a couple who stood on one bank of the Spoon River, while he pronounced the fateful words on the other, the stream being too swollen to permit either party to cross to the opposite bank. Mr. Terry afterward engaged in trade, and amassed what, in those times, was regarded as an independent fortune.

In 1836, Robert Leigh and Archibald Long came from Ohio and settled on Section 33, where Mr. Leigh remained until his death. Soon after his arrival he commenced raising hemp, and, there being no market for the raw product, he constructed a factory of a rude description, where he manufactured his own and his neighbors' hemp crops into rope. For a time the industry proved very profitable; and he, too, amassed a comfortable fortune. Mr.

Long, soon after settling on Section 33, removed to Section 19, where, in 1842, he platted the village of Hermon.

He was a local Methodist preacher, and soon after his arrival at his new home he organized a Methodist class, which met regularly at his house for many years. Of this devoted band only one is yet living—Mrs. Sally Shafer. The history of the growth of the Methodist Church in Chestnut—as well as that of other denominations—may be found on one of the succeeding pages.

Among the early settlers should be also mentioned O. P. Barton. He was famous in those times as a pedestrian, and gave repeated evidence of his prowess and power of endurance in this description of exercise. Once, starting on foot at the same time with several horsemen for the land office at Quincy, one hundred miles distant, he outstripped them all, securing the prize offered to the winner of the race, which consisted of forty acres of government land in Section 17. Another pioneer was Harmon Way, who was famous as a marksman and hunter.

The first house was built of logs by Mr. Dolph on Section 17, in 1833. The first brick house was that of Robert Leigh, erected about 1845. The first road was the old State road, from Peoria to Oquawka, which ran diagonally through the township from southeast to northwest. Its course, however, has been since changed, so that it now follows section lines. The first bridge was built about 1846, at the point where the old road crosses Spoon River. It was a very cumbersome, wooden affair, which was carried away and demolished by a flood in 1855.

The first birth was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Shaver, in 1835. The first death was that of Jacob Harford, in 1836.

The first graveyard was on Section 33, and was established by Robert Leigh, soon after he settled on the section. It is not now used as a burial spot, although the few graves there are well cared for by his son Benjamin, who is a prominent citizen of the township. Two other cemeteries have been laid out, as follows: One on Section 19, near the Methodist Church, by Archibald Long, which has been several times enlarged; the other, in 1863, by the trustees of the Christian Church, near their house of worship on Section 18.

The first school house, after the fashion of those early days, was built of logs, and was

exceedingly rude, as regarded both its exterior and interior. It was put up in 1836, and some years afterward was replaced by a frame building, which, after undergoing many alterations, is still used as the school house of District No. 3. Two years later (1838) the second school house, likewise of logs, was built on Section 28. It disappeared long ago, and the site is now occupied by the church of the United Brethren. The first school teacher to exercise his vocation was Mr. Haskins, who taught in what is now District No. 3. At present the township has eight schools, none of them graded, occupying buildings valued at six thousand, five hundred dollars. The aggregate attendance is two hundred and forty-three, out of a total population of three hundred and eighty-six minors.

The first mill was built by Mr. Howard on Haw Creek, about 1845. It was designed both for sawing lumber and grinding corn, but was only used a few years and has long since been only a memory. There was also a saw mill on Litler's Creek, on Section 25, about the same time, which has shared the same fate. Early in the forties, Mr. Parker manufactured brick on Section 23, for several years.

The first store was kept by John Terry on Section 16, and its stock was very limited. A Mr. Moor early established another on Section 15, but it proved unsuccessful, and he soon abandoned the enterprise.

One of the earliest taverns was kept by Jonathan Potts, on Section 22, on the old State road. The first physician was Dr. Porter, who came in 1838 and remained but a short time. He was succeeded by Dr. Morris, and he, in turn, by Dr. Wilson. At present the health of the town is looked after by Drs. McMaster and Browning.

The first settlers of the township were compelled to depend on Troy, in Fulton County, and on Knoxville, then the county seat, for postal facilities; but in 1848 a postoffice was established at Hermon, the mail being brought from Knoxville once a week. The first postmaster was a Mr. Massie.

The township was organized at a meeting held in 1857, by the choice of the following officers: Samuel Collins, Supervisor; John Terry and David Massie, Justices of the Peace; Mr. McCoy, Clerk; William Graves and Freeman West, Constables; Robert Benson, Collector; and Owen Betterton, Assessor.

For a complete list of supervisors since the

organization of the township, the reader is referred to the article on "County Government," in Part I.

Justices of the Peace since the first elected have been Owen Betterton, Hiram Culver, Walter Bond, Samuel Jamison, Henry Bond, George Haver, Marion Dyer, T. J. Routh, Clayton Trumbeel, J. W. Ogden, and John E. Davis and Lee Lucas, the present dispensers of justice for the township.

There is but one village in Chestnut, originally called Harrisonville, but now known as Hermon; a somewhat detailed description of which is given in a succeeding paragraph. A village was laid out in Section 23, in 1852, by Andrew J. Parker. It was situated on the right bank of the Spoon, near where the present bridge crosses that stream. It never grew, and the plat was vacated by the legislature in 1869.

Four denominations have churches in the township,—the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, United Brethren, and Baptist. The first of these, in order in time, was the Methodist. Reference has been already made to the class established by Mr. Archibald Long, an early settler and local preacher. Through his efforts a modest church building was erected in 1842, and eight years later the congregation built their present commodious house of worship. Its original membership was thirty, and this has been increased to eighty. Rev. W. S. Welsh, a minister noted for piety and eloquence, is the present pastor, and Rev. G. W. Shafer is class leader.

The Baptist Society was organized early in the forties, by Elders A. Gogorth and C. Humphrey, and for a while numbered about forty. Of late years it has lost through deaths and removals, until only a few remain. They nevertheless maintain their organization, and monthly services are conducted by Rev. S. H. Humphrey.

The Christian Church in the township was organized in 1854, by Revs. John Miller and Gaston. The first officers were: Jonathan Price and A. L. Reece, Elders; and Joseph Rauth and Charles Smith, Deacons. At the outset the membership was about thirty, and services were held in the school house for the first ten years. At the end of that time the congregation erected their present comfortable house. The present membership is about one hundred, and the officers are: Joseph Beery and J. W. Ogden, Elders; Charles Martin, Edwin, John and C. E. Routh, Deacons; Mrs.

Kate Routh, Sally Moon and Ophella Bliss, Deaconesses.

The Church of the United Brethren was organized in 1859, and the denomination has a well-built edifice, on Section 28. The present membership is about forty. Rev. Mr. White is pastor.

The population of Chestnut Township, as shown by the United States census returns, at stated intervals, has been as follows: 1840, three hundred and thirty-five; in 1860, twelve hundred and sixty-eight; in 1870, eleven hundred and forty-four; in 1880, one thousand and eighty-seven; in 1890, nine hundred and nineteen.

One veteran of the Mexican War—W. W. McMaster—resides within its limits. It furnished its full quota under each call during the War of the Rebellion, besides a number of volunteers who were credited to other localities. School District No. 5 sent thirty-eight men to the front, of whom three were given commissions on the score of bravery in action, viz.:—Davis Vulgamore, made Captain, and Samuel Way, Lieutenant, in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry; and John Hall, Lieutenant in the Eighty-sixth Infantry Volunteers.

HERMON.

The village of Hermon was platted by Archibald Long, May 3, 1842. A fairly good clew to Mr. Long's politics is afforded by the fact that he named it Harrisonville. It did not grow rapidly at first, the United States census giving the place a population of only eighty-four in 1850, eight years after it had been platted. The change of name was made in 1848, on the establishment of a postoffice. For several years it was more or less of a business place, but the rapid development of Knoxville and Abingdon, with their better railroad facilities, sounded its death knell. Today it is nothing more than a dull, country postoffice, on the line of the Iowa Central Railway. It can boast of two general stores, a blacksmith shop, and two churches.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has a flourishing lodge, as also has the order of Modern American Woodmen. The former was instituted August 31, 1875, the charter members being C. E. Edmonson, S. P. Moon, Daniel Landes, Charles Thomas and H. M. Reece. Of these only the last named is yet living. The first officers were: S. P. Moon, N. G.; Daniel Landis, V. G.; C. B. Edmonson, Secretary; and

H. M. Reece, Treasurer. The present officers are: David E. McMaster, N. G.; S. C. Pattengill, V. G.; Charles Scaver and H. M. Reece, Secretaries; Samuel Pattengill, Treasurer. The lodge owns its own hall and has a surplus of nearly twelve hundred dollars in its treasury. The present membership is the smallest since the institution, numbering only twelve.

The Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized July 23, 1896, with fifteen charter members, and the following officers: John Smith, V. C.; A. L. Browning, W. A.; W. D. T. Moon, Banker. There are now twenty-five members, with the following officers: John Smith, V. C.; Ira Rogers, W. A.; W. D. T. Moon, Banker; and A. L. Browning, Clerk.

BURNSIDE, MARK; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born in Maquon, November 4, 1862; educated in the common schools. His parents were William and Julia (Terry), the former was born in Virginia. His maternal grandfather was John Terry, and his paternal grandfather was another William Burnside, also born in Virginia. February 13, 1884, in Chestnut Township, Mr. Burnside was married to Maud Cranston. They had three children: Robert Roy, born December 25, 1884; Lula Pearl, born October 18, 1886, and Orpha Kitt, born January 31, 1889. Mrs. Burnside was born in Woodstock, Ohio, December 20, 1862. She is the daughter of Charles and Keturah Cranston, who are living at Galesburg. She is a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Burnside owns a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, located in Sections 9 and 10, and has a very fine residence. He is a large dealer in cattle, hogs, and sheep. In politics, Mr. Burnside is a republican.

CRAMER, BENJAMIN; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born in Ohio, January 10, 1839; educated in the common schools. His parents, William and Sarah (Shutes) Cramer, were natives of Ohio, and were born respectively January 25, 1804, and September 13, 1805, and died in 1875, and 1872. They were married September 1, 1824. His maternal grandmother was Sarah Shutes, and his paternal grandfather was Adams Cramer. Mr. Cramer was married to Louisa Haynes in November, 1860, in Chestnut Township. They had four children: A. H., born December 8, 1861; George E., born November 22, 1863; Grace C., born November 5, 1869; and Asa, born March 13, 1877. Mrs. Cramer was born in Orange Township, Knox County, Illinois, January 30, 1842. She was the daughter of Herman L. and Gerilla Haynes, who died in Orange Township. Mr. Cramer is a republican and has been Assessor for a number of terms; Road Commissioner two terms, and School Director for twenty years. He has been a dealer in grain and live-stock as well as a farmer. His farm of two hundred and fifteen acres is situated two and one-half miles southeast of DeLong on Sections 1, 3, 4, 9, 10. Mr.

Cramer and his wife belong to the Methodist Church.

DAVIS, JOHN E.; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born December 7, 1866, in Indian Point Township; educated in the common schools. His father, Samuel Davis, was born in Somersetshire, England, and died in 1892; his mother, Lucy J. (Bond), born in Clinton County, Ohio, is still living in Hermon. His maternal grandparents were Walter and Ellen (Moon) Bond; his paternal grandfather, James Davis, was born in England. August 25, 1889, Mr. Davis was married in Chestnut Township to Rosa D. Hopkins. They have had two children, Nell, born April 29, 1891, and Floy, born August 12, 1893. Mrs. Davis was born in Chestnut Township August 25, 1868, and is the daughter of Thomas and Salie A. (Bootem) Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins was born January 4, 1831. He was a soldier in Company M, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and after serving three years, was mustered out at the close of the war. He died August 23, 1895. Mr. Davis is a republican and has been Justice of the Peace and School Director in Chestnut Township. He has been Notary Public for five years, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 334, at London Mills. He has a cottage home on a farm of eighty acres in Section 21, which is abundantly supplied with stock.

HOPKINS, MRS. SALLY A.; Chestnut Township; born in Jackson County, Ohio, February 17, 1832; educated in the common schools. Her father, Laban Booton, was born in Cabell County, Virginia, February 17, 1809; her mother, Catharine (Shoemaker), was born in Ohio June 6, 1812, and died January 29, 1861. Her maternal grandparents were John Shoemaker and Sally (Woulfberger), the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandfather was Laban Booton; he was of English descent; her paternal grandmother, Nancy (Davis), was born in Wales. Mrs. Hopkins taught school about seven years, and received her first certificate from Judge Sanford, of Knoxville. December 7, 1865, near Hermon, Illinois, she was married to Thomas Hopkins; they had four children: Willie G., born September 3, 1866, died March 18, 1870; Rosa D., born August 25, 1868; Mary C., born November 24, 1870; and Frank L., born May 4, 1873. Rosa D., married John E. Davis. Mr. Hopkins was born in Glenmorganshire, Wales, January 4, 1831; his parents, Griffith and Mary Hopkins, died in Portage County, Ohio. Mrs. Hopkins came to Illinois in 1836, and lived in the township of Chestnut, afterwards residing about ten years in Peoria, when she returned to Chestnut Township, where she and her husband resided until the time of his death, August 23, 1895. Mr. Hopkins was Supervisor of Chestnut Township, Road Commissioner, Assessor five years and School Director fifteen years. He belonged to the Odd Fellows in Hermon and Peoria, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted in Company M, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Mrs. Hop-

kins owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which she and her son are managing, on Section 4, Township of Chestnut.

LUCAS, G. M. LEE; Farmer and Harness-maker; Hermon, Chestnut Township; born April 16, 1847, near Claysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His parents, George L. and Elizabeth Martha (McGuffin) Lucas, were born near Claysville, Washington County, Pennsylvania. The father, who was born February 11, 1821, was a soldier in the Civil War, and was Fourth Sergeant of Company I, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers. He died in a hospital ship on the Mississippi river, June 25, 1863. The mother was born February 28, 1821, and died September 25, 1848. His maternal grandparents were William McGuffin, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and died November, 1847; and Mary (Graham), born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June, 1799. The paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Mary (Lee) Lucas, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1795, and January 20, 1799, respectively. The paternal great-grandfather, Isaac Lucas, was born January 6, 1759, served through the Revolution, and died April 8, 1848; he was the son of Benjamin Lucas of Plymouth, who was born in 1730, and died January 19, 1824; his father was William Lucas, the son of Samuel Lucas, who was the son of Thomas Lucas, who came from England and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Mr. G. M. Lee Lucas was married December 20, 1870, in Elmwood Township, Peoria County, to Catharine A. Schenck. They have had eight children: Annetta, born December 9, 1871; William L., born September 12, 1873; Mattie Anna, born November 23, 1876; Henry Stewart, born January 13, 1879; Harlan Page, born November 29, 1881; Alvina May, born October 29, 1883; Ray Leone, born April 9, 1890; Ralph DeWitt, born July 11, 1892. Mrs. Lucas was born July 4, 1853, near Greenbush, Preble County, Ohio, and was the daughter of William L. and Catharine A. (Snyder) Schenck. She is a member of the Methodist Church. In the Spring of 1854, Mr. Lucas came to Brimfield, Peoria County, Illinois, and in 1894, came to Chestnut Township and settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Section 8. For fifteen years he had been a farmer in Elba Township. Mr. Lucas enlisted May 5, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers and was elected Corporal. He was Justice of the Peace in Elba Township and now holds the same office in Chestnut Township. He was on the Grand Jury one full term of court (1898) at Galesburg. In religion Mr. Lucas is a Methodist. In politics, he is a republican.

MATHER, L. R.; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born in Orange Township, November 30, 1862, where he was educated. His parents, R. L. and Mary (Allen) Mather, were born in Illinois; his paternal grandfather, Samuel Mather, was a native of New York. February 24, 1885, Mr. Mather was married, in Knoxville, to Alie Grim. They have

four children: Stella M., born November 28, 1885; George E., born September 8, 1887; Arthur C., born February 11, 1891; Marie J., born June 19, 1894. Mrs. Mather was born January 21, 1861; her parents were J. S. and Elemina Grim, who are now living at Knoxville. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hermon. She was for seven years a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Mather is Road Commissioner for Chestnut Township and has been School Director for two terms. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Mine Shaft, of Knoxville. In politics, he is a republican. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and raises considerable stock.

MEEKS, D. E.; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born in Knox County, May 23, 1861; educated in the common schools. His father, Abram W. Meeks, was a native of Virginia; his mother, Martha E. (Bonner), was born in Missouri. In Chestnut Township, September 1, 1886, Mr. Meeks was married to Netta Burnside. They have two children, William B., born in April, 1888, and Fay, born March 12, 1891. Mrs. Meeks was born in Chestnut Township, December 25, 1864, and is the daughter of William and Julian (Terry) Burnside, who are now living in Galesburg. Mr. Meeks' father, Abraham W. Meeks, came from Ohio to Knox County about forty-nine years ago and is now living at Knoxville. Mr. Meeks' farm of two hundred and forty acres is located on Section 21. He is a dealer in horses, cattle, and hogs, and has a fine house and out-buildings. The house is heated by a furnace. In politics, Mr. Meeky is a republican.

REECE, HENRY M.; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born August 2, 1837, in Highland County, Ohio; educated in the common schools and in Abingdon College. His parents, Aquilla L. and Susanna (Smith) Reece, were born in Randolph County, North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was William Reece. Mr. H. M. Reece was married first to Nancy Carter; they had four children: Caroline, Clarence, William, and John. His second marriage was with Emma Owens; they had two children, Harriet, and Frank. Mr. Reece came to Illinois in 1850, and to Chestnut Township, Knox County, in 1854, and worked on his father's farm. In 1862, he enlisted in the Civil War, and was discharged from service July 3, 1865. After leaving the army he lived in Ohio for six months, and in Illinois for a year. In 1868, he went to Kansas, and at the end of five years returned to Chestnut Township. In politics, Mr. Reece is a republican, and has served as Commissioner of Highways, Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace. In 1898, he was elected Treasurer of Knox County.

ROUTH, CHARLES E.; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born in Fulton County, Ohio, December 11, 1848; educated in Abingdon. His father, J. D. Routh, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 6, 1819; his mother, Jane A. (Smith), in Frederick County, Virginia, January 28, 1816. His maternal grandparents, John S. and Susan (Crouse) Smith, were natives

of Virginia, the former of Loudoun County. His paternal grandparents were John and Jane Routh, the former from North Carolina, the latter from Tennessee. The paternal great-grandparents, Joseph and Molly (Redferson) Routh, were natives of North Carolina, while the great-great-grandparents were Edward and Hannah (Redferson); the husband was born in Wales in 1776, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. January 25, 1876, in Hermon, Mr. Routh was married to Catharine J. Martin; they have had two children: Francis E., born August 1, 1879; and John W., born July 3, 1888. Mrs. Routh was born in Ohio March 8, 1858, being the daughter of Francis and Eliza (Jones) Martin. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Routh came to Knox County with his parents in 1851, and settled on Section 22, Chestnut Township, where he now lives. His mother died March 3, 1888, but his father, who has been Supervisor for five years, School Treasurer twenty-eight years, School Trustee eight years, Commissioner of Highways, Assessor and Collector, is living with him. Mr. Routh enlisted in Company K, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, in the Civil War. He is Supervisor for Chestnut Township, and has been Town Clerk and Collector. In politics, he is a republican. He is a member of the Christian Church. His farm is on Section 22, two and one-half miles east, and one-half mile south of Hermon.

SAMPSON, JOSIAH; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born October 21, 1829, near Richmond, Indiana; educated in log school house in Knox County. His parents were Richard H., and Jane M. (Heath) Sampson of Maryland; his paternal grandparents were Richard Sampson of London, England, and Mary (Hamlin) Sampson of Maryland; his great-grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Sampson, died in England; his maternal grandfather was Josiah Heath. Mr. Sampson was married to Martha A. Street, in Fulton County, March 25, 1852. They have seven children living: Richard H., Martha E., Hulda I., Nicy Jane, Sir John Franklin, Elmer E., and Alpha L. Mildred W. Rist, Mary O. B. Lowden, William, and Josiah are deceased. The last two died in infancy. Mrs. Sampson was the daughter of William and Nancy (Combs) Street of Virginia. They were pioneers in Highland County, Ohio, and came to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1837. Richard H. Sampson came to Knox County, October, 1835, with his wife and six children: Mary, Margaret E., Martha J., Josiah, Rebecca, and Josephine. Benjamin F., Richard, Joseph C., and Tabitha were born in Knox County. He first bought and improved one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he lived for fifteen years; he had been a teacher in Maryland; he died in 1850. His wife died in 1862. After his marriage, Josiah Sampson, farmed in Fulton and McDonough Counties, remaining in each for five years; he then returned to Knox County, bought out the other heirs to his father's estate, and now owns eight hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Chestnut Township. He is

a successful farmer and stock-raiser. In politics, Mr. Sampson is a democrat.

SHAFFER, GEORGE W.; Minister; Chestnut Township; born November 16, 1824, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His father, James Shaffer, was a native of New Jersey; his mother, Margaret (Brooks), was born in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather was Benjamin Brooks; his paternal grandfather, Henry Shaffer, was a native of Germany. Mr. Shaffer's first wife was Amanda, daughter of Thomas Logue, and was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, where her parents died. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were three children: Alonzo G.; Thomas J., who enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, during the Civil War, and died in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee; and Emma Amanda, who married Warren England, a lawyer in Knox County. Mr. England died, and his widow married William Jones. March 7, 1888, Mr. Shaffer was married, in Chestnut Township, to Mrs. Sally Leigh, widow of Clark Leigh, who was born in Ohio, September 15, 1831; she was the daughter of Archibald and Catharine Long, born respectively in Tennessee and Virginia. Mr. Shaffer was a circuit preacher in Potter County, Pennsylvania, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served on the East Genesee Conference, and preached at the Westfield Pennsylvania charge. He came to Illinois in 1855, and preached at the Whitefield charge. After preaching seventeen years in the Central Illinois Conference, he went to Washington Territory and joined the Columbia River Conference, where he remained for ten years, and then returned to Chestnut Township. He is now a local preacher and preaches occasionally. Mr. Shaffer owns a farm in Washington, but lives on a beautiful place three-quarters of a mile south of Hermon, Illinois. In politics, he is a prohibitionist. He is a member of the Free Masons.

TOWNSEND, MAURICE JONES; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, January 23, 1859; educated in Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. His father was William Townsend, who was born in New York; his mother was Lodema (Jones). The father is still living in Chestnut Township; the mother is deceased. Mr. Townsend was married February 25, 1885, in Chestnut Township, to Ruth Grice; they have two children: Jessie Elvira, born March 17, 1889; and Estella Lodema, born February 7, 1892. Mrs. Townsend was born in Ohio March 17, 1858; she is the daughter of Joseph and Susan Grice. Her father is deceased. Mr. Townsend has been Collector of the township of Chestnut for two years, and is a School Trustee. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 334, London Mills. In politics, he is a republican.

WAINWRIGHT, DANIEL; Farmer; Chestnut Township; born May 4, 1829, in Clermont County, Ohio; educated in the common schools of Ohio. His parents were Vincent Wainwright of New Jersey, and Nancy (Hall) Wain-

wright, of Ohio; his grandfather was Daniel Wainwright of New Jersey; his maternal grandfather was Jeremiah Hall, of England. Mr. Wainwright was married to Eliza J. Cramer in Ohio, December 13, 1849. Their children are: Vincent; Maguire; Joseph; Benedict (deceased); Sarah E. Eiker, and Clara C. (deceased). Mr. Wainwright settled on the farm where he now resides in 1873, and has greatly improved his land. His oldest son is in Louisiana, his second in Missouri, and one is at home. His great-grandfather and two brothers came to America from England, and were in the Revolutionary War; his great-grandfather was killed, and his grandfather was wounded; his father died in 1844. Mr. Wainwright is independent in politics and has been Road Commissioner; he has been Supervisor three terms. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

MAQUON TOWNSHIP.

By Dr. G. L. Knowles.

In 1827, ten years subsequent to the original survey of this military tract, William Palmer and family, consisting of his wife and five children, located on the southwest quarter of Section 3, about forty rods southeast of the present limits of Maquon Village. This was doubtless the first white family to settle in Knox County. Mr. Palmer's cabin, made of black hickory poles, stood in the midst of Indian gardens, which were usually deserted by the savages in early spring in favor of better hunting grounds farther west. They returned every fall to remain during the winter, until the year 1832, when, as a result of the Black Hawk War, they took a final leave and that neighborhood knew them no more. Mr. Palmer lived here five or six years, planted an orchard and cultivated the gardens, or patches, vacated by the Indians, and, as his cabin stood on the old Galena trail, it afforded a stopping place for the miners going to and from their homes in the southeastern part of the State. A few years later Palmer sold his cabin to Nelson Selby and removed to St. Louis.

The following year Simeon Dolph, the pioneer ferryman of Spoon River, settled on Section 4, building his cabin of logs where the Rathbun house now stands. Owing, however, to a suspicion of his having been implicated in the death of an unknown traveler, he left the community a short time afterwards.

In 1829, Mark Thurman, with his family, settled on Section 25, and one of his daughters, Mrs. Hughs Thurman, of Yates City, still survives and is perhaps the oldest resident of the



THOMAS J. FOSTER.

county. The next year the families of William Darnell, William Parmer, Thomas Thurman and James Milam settled on Sections 24 and 25. They all came from Highland County, Ohio. Subsequently a small, but regular and ever increasing, stream of settlers took up claims in the township, until, in 1837, it was thought a favorable opportunity had arrived for laying out a village, which was called Maquon. This is of Indian origin, signifying spoon. Sapul means river, and as the stream bearing this name assumes somewhat the shape of a spoon from source to mouth, it was called Maquon Sepol, or Spoon River.

This township was one of the chief Indian settlements in the State, and here were congregated families of the Sacs and Foxes and Pottawatomies. Their principal village was located on the present site of Maquon Village as here the Indian trails centered from all directions in pioneer days. A vast number of Indian relics have been, and are still being unearthed in the vicinity, and there are a great many mounds scattered about the neighborhood, the most prominent being the Barbero mound, which is supposed to have been built by the aborigines and to contain human remains. Maquon is well drained by Spoon River and the many small tributaries that flow into it, fine timberland abounds throughout the township, and about one-half of the surface is underlaid with an excellent quality of bituminous coal. The township organization was completed in 1853 by the election of James M. Foster as Supervisor; Nathan Barbero, Assessor; and James L. Loman, Collector.

The first school house in the township was built of logs in 1834 on Section 23, or, to locate it more accurately, about ninety rods west of where James Young's dwelling now stands. The first teacher in that building was Benjamin Brock, the only living pupils of whom are Mrs. Hughs Thurman, of Yates City, and Thomas Milam. The next house to be devoted to educational purposes was erected in 1836 or 1837, and was situated about fifty rods south of Bennington. The first school north of Spoon River was conducted by Miss Mary Fink in a shed adjoining the residence of Peter Jones, father of John Jones, the present postmaster. The only reading book at that time was the New Testament. It is claimed by some of Miss Fink's pupils that she "could read and write, but could not cipher." However, notwithstanding this defect in her education, it was

said that her labors were most commendable and satisfactory.

The township at first contained the three villages of Maquon, Bennington and Rapatee. Bennington was originally laid out in the center of the precinct in 1836 by Ellsha Thurman, but it failed to develop sufficient importance to be called a village, although it was the township's polling place until 1858, when the name was changed to Maquon.

RAPATEE.

Rapatee Village can date its inception from the time of the building of the Iowa Central Railroad in 1883. It was laid out by Benjamin Adams in the southeast quarter of Section 33, and its first resident merchant was A. B. Stewart. The village contains at present a Union Church, three stores, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, two elevators, and about eighty inhabitants, and is located in the midst of a wealthy and prosperous community.

MAQUON.

The village of Maquon is situated on or near the site of the old Indian village at the north line of the township on the northeast quarter of Section 4, overlooking, toward the south, the valley of Spoon River. The survey, comprising about sixty acres, was completed October 24, 1836, by Parnach Owen, who also laid out the village, assisted by John G. Sanburn, William M. McGowan, R. L. Hannaman, Mr. Richmond and Mr. Beers. For several years Maquon had neither religious nor educational institutions, but was, on the contrary, the site of a distillery and a race track. The latter, however, have been supplanted by a church and school, which are well supported. The village was incorporated March 14, 1857, and its population, as shown by the United States census, has been as follows: 1880, five hundred and forty-eight; 1890, five hundred and one; 1899, six hundred (estimated). Previous to 1880 the census returns do not give the population separate from the township. The first building in the village was Cox's Tavern, which was built by Benjamin Cox and was located where Joshua Burnett's residence now stands; it was known as The Barracks. For twenty years it was used as barracks, kept by Nathan Barbero. The first store was conducted by John Hipple in a building erected by Matthew Maddox in 1839. Maquon has not supported a saloon since 1880, and the steady, industrious ris-

ing generation speaks well for the cause of temperance. The present business interests are represented by two banks, six grocery stores, two dry goods stores, one drug store, one newspaper, one harness shop, one butcher shop, one wagon shop, two barber shops, three hardware stores, three restaurants, two millinery stores, four dressmaking establishments, four blacksmith shops, one rolling mill, one elevator, one undertaking establishment, two livery and feed stables, two physicians and two ministers. The private bank of William Swigart was organized by that gentleman in 1881, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the officers being: William Swigart, President; and F. C. Bearmore, Cashier. The deposits are about \$40,000. A. C. Housh incorporated his private bank in 1882, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The deposits are about \$30,000. The officers consist of A. C. Housh, President; and E. L. Housh, Cashier. The Maquon Chronicle was established in May, 1899, and is owned and edited by Charles Benfield. The Breeze, an independent weekly paper, was started about the middle of March, 1896, by Gorge H. C. Palmer, and was discontinued in 1898. The business portion of Maquon has experienced six disastrous fires, all of them of doubtful origin, one of the greatest sufferers from this cause being J. W. Briggs. The oldest merchant in the village is A. M. Maple, who, in 1848, opened a grocery store, which he conducted until May, 1896, when he retired, leaving the business in the hands of his son, C. F. Maple. It is but a matter of justice to mention that, during his entire residence in Maquon, Mr. A. M. Maple has set an example of morality, integrity and honesty that the youths of the village would do well to follow.

Maquon schools, prior to 1848, were held in rooms furnished by Nathan and Calista Barbero. The first school house erected was a substantial brick structure, thirty by forty feet, built by William Purcell in 1848. It is still standing and is now used as an implement house. The principal teachers in that building were: Levi McGirr, Dr. A. H. Potter, Professors Fishback, Agnen, Helderman, Breckenridge, Olmstead, Cram, Miller, Bickford, Griggs, Grove, and McCullough. The present school building was erected in 1866 by J. L. Wallick, of Knoxville, at a cost of \$7,000. It is a two-story frame edifice, with four commodious rooms, and gives employment to four teachers. The first principal, Robert Proseus,

was one of the most successful educators the town has ever had, and was engaged at a salary of fifty dollars per month. The successors to Mr. Proseus were: Henry F. King, William Beeson, Robert Hill, John French, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Axelline, D. G. Hopkins, A. W. Ryan, Robert Hill, James Rischell and C. F. Hurburg, the last named being the present incumbent and who, at this writing, has held the position for three years. The initial attendance in the new school house numbered one hundred and seventy-five pupils, and at the close of the term, which expired in September, there were one hundred and thirty pupils enrolled, the average age of these being ten years. The whole number of days taught was 7,406, the average daily attendance was 92 46-80, and the actual cost of tuition per day was 6 1-2 cents a pupil. In 1899 the enrollment was one hundred and fifty-eight pupils. There are three grades and the school is considered one of the best in the county. The school houses in the township are eight in number, their value being estimated at \$9,800; each has a library, with an aggregate value of seven hundred dollars, and out of the five hundred and thirteen persons under twenty-one years of age three hundred and forty-five are pupils.

Maquon Village was forty years old before Christian influence was sufficient to establish a church, although during that time many fruitless efforts were made by different faiths in that direction, the most prominent worker in the movement being Elder Scott, of Farmington, who was a member of the Campbell, or Christian Church. In 1841 the Presbyterians made an effort to establish themselves, and in 1842 the Methodists made a similar attempt, but neither met with any degree of success. In 1850 Spiritualism was introduced and affected the community to an alarming extent, the adherents of that faith holding full sway for ten or twelve years. In 1862 a United Brethren minister, the Rev. Wimsette, held a series of revival meetings in the old brick school house, which gave Spiritualism a serious blow, and as a result the church revived and prospered. About 1892 Christian Science obtained a firm hold on the community and a large number of the most devout Christians embraced that faith, and again the orthodox church was crippled. There are now two religious institutions in the township, namely: Maquon Church and Rapatee Union Church. The former was built in 1876 and dedicated September 11, 1877, by



W L Housh

Bishop Jesse F. Peck, its first pastor being the Rev. Swartz, who served two years. H. S. Humes was the next to occupy the pulpit and he remained one year, his successor being L. B. Dennis, who stayed two years and then retired, having exerted in that time a strong Christian influence throughout the community. He was followed in the order named by E. H. Williams, William Merriam, A. P. Beal, R. B. Seaman, the latter of whom was a most worthy Christian and gentleman, through whose earnest efforts the present parsonage was built; Rev. Joseph Bell, whom Maquon people have every reason to long cherish in their memories; Rev. R. D. Russell, Rev. N. G. Clark, Rev. A. M. Bowlin, Rev. J. P. McCormick, Rev. R. G. Hazzard, Dr. Evans, Rev. Winters, and Rev. W. H. Young, the last named being the present pastor.

Rapatee Universalist Church was organized May 27, 1894, by the Rev. J. L. Everton and Rev. E. E. Hammond, with the following officers: A. B. Stewart, Moderator; Miss Nora Rapatee, Clerk; Mrs. F. P. Hurd, Treasurer. Meetings are held on alternate Sundays in the church building owned jointly by the Methodists and Universalists.

Rapatee Union Church was built in 1891 and was dedicated by Dr. J. G. Evans.

Maquon has been well represented by the medical fraternity, as will be seen by the following list of physicians who have practiced here since its organization: Doctors Emery, Hand, Allen, Williamson, Walters, Dunn, Allen, Dunlap, Cunningham, Stratton, Fidler, Tallman, Potter, Thomas, Townsend, Miller, Shaw, Niles, Hess, Southard, Morse, Knowles, Dickerson, Truitt and Long.

The township is justly proud of its unbounded patriotism some of its residents having taken part in three of the nation's most important wars. Among the early pioneers of the township were Philip Rhodes, John W. Walters and John M. Combs, who were soldiers in the War of 1812. Avery Dalton, residing near Elmwood, Illinois, who, at the ripe age of eighty-six years, is hale and hearty and who has furnished much information of the early history of Maquon township, and Madison Foster, deceased, were members of the Fulton County Rangers in the Black Hawk War. The rifle carried by Mr. Foster while in service is now owned by his son, Albert, and is in a good state of preservation, the old flint lock having been replaced by one of more modern manu-

facture. A full quota of two hundred and fifty soldiers was furnished during the Civil War, many of whom died on the field of battle fighting for the Union, while others still survive and occasionally live over again one of the most exciting epochs in the history of the country.

The fraternal societies are well represented in the township and a brief resume of the local branches is herewith presented.

Maquon Lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 29, 1858, and received its charter October 15, in the same year. The first officers were: L. W. Pennworth, N. G.; Allen Hanwick, V. G.; William Davis, Warden; James L. Burkhalter, C. During the month of August, 1858, the lodge room was destroyed by fire and the lodge became disorganized until after the Civil War, when, on January 4, 1868, it was re-instituted with the following officers: Captain James L. Burkhalter, N. G.; R. D. Thompson, V. G.; J. M. Groves, Secretary; William Swigart, Treasurer. The present officers are: Orsin Swan, N. G.; George Tasker, V. G.; W. W. Harler, Treasurer. At present the local body has sixty-four members and the lodge hall is owned in conjunction with the Masons.

Maquon Lodge, No. 530, A. F. and A. M., was organized October 1, 1867, and worked under dispensation for nine months before receiving its charter. The first officers were: Robert Proseus, W. M.; William Swigart, S. W.; L. J. Dawdy, J. W. The present officers are: C. F. Herburg, W. M.; C. F. Maple, S. W.; G. G. Shearer, J. W. The membership numbers about fifty devoted brethren.

The Degree of Rebecca was organized April 8, 1883, with thirty-nine members, and meetings are held in the I. O. O. F. Hall. The first officers of this order were: Salome Wilkin, N. G.; Hannah Holoway, V. G. The present incumbents are: Roxy Donason, N. G.; Lydia Holoway, V. G.

Hancock Post, No. 552, G. A. R., was organized January 26, 1886, with twenty-three members. The present officers are: Albert Smith, Commander; John Jones, Adjutant.

Maquon Lodge, No. 171, K. of P., was organized by George Jones, deceased, and was instituted September 29, 1887. The first officers were D. G. Hopkins, C. C.; C. E. Golliday, V. C.; S. W. Love, Prelate; E. L. Housh, K. of R. and S.; C. S. Burnside, M. of E.; E. D. Rambo, M. of F.; J. W. Davis, M. at A.; F.

P. Hurd, Representative. The present officers are: A. A. Gifford, C. C.; John Simpkins, V. C.; C. F. McKenny, Prelate; E. L. Housh, M. of F. and K. of R. S.; Wilson Holoway, M. of E.; Samuel McWilliams, M. at A.; N. Donason, M. of W.; J. L. Libolt, Representative. The Knights of Pythias Lodge has always been in a prosperous condition, both financially and socially. There are twenty-two charter members, the total membership being thirty-eight.

The O. E. S. was organized May 9, 1891, by Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, of Washington, Illinois, with fourteen charter members, the total number of members today being thirty. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall. The first officers of this order were: Mrs. Emma Hurd, W. M.; G. G. Shearer, W. P.; C. F. Maple, Secretary. The present officers are: Miss Abbie Dixon, W. M.; G. G. Shearer, W. P.; Miss Mattie Hobkirk, Secretary.

Bertie Lenore Temple, No. 10, Rathbone Sisters, was organized December 28, 1893, by Grand Chief Mrs. Jennie Haws, of Decatur, Illinois, assisted by Mrs. Belle Quinlan, G. M., with fifteen charter members and thirteen Knights. There are now forty-one members. The first officers were: Leona Housh, M. E. C.; Minnie Woods, E. S.; Lizzie Briggs, E. J.; Emma Hurd, M. of T. The present officers are: Belle Libolt, M. E. C.; Alice Wasson, E. S.; Maggie Housh, E. J. Minnie Woods, M.; Florence Thurman, P. C. This temple was named in honor of Bertie Lenore Thurman, deceased. Meetings are held semi-monthly in the K. of P. Hall.

The first birth and the first death to occur in the township was that of Rebecca, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thurman, in 1831. The first marriage took place in 1835, the contracting parties being Elisha Thurman and Anna Hall. Mrs. Thurman is still living, at an advanced age. The first Justice of the Peace was Mark Thurman, and the first Postmaster was William McGown, who held that position in 1837. The first bridge across Spoon River was built in 1839 by Jacob Conser, but it subsequently collapsed by its own weight and was re-built by Mr. Conser the following year. It was located almost directly south of the village of Maquon. The second bridge was erected by Benoni Simpkins in 1851, a few rods below the site of the present structure, which was built in 1873. The stone work was done by J. L. Burkhalter and John Hall, the wood work by Andy Johnson, and the iron work by Mr. Blakesley, of Ohio. The first distillery in Knox

County was situated in Maquon and it furnished the cargo for the first shipment from Galesburg over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Maquon township has been remarkably free from criminality and has always possessed a high standard of morality, only two crimes of any importance having occurred in its history, of which a brief mention is here given. On March 17, 1883, Loren Thurman became engaged in a dispute with Jack Washabaugh and struck the latter with an ax, inflicting a mortal wound. Thurman was not punished. During the night of November 4, 1894, two masked burglars entered the house of Thomas Walter, located about two miles southwest of Maquon, and, with drawn revolvers, demanded his money. A desperate battle ensued, Mr. Walter using stove wood and chairs as weapons of defense. One of the burglars emptied his revolver during the struggle, one bullet striking Mr. Walter in the breast, but with the assistance of the latter's wife and daughter the men were finally driven from the house. One of the thieves was afterwards caught and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

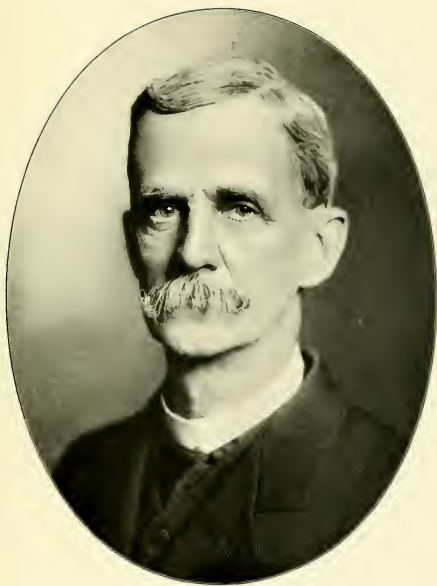
The following record of the township population has been made by the United States Census Bureau: 1860, one thousand, nine hundred and twenty; 1870, one thousand, four hundred and twenty-six; 1880, one thousand, four hundred and forty-eight; 1890, one thousand, three hundred and thirty.

THOMAS J. FOSTER.

Thomas J. Foster was born in Indiana, April 3, 1822, and was educated in the schools of Madison County, Ohio. His parents, Joshua and Sarah (Silver) Foster, were natives of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Foster was married in Knox County, Illinois, July 13, 1851, to Sarah Harriet Blakeslee, daughter of Sala and Lydia B. (Pierce) Blakeslee. Mr. Blakeslee came from Connecticut, and Mrs. Blakeslee from New Hampshire. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster: Mary (deceased), Lydia, Rebecca Ann, James D. (deceased), Elizabeth, Lucy L. (deceased), Martha, Benjamin F., Joshua C., Ollie and Sala B.

After residing three and a half years in Fulton County, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Foster removed to Knox County, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Maquon Township, where Mr. Foster died May 28, 1882, and where Mrs. Foster still resides. Politically, Mr. Foster was a democrat. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was also a master Mason, and member of the Masonic lodge at Maquon, Illinois.



G. L. Knowles U.S. D.

Mrs. Foster came with her parents to Illinois in 1835, when she was one year of age. They came by way of the Mississippi River, landing at Oquawka in Henderson County, and settled on a farm half a mile from Uniontown.

ANDREW CLINTON HOUSH.

Andrew Clinton Housh, son of David and Elizabeth (Thornbrough) Housh, was born October 16, 1834, near Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana. The progenitor of the Housh family settled in Virginia, where grandfather Adam Housh resided till he moved to Kentucky and located near Louisville. Farming was his vocation, and politically, he was a democrat. There were born to him and his wife seven sons and four daughters: The sons were John, Andrew, Adam, George, Jacob, Thomas and David. Both Adam Housh and his wife lived to be very aged; she died in Kentucky.

David Housh, father of Andrew C., was born in Kentucky and removed to Putnam County, Indiana. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Gibson) Thornbrough of the same State. The father of Joseph Thornbrough was a Quaker; Rebecca Gibson was of Welsh descent. David Housh came to Haw Creek Township, passing through the place where Maquon now stands, July 3, 1836. He was a prosperous farmer, and one of the leading men of his township. In politics he was a democrat, and held various township offices. He died at the old homestead in May, 1879, at the age of eighty years. He owned at the time of his death about two thousand six hundred acres of land. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He served in the War of 1812, though only twelve years of age, doing guard duty in one of the frontier forts in Indiana. Later he participated in many Indian skirmishes in his vicinity. He came to Illinois when Knox County was mostly a wilderness. Mrs. David Housh yet lives at the age of eighty-nine years, having been born near Greencastle, Indiana, March 1, 1810. David and Elizabeth Housh had thirteen children, seven of whom are now living: Mary, Rebecca, James O., Andrew Clinton, Elizabeth, Daniel M. and Eveline; all of them have been devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. A. C. Housh was educated in the common schools of Knox County, and was brought up on the farm. In the year 1858, with his father and three brothers, James O., Jacob C. and Daniel M., he entered upon a mercantile career in Maquon. They also engaged in the stock business and farming on a large scale. They had a general store, the largest in Maquon. A few years later he bought out his partners and conducted the mercantile business alone for several years, selling out in 1896. He opened a bank in 1884 called the "A. C. Housh Bank of Maquon," which he has conducted to the present time. He also owns and manages about fifteen hundred acres of farming land in Knox County, and also owns two farms containing three hundred and twenty acres in Nebraska. In politics he is a democrat. He has been Township

Clerk, Commissioner of Highways, School Director and member of the Town Council. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, A. F. and A. M., Lodge No. 530, in Maquon. He is liberal minded in all things, and is worthy the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Housh was married at Knoxville, November 11, 1857, to Adeline, daughter of Peter F. and Elizabeth (Fink) Ouderkirk. Mr. and Mrs. Housh have two children: Emma F. and E. La Fayette.

DR. GILBERT L. KNOWLES.

Dr. Gilbert L. Knowles, son of William and Lucinda (Robinson) Knowles, was born August 13, 1846, in Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois. The genealogy of the family has its origin in England, and has included among its members many who were prominent in the world of art and letters. David Knowles, the grandfather of Gilbert L., was born and educated in Maryland, and moved to Washington, D. C., where he was a contractor and builder. He was married to Jane Roby. Four children were born to them: William, Robert, Mary, and Hamilton. Mr. Knowles was a whig. He died in Washington at the age of sixty-five. The sons of this family were all mechanics. William, the oldest, moved with his family to Macomb, Illinois, in 1839, where he worked at his trade of contractor and builder. He built the first substantial dwelling in McDonough County. He died in 1873, aged seventy-three years; his wife died in 1877, at the age of sixty-seven. They had six children: Charles, James, Robinson, Jane, Gilbert L., and Mary. James was drowned in the Sheridan River, Missouri, in 1858.

Gilbert L. Knowles was educated in the schools of Macomb, and at Hedding College, Abingdon, which institution he entered at the age of twenty-four, and from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. While at Abingdon he read medicine with Dr. Reece, who was one of the most prominent physicians in the Military Tract. Mr. Knowles entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, in 1878, and graduated in 1881. In the Spring of 1881, he located in Knoxville, and moved to Maquon in the Fall of the same year.

Dr. Knowles is indebted to his own untiring efforts for his success in life, having earned, unaided, the expenses for his literary and professional education. He has an extensive and lucrative practice, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow townspeople.

Dr. Knowles is a republican, and held the office of Coroner in Knox County for six years, his term of service ending in the Fall of 1892.

PHILEMON B. SELBY.

Philemon B. Selby, son of George and Ruth (Allen) Selby, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1809. His father was born in Virginia, and, being in the employ of the Government, removed to Mackinaw where he married a second time, and died when on a visit to his children in Ohio. Mr. Selby's mother was the grand-

daughter of Dr. Silas Allen who served in the Revolutionary War; his early life was passed in the State of New York, but he removed to Ohio and died at Royalton in that State.

Mr. Selby came to Knox County in 1834. Mr. Elisha Barrett, who married Mr. Selby's sister Clista, had selected a mill site on Spoon River. Mr. Selby bought the land on which the mill was built, and, assisted by his brother Nelson, operated it for many years. He was also a farmer, on rather an extensive scale, and owned nine quarter sections of land at the time of his death in 1868.

Mr. Selby was married at the home of David Housh in Haw Creek Township, November 12, 1837, to Elizabeth Gullett, daughter of Joshua and Barbara (Housh) Gullett. Joshua Gullett was born in Delaware and brought up in North Carolina. He was a farmer by occupation, and settled in Washington County, Indiana, where he was married in a block house which served as a fort. His wife, Barbara, was a daughter of Adam Housh of Kentucky. They came to Maquon Township about 1840.

Five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Selby are now living: Elisha, Mrs. Amanda Summers, Mrs. Salina Clark, Henry, and Mrs. Ruth Bigelow.

Mr. Selby was a dealer in stock, buying and selling cattle, taking at one time a drove of three hundred and sixty to Ohio and swimming them across the Illinois River below Peoria Lake. He was a democrat politically, and was a friendly, broadminded man of many good qualities, both mental and moral, and highly respected by the community in which he lived.

Mrs. Elizabeth Selby, who survives him, is a woman of sterling character. In early life in Indiana she learned to weave cloth, coverlets and carpets, and followed the same vocation after coming to Knox County with her Uncle David Housh. After her marriage to Mr. Selby she lived in a double shanty made of slabs, and later lived for two years in a frame house, and then moved into a log cabin, at the old Selby homestead, where she lived eight years. When her husband went to Ohio with a large drove of cattle, Mrs. Selby accompanied him with their two children, and cooked for the cattle drivers. They returned with three loads of cloth which they sold in Knox County, and with the proceeds bought more cattle to forward to the same market. After the death of her husband she managed her estate wisely, having a large stock of horses, sheep and swine on her numerous broad acres.

THOMAS R. WALTER.

Thomas R. Walter, son of John W. and Hannah (Sumner) Walter, was born September 30, 1817, in Highland County, Ohio. His father, born in Virginia, was a soldier in the War of 1812; his mother was from South Carolina. He was third in a family of ten children: Betsey, William J., Thomas R., Jincy, Lettice, James, Bowater, John W., Cynthia and Richeson C.

Thomas R. was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and came to Illinois at the age

of nineteen. He was married in Maquon Township, August 8, 1854, to Sarah J. Stephenson, daughter of Edward and Mary (Keys) Stephenson, the former of whom was born in Maryland, the latter in Delaware. Sarah J. was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 24, 1835, and was the first of a family of six children: Sarah J., William, John, James K., Lewis N. and Edward O. The Stephenson family settled first in Haw Creek Township and afterward in Maquon Township where the parents died.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter: Vianna, Mary E. (deceased), Ethzelda, two who died in infancy, Lyman, Elnora, Thomas Ulysses, Laura B. and Bert E. Vianna was married to B. F. Adams of Peoria; Ethzelda was married to Frank Pickrel and died in Haw Creek Township, June 2, 1881. Lyman is a farmer in Maquon Township. Thomas Ulysses lives in Maquon Township, and the other three live with their mother on the old homestead.

Mr. Walter first purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which he improved with good buildings and other fixtures, subsequently adding to his possessions till he owned nearly fifteen hundred acres of well cultivated land in Knox County, besides property in Maquon. He was Road Commissioner, and also a School Director many years. In politics, he was a republican. He died May 23, 1897.

Mr. Walter was a good farmer and a skillful business man; a hard worker, but an easy taskmaster; a supporter of the church, though not a church member; a friend of education; a good neighbor; a firm friend; a kind husband and father; a man of integrity and honor, "whose word was as good as his bond;" a man respected by all who knew him for his good qualities of head and heart.

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY; Farmer; Maquon Township; born in Rome, New York, January 22, 1844, educated in Knox County. His father, Andrew Adams, was a native of Ireland; his mother, Sarah (Coonrad), was born in Rome, New York. His maternal grandparents were Stephen and Jane Coonrad; his paternal grandparents were born in Ireland. January 29, 1880, Mr. Adams was married, in Maquon Township to Mary E. Jacobs; they have one child, Lottie. In religion, Mr. Adams is Orthodox. In politics, he is a democrat.

BOOTH, JACOB; Maquon, Knox County, Illinois; was born in Penobscot County, Maine, June 1, 1821. He was the son of Isaac and Mary Booth. Isaac Booth was born July 7, 1792, and married Mary Grinnell December 6, 1812. Mary Grinnell was born April 30, 1795. He died April 30, 1852; and his wife, April 12, 1836. She was the daughter of Royl Grinnell, a Revolutionary soldier, under General Hull. Jacob Booth came to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1839, and to Knox County, in 1844. He was married to Malinda Housh, daughter of George P. Housh, September 19, 1844. Malinda Booth was born March 17, 1821, and died June 9, 1869. Jacob Booth's second marriage was to Edith



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Martin, of Galesburg, Illinois, October 24, 1869. She was the daughter of Martin and Lucinda Martin. Mr. Martin died in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1844. Mrs. Martin died in 1898, aged nearly ninety-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Booth have one adopted son, Frank Booth, of Abingdon, Illinois. Mr. Booth is a republican, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844. He and his wife are Christian Scientists, and are members of the mother church in Boston; and also members of the branch church at Maquon, Illinois, and were students of Mrs. Janet T. Colman, one of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's loyal students. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are faithful workers in the cause of Christian Science.

CLARK, REV. NEWTON G.; Minister of the Gospel; Maquon; born July 18, 1840, in Warren County, Illinois. He is a son of Rev. William M. Clark, who came to Knox County in 1833, and in 1834 settled on the present site of Gilson, where he cultivated one thousand acres of land. Three of his sons were Methodist Episcopal preachers. His parents came from Kentucky. N. G. Clark was educated in the common schools and at Hedding College, Abingdon, Knox County. He entered Hedding at sixteen years of age. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers; he also served in Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He returned and worked on his home farm till 1874, when he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry. He was ordained by Bishop Scott at Carthage, Illinois, and his "charges" were at French Creek, Knox County; Sunbeam, Mercer County; Wataga, Knox County; Rock River Valley, Rock Island County; Hamilton, Hancock County; Lewistown, Fulton County; Walnut Grove, Hancock County; Cameron, Warren County; Burnside, and Durham, Hancock County; Herman, Knox County; North Henderson, Mercer County; Maquon, Knox County; Victoria, Knox County; Williamsfield and Elba Center, Knox County; Douglas, Knox County, in 1894, after which he retired from active service. He moved to Maquon in April, 1892. In 1896 he bought a hardware store and added a department for groceries. Mr. Clark was married March 11, 1860, to Anna West, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. West, who were early settlers in Knox County.

HARPER, ROBERT HENRY; Farmer and Stockman; Maquon Township; born in Canton, Fulton County, January 8, 1848. His parents were John and Ellen (Robinson) Harper, natives of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; his grandfather Harper was a native of Belfast, Ireland and of Scotch descent. His father came to Canton in 1846, and is now living in Farmington in the same county. At sixteen years of age, Robert H. Harper enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll commanding; he served in this regiment one year and nine months and then, until the close of the war, was with Burnside in Mississippi and Tennessee. In the Fall of 1868, Mr. Harper came to Maquon Township. He now

owns six hundred and thirty-six acres of land and is engaged in shipping stock to the Chicago market. September 15, 1869, he was married to Mary A. Hunter, daughter of Judge J. M. Hunter. There are five children: Robert K., Emma E., Mary, John, Harry. In religion, Mr. Harper is a Methodist. In politics he is a democrat. He was elected Supervisor of the Township in the Spring of 1899.

HOBKIRK, JAMES; Farmer; Maquon Township; born February 9, 1827, in Conobie, Scotland, where he was educated, and learned to be a baker. His father, Robert Hobkirk, spent four years in America and was born near Hawick, Scotland; his mother, Mary (Armstrong) was born in Conobie. They died in Scotland. Robert Hobkirk's father, William, was lost in the wilds of Canada. Mary Armstrong Hobkirk's parents, William Armstrong and Fannie (Moffat) were Scotch; the former was born in Conobie. In May, 1849, James Hobkirk was married to Jane Beattie in Scotland, and in August reached Maquon and took up farming, although he had previously been a baker. He rented a farm until 1860, when he bought eighty-three acres in Haw Creek Township, where he raised stock. In 1888, he moved to Maquon where he bought five acres of improved land. Between the years 1870 and 1880, he was twice elected Justice of the Peace, but having at that time no political aspirations, declined to serve; he is now, however, serving his second term in that office. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters and was School Director for seventeen years. In religion he is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a democrat. His wife Jane (Beattie) died February 7, 1897, aged seventy-two years. They had two children, Mary and Martha. The former is now the homekeeper; the latter is a teacher in Haw Creek Township.

JONES, JOHN; Farmer; Maquon; born in Rochester, New York, August 12, 1828; educated in Allegheny County, New York. His father, Peter Jones, and his paternal grandparents, Phineas and Hannah (Harris) Jones, were natives of Vermont. His mother, Caroline (Fink) was a native of New York, and her father, John Fink, was born in the Mohawk Valley; John Fink's wife, Sarah (Crane) was a native of England. Peter Jones was twelve years old when the family moved from Vermont to Rochester, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jones' children are: Josiah E.; Horace; John; Sarah (deceased); Walter; Catherine; Mary A. (deceased); and Warren. John Jones came to Knox County with his parents in 1835, and settled in Maquon, which was then a wilderness. The nearest mill was fifty miles away, but one was later built at a distance of twenty miles. In August, 1862, Mr. Jones enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer, and was elected Second Lieutenant in Company G. He served three years and came home as First Lieutenant. He helped organize a colored regiment at Fort Donelson, and was offered the position of Lieutenant-Colonel but declined. At Fort Donelson he acted as Adjutant General for four

months and was then made Quartermaster of the Post. He was a strong abolitionist, and spoke his views fearlessly. After the war he farmed until 1876, when he located in Maquon, where he has been Postmaster for fifteen years. He spent four years in California as a miner and merchant. Mr. Jones is a Liberal in religion. In politics, he is a republican. November 2, 1854, Mr. Jones was married in Knoxville to Mary R. White, a daughter of John White of Knoxville, an early settler. Five of their children are now living: Mrs. Hulda C. Penman, Mrs. Mary W. Embick, Mrs. Kate M. Gifford, Emma H. and Robert C. Mrs. Jones died July 5, 1888, aged fifty-one years.

KINSER, ADAM; Farmer, Soldier, and Miner; born in Haw Creek Township, March 1, 1839, and educated in Maquon. His father, Jesse Kinser, and his grandfather Elisha Kinser, were born at Lynchburg, Virginia. Mr. Jesse Kinser was a farmer who went to Indiana where he married Phoebe Housh, a native of Lawrence County, Indiana, and the daughter of Adam Housh. Mr. Jesse Kinser came to Knox County in 1837 and settled in the northeast corner of Chestnut Township. Mr. Adam Kinser was engaged in farming until his enlistment in Company A, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. After an honorable discharge at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, December 13, 1864, he returned home and has since been granted a pension for injuries received during the war. In the Spring of 1866, he journeyed overland to Virginia City, Montana, his company having several skirmishes with the Indians en route. After six years of rough but enjoyable mining life he returned to Knox County, but went West again to Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas, where he successfully invested some money in a threshing machine and dealt in real estate for several years. November 27, 1872, he was married to Olive Straley at West Point, Missouri. She is the daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Edge) Straley, of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Elias Straley kept a hotel in Independence, Missouri, and then began farming in Miami County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Kinser have six children: William C., Alva A., Maud May, Emma Myrtle, Robert L., and Cecil K. On the death of his father, he returned to Knox County and has resided in Maquon since 1880. After a short period of business life he retired and in 1897, was re-elected Police Justice, an office which he has filled with great tact and ability. In politics, he is a republican.

MAPLE, AUGUSTAS MELVILLE; Farmer and Merchant; born at Cabin Creek, Louis County, Kentucky, April 9, 1819. His father, David Maple, and his grandfather, John Maple, were born in New Jersey, where the latter was married to Miss Thompson. Mr. David Maple was married to Mary Buchanan of Pennsylvania, a first cousin of President James Buchanan. He engaged in farming in Kentucky until his death; his wife died at her son's home in Maquon in 1856. Mr. A. M. Maple's grandparents lived to be very old, Mr. John Maple reaching the age of eighty-six,

and Mr. Buchanan, who was a Pennsylvanian, that of eighty-five. Mr. Maple was educated in a log school house, and until twenty-eight years of age managed the old Maple farm and a large sugar camp in Kentucky. He sold out, went to Canton, Illinois, where he clerked for his brother A. T. Maple for a year, when he and John Morton bought out his brother's interest. After a partnership of three years, Mr. Maple purchased Mr. Morton's interest and moved to Maquon, where, until selling his store to his son, in 1896, he was successfully engaged in a general mercantile business. April 4, 1851, he married Mary Sheaff, of Canton; they had three children: Harriett Louise, now Mrs. Hayden, of Henry County; Charles Fremont, of Maquon, and Abraham Lincoln, of Hulls, Illinois. Mrs. Maple's parents were Phillip and Harriett (Forman) Sheaff; her grandparents were William and Mary (Miller) Sheaff of Pennsylvania, and her great-grandparents, who as children came from Germany on the same ship, were Phillip and Mary Sheaff. Mr. Maple and his wife belonged to the Christian church and for twenty years he was Superintendent of the Sunday school. They have been leaders in church and social work and he has energetically opposed the liquor element for fifty years. He is a republican in politics, and has held nearly all local offices.

MAPLE, CHARLES FREMONT; Merchant; Maquon, Illinois; born in Maquon, July, 1857, where he was educated. His father, A. M. Maple, was a native of Kentucky; his mother, Mary (Sheaff), of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather David Maple, and also the paternal great-grandfather, John Maple, were natives of New Jersey. His paternal grandmother, Mary (Buchanan) was born in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents, Phillip and Harriet Sheaff, were born in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Mr. Maple's maternal great-grandparents, William and Mary Sheaff, were natives of Pennsylvania. March, 1897, in Knoxville, Illinois, Mr. Maple was married to Eva J. Chapin. In religion, Mr. Maple is a Protestant; in politics, a republican.

OUDEKIRK, HARVEY; Farmer; Maquon Township; born at Maquon, December 15, 1838; educated in Knox County. His parents, Jacob and Nancy (Waffel) Ouderkirk, were born in New York, and came to Maquon in the Fall of 1835, accompanied by his father and their oldest daughter. After settling on a farm south of Maquon, they moved to Haw Creek Township, where he died in 1882, aged seventy years. His wife died in Missouri, in 1892, aged seventy-five. Their children were: Polly Ann, deceased; Mary J., widow of George Thurman; Harvey; Charles S.; Salinda, deceased; Welman J.; Emily E., wife of Dwight Joiner; Mrs. Harriet Barbero, deceased; Martha, deceased. Jacob Ouderkirk's parents, Frederick, a farmer in New York, and Elizabeth (Bond) were natives of New York. Nancy Waffel's parents were Henry and Elizabeth Waffel. Harvey Ouderkirk was raised on a farm and had few advantages, but by improving his op-



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portunities has acquired a fair education. He was married to Sarah E. Cook, December 13, 1862, in Haw Creek Township. They have four children: Henry J.; Clara E., wife of Frank Briggs; Oscar B.; and Elnora E. The last two are at home. After his marriage he settled in a log cabin in Maquon Township, and though his farm was a rented one and corn selling at eight cents a bushel delivered, he succeeded in buying land in Chestnut Township. He now owns four farms, aggregating four hundred and seventeen acres. November 2, 1880, he moved to a fine farm one and a half miles west of Maquon. He has dealt successfully in stock. Mrs. Ouderkirk is a daughter of John and Hattie (Holloway) Cook, who came to Knox County in 1848. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but he afterwards joined the United Brethren. He died in Kansas. Mr. Ouderkirk, though poor, contributed corn to the Kansas sufferers in 1860. In politics, he is a republican and has held minor offices.

PICKREL, JESSE; Farmer; Maquon Township; born in Jackson County, Ohio, December 23, 1811; educated in the common schools. His parents were Solomon and Anna (Griffith) Pickrel of Virginia. They had seven sons and seven daughters. Jesse Pickrel was married November 2, 1834, in Athens County, Ohio, to Miss Rosa Johnson, who was born August 30, 1816. Their children are: Mrs. Sarah Ward (deceased); Mrs. Caroline Davis; Jesse, of Knoxville; Mrs. Ann Austin; Mrs. Melissa Baird; Milton, of Knoxville, and Douglas, who lives on the homestead, in Haw Creek Township. Mr. Pickrel was reared on a farm in Ohio, and came to Haw Creek Township in 1847, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. At the time of his death he had four hundred and sixty acres. He left the management of the farm largely to his wife, who was a woman of rare gifts, good judgment, and kind heart. She brought up a family of sons who are exceptionally good business men, and she takes a deep interest in the welfare of those with whom she comes in contact. She is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Pickrel is a democrat.

SELBY, ELISHA BARRETT; Farmer; Maquon Township; born November 3, 1839, at the old mill-site in Haw Creek Township; educated in Knox County. January 12, 1860, he married Sarah E. Barbaro in Chestnut Township. They have had eight children: Philemon B.; Mrs. Rhoda A. Dennis; Mrs. Delia Boyington (deceased); Nelson E.; Lyman; Mrs. Floy Lawrence; Edith; and Raymond. The last two are at home. Mrs. Selby is a daughter of Frederick and Malinda (Bartlett) Barbaro, who came to Knox County in 1850. Mr. Barbaro was born July 4, 1808, and is still living at the age of ninety-one. Mr. Selby lives in Maquon Township, Section 2, where he has three hundred and twenty acres of land. He has also forty-two acres on French Creek. He has been a farmer all his life. In politics, Mr. Selby is a democrat.

SELBY, WILLIAM HENRY; Maquon; Farmer and Stockman; born January 30, 1851, on the old Selby homestead in Maquon; educated in Maquon and in the Galesburg Business College. March 11, 1885, he was married to Florence Isabel Allen, daughter of William and America A. (Maxey) Allen, old settlers of Knox County. Mr. and Mrs. Selby have one son, William Floyd Selby. He settled on the home farm and later built a house on the northwest corner of Section 2. He has been successful as a farmer and stock man, and now owns four hundred acres of land. He has always been interested in fine stock, and has registered standard horses, hogs, and cattle, and has taken premiums at various local and State fairs. His running horses have been famous in Illinois and the adjoining States, his horse "Izell," having taken more premiums than any other horse in the county. Out of seventeen starts on the Ohio circuit he got first money fourteen times. On his farm, known as "Living Spring," he has about forty head of fine horses. Mr. Selby has done much for the advancement of fine stock in Knox County. In politics, he is a democrat.

SIMPKINS, GEORGE W.; Farmer; Maquon Township; born in Pennsylvania, December 17, 1832. His parents, Horatio and Mary (Rice) Simpkins, and his grandparents, Ananias and Rachel Simpkins, came from Pennsylvania. He was married in Haw Creek Township to Mary, the daughter of David McCoy, an old settler in Haw Creek Township. Their children are: Andrew; Anne, wife of David Barbaro; Nathan; and Henry. His second marriage, July 31, 1886, was with Mrs. Elizabeth (Moore) Pumyea, the daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Steinbrook) Moore. Mrs. Simpkins has two children by her former marriage, William Allen and Edith Pumyea. Mr. Simpkins was born on a farm, and has always been a farmer. After his marriage he rented a farm for two years, one-half mile east of Maquon; he then rented a farm of his father two miles farther east; he then lived for five years three miles northwest of Maquon, after which he moved to Decatur County, Iowa, where he remained one year and returned in 1859. He afterwards farmed five years in Elba Township, and fourteen years four miles west of Maquon. He then removed to Section 21, where he has one hundred and fifty-seven acres of finely improved land; he also has one hundred and sixty acres on Section 15, and four town lots. Mr. Simpkins is a democrat. He has been a member of the Grange for five years.

SMITH, HARRY A.; Farmer; Maquon, Illinois; born January 15, 1868, in Fulton County, Illinois; educated in the district schools. His father, William A. Smith, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, Sarah E. Smith, was born in Illinois. His paternal grandparents, Elijah and Susan Smith, were natives of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Pinegar, was born in Kentucky. His maternal grandmother's Christian name was Matilda.

The paternal great-grandmother's family name was Brown; that of the maternal great-grandfather, Marchant. November 24, 1892, at Rappahannock, Mr. Smith was married to Lillie M. Norval; they have had three children: Ethel, Halsey and Nellie. In politics, Mr. Smith is a democrat.

SWIGART, WILLIAM; Farmer and stockman; Maquon; born in Pickaway County, Ohio, August 15, 1822. He is of German descent. His father, Daniel Swigart, was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; his mother, Elizabeth (Conrad) Swigart, was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia. Mr. Swigart came from Marion County, Ohio, to Knox County, in November, 1852. For a time he sent occasional shipments of grain to Chicago, but in 1862, he engaged permanently in the grain trade. For many years he conducted a lumber yard, which he now rents to other parties. In 1878, he opened a general grocery store in partnership with J. B. Boynton, which business he still conducts. In 1881, he opened the bank which bears his name. Mr. Swigart is a member of the I. O. O. F. in Maquon, and is also a Mason, holding membership in the Maquon lodge, in Eureka chapter, No. 98, of Yates City, in Knoxville Council, No. 1, and also in the Peoria Consistory of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites. He owns three farms in Haw Creek Township and fourteen others scattered in various townships and counties. In all he possesses two thousand six hundred acres of improved land. October 21, 1847, Mr. Swigart was married to Eliza J. McHenry, in Wyandotte County, Ohio; she died in 1861, leaving four children: John; Jane, now the wife of O. D. Cooke, of Hinsdale, Illinois; Daniel, now living in Chicago; and Alonzo, deceased. His second wife was Susan Stewart, who was born in Indiana, and died in 1875. She was the mother of six children, of whom the survivors are: Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hartsook, of Haw Creek; Sarah, wife of F. C. Bearmore, Maquon; and Lincoln, of Knoxville. Mr. Swigart was married May 16, 1876, to his present wife, Elizabeth Bull, who is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. Mr. Swigart has held numerous local offices and has been Township Treasurer since 1863. He supports the worship of the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren denominations. In politics, he is a republican.

WALTER, THOMAS ULYSSES; Farmer; Maquon Township, where he was born March 30, 1869; educated in the common schools of Maquon Township. He was married, near Gilson, July 15, 1891, to Bessie Leona Baird, daughter of Anthony W. and Melissa (Pickrel) Baird, of Haw Creek Township. They have one child, Harold Baird, born January 8, 1894. Mr. Walter was reared on the home farm, and received his training under the instruction of one of the best farmers in Knox County. He settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he later added eighty acres.

He is successful and highly respected. Mr. Walter is a republican.

YOUNG, WILLIAM; Farmer; Maquon; son of John and Margaret (Boyce) Young, who were natives of Derry County, Ireland. He comes of a Protestant family of probable Scotch extraction, who can trace their descent through many centuries. By trade, the father was a weaver, and for seven years William colored the cloth which his father wove. The parents died at an advanced age in Philadelphia. William Young was married in Philadelphia, October 12, 1847, to Elizabeth (Gilmore), daughter of Douglas and Mary (Hunter) Gilmore, who were natives of Derry County, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Young had eight children: Mary, deceased; John; Margaret; Mrs. Martha Payton; James; Mrs. Elizabeth Swan; Mrs. Anna Clark; and William, who died in infancy. Mr. Young came west to Wheeling, Virginia, and worked for three years in a foundry. In 1854, he came to Fulton County and then to Peoria County, Illinois. In 1856, he came to Knox County and farmed ten years in Salem Township. After the war he bought land in Maquon Township and is now the owner of five hundred and forty acres of good land.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

By L. A. Lawrence.

Salem lies in the southeast corner of Knox County, and is bounded on the east by Peoria County and on the south by Fulton County. The Galesburg and Peoria division of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway crosses it from east to west, entering in Section 12 and leaving it from Section 6; while the Buda and Rushville branch of the same road crosses it on a line running almost due south from Yates City, leaving the township from Section 35. These two branches afford Salem, perhaps, more miles of railroad than any other township in the county with the exception of Galesburg.

There are only a few townships that have as fine physical features or as marked beauty of outline as this. Commencing at a point known as Kent's Mound, on Section 12, which rises forty or fifty feet above the common level, a somewhat irregular ridge, sometimes called "divide," runs through the entire township, from east to west, taking the name of Pease Hill in its center and terminating at Uniontown, on Section 19, at its extreme western edge.

Fine views of the surrounding country may be obtained from almost any point in this ridge. It creates an almost continuous watershed across the township, providing the best possible natural drainage; and, as if to complete the system, French Creek and Swab Run,

united, flow along almost the entire northern border from east to west; while Littler's and Kickapoo creeks course through its southern sections, the former to the west, and the latter to the east, and both having their source at about the township's center. Along these streams were, in early times, belts of good timber, but the requirements of civilization long ago necessitated the felling and consumption of most of it. What now remains is but the refuse trees and a second growth, that is fast falling before the farmer's axe. All the first settlements were made along the borders of those streams and belts of timber.

Salem was organized under the general law relating to townships on April 5, 1853, by an election held in a log school house near Michael Egan's home, on Section 29. S. S. Bufum was chosen Supervisor; William Gray, Clerk; J. E. Knable, Assessor; D. Waldo, Collector; T. A. Croy, G. W. Euke and J. Jordan, Justices; M. B. Mason, A. Kent and J. E. Duel, Highway Commissioners; J. Taylor and D. Waldo, Constables, and G. Christman, Overseer of the Poor.

John Sloan has been the supervisor most frequently re-elected, having served eight terms of one year each, at different periods, and others of from one to three years.

The first settlement was made by Alexander Taylor, on the northeast quarter of Section 6, in October, 1834. He was soon followed by Felix and John Thurman, Henry and Avery Dalton, Solomon Sherwood, Benoni Hawkins, William Kent, John Darnell, John Haskins and Sala Blakesbee, most of whom brought their families with them.

The first birth recorded was that of little Laura, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Haskins, in 1835; and the first to be joined in wedlock were Avery and Delilah Dalton, cousins, who were married in 1855, by Squire Mark Thurman. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are yet living. The same year occurred the first death, that of Audrew Corbin.

The early settlers brought their religious faith and practice with them and held prayer meetings from time to time at convenient places. Their pious devotion attracted the attention of Rev. Henry Somers, who visited the settlement in November, 1835, or '36, and preached the first sermon, at the home of William Kent, on Section 13.

The first saw mill was built by James Mason on Kickapoo Creek, in Section 13, in 1835 or

'36; another, a little later, by Anderson Corbin, on the same stream, on Section 14.

The people of Salem have shown an enlightened public spirit in the matter of good highways, and have provided a system of good, substantial, iron bridges, set upon firm stone abutments, over all the principal streams, with stone culverts over most of the smaller ones. The question of constructing, grading and repairing the highways, was many years ago, by vote, left solely to the discretion of the highway commissioners. The result has been a uniform system of grading, which, with thorough underdraining, affords the best roads obtainable on prairie soil without resort to the Macadam process.

Salem has an abundant supply of bituminous coal, which has been mined for local use from an early date along the banks of the streams skirting the north and south sides of the township. The most productive mines are found along the Kickapoo and Littler's creeks. The first mining of which any record has been preserved was successfully undertaken by Pittman and Barlow, blacksmiths, of Farmington, Fulton County, who, in 1832, took out coal from the soil of Section 25 for use in their own forges. Mr. Avery Dalton was the first to mine to any appreciable extent for commercial purposes. He began operations on the same section three years later. Several drillings at Yates City have developed extensive and valuable veins, at depths varying from one hundred and twenty-five feet upward.

Not the least important among the industries which have helped to elevate Salem Township to its present position among the foremost in the county is that of stock-growing. Many of the most progressive farmers make the breeding of improved varieties a special feature of their farm work. Among the prominent stock-raisers may be named N. G. Daughmer and Son, D. Corey and Son, J. M. Corey, H. A. and James Sloan, E. H. Ware, Frank Runyon, A. D. Moore and R. J. McKeighan. The efforts of these men and others who might be mentioned have resulted in elevating the standard established for fine stock to as high a point in Salem as will be found in the best farming sections of the State.

Perhaps the thrift, enterprise and financial condition of an agricultural community—as well as the quality of its land—can be best gauged by its comparative tax assessment. As contrasted with those of other townships, that

of Salem, for 1898, was as given below. Galesburg, Ontario and Cedar townships have been selected for purposes of comparison.

Average value of land: Galesburg Township, per acre, \$14.95; Ontario, \$14.08; Salem, \$12.61. Total assessment: Cedar Township, \$554,482; Ontario, \$451,196; Salem, \$442,033. The assessed value per acre for the other townships in the county ranges downward from the highest price named above to \$6.81 for Persifer, and the lowest total valuation down to \$229,898 for the same township. These figures tend to demonstrate that Salem is the third township in Knox, as regards both value per acre and total valuation, the city of Galesburg, being, of course, excluded.

By the census of 1860 the population was given as 1,311. In 1870 it was 1,906; in 1880, it had fallen to 1,794, and in 1890 it did not exceed 1,677. It consists chiefly of native-born Americans. There is also an admixture of foreign parentage, notably of Swedish, German, Scotch-Irish and Irish descent. Yet all are thoroughly, staunchly patriotic, intelligent and industrious.

Since 1860, on all questions of national policy Salem has been republican in its political vote by a strong majority; but in matters of local interest the yoke of party fealty sits but lightly on the necks of either republicans or democrats.

There are ten school districts in Salem, numbered in order to the ninth, the tenth being called Center. The last named is located on School Section 16. Of the ten school buildings, two, in Districts 3 and 4, are of brick, the others are frame. The first school house was located on Section 13, in 1838, in what is now District No. 1, and the first school was taught by Abiel Drew. The second school was erected in either the same or the succeeding year, on the southwest quarter of Section 6. It was of logs, and had been originally put up by James Hogue for a dwelling. Section 6 now forms a part of District No. 2. Of the ten schools, only the one in Yates City is graded. From the County Superintendent's report for 1898 the following figures are taken:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number males under twenty-one years in the township..... | 321 |
| Number females under twenty-one years in the township..... | 319 |
| Total..... | 650 |
| Males between six and twenty-one in the township..... | 232 |
| Females between six and twenty-one in the township..... | 233 |
| Total..... | 465 |
| Tax levy for support of schools in 1898..... | \$6,300.00 |
| Value of school property in the township..... | 11,600.00 |
| Estimated value of school libraries..... | 2,200.00 |
| Amount paid all teachers in the township..... | 4,601.70 |

Every school in Salem has the benefit of a library of greater or less size and value, which owe their origin to Professor W. L. Steele, now the superintendent of city schools in Galesburg, and the history of their establishment may be told in a few words. In September, 1878, Professor Steele, then Principal of a graded school in Yates City, proposed to the School Board, composed of Dr. J. D. Hoyt, J. M. Taylor and L. A. Lawrence, the organization of a school and public library, to be under the control of the board and open at all times to pupils of the schools, and to the public upon payment of a membership fee. The scheme also contemplated the solicitation of donations of books and money. The plan was adopted. A constitution and by-laws were framed, and a public entertainment held in behalf of the project on Thanksgiving Day of that year, which netted nearly one hundred dollars. The movement commanded public support from the first; the plan has been regularly and systematically carried on; and the library has steadily grown until now it numbers about nineteen hundred volumes, of all classes, beside many worn-out books, annually discarded. Young men and women educated here have so thoroughly appreciated its beneficent influence, that, after going out to teach in neighboring districts in this and adjoining townships, they have carried the spirit and plan with them, and planted school libraries wherever they have taught.

Of the four thousand one hundred and sixty-three men who enlisted from Knox County in the Union Army during the Civil War, one hundred and eighty-two were from this township, distributed as follows:

One hundred and fifty-one served in various regiments of infantry, numbered from the Seventh to the One Hundred and Thirty-second. Forty-five were attached to the Eighty-third, and twenty-eight in the Seventy-seventh. Twenty-nine are credited as having served in the Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Cavalry, and two in the Second Illinois Artillery. In addition, several are known to have enlisted in regiments from other States, notably in the Eighth Missouri Infantry, viz.: William S. Kleckner, Frank Murphy, Frank and Fred Hamilton, Henry Ledgerman, James Dundas, Chester Vickery, George Frost, William Hull, William Taylor and William Reed, besides, probably, others, many of whom have never been credited, either to Knox County, or to Salem Township. James H. Walton was probably the first enlisted man from Salem, having joined the Seventh Infantry from Yates City, which was the first regiment organized in 1861. A draft was ordered to complete Salem's quota under the last call for men in 1864, and four names were drawn.

Salem's record in the war with Spain, 1898, is an extraordinary one, the township having furnished fourteen men out of a possible one hundred and fifty for the whole county, the most of whom served in Company C, of the Sixth Infantry. The Mexican War of 1846 has one living representative here, in the person of



L. P. Arbogast

R. B. Corbin, who served in the Third United States Dragoons.

In 1837 a postoffice was established, called Middle Grove, near what was later Uniontown, Henry Merrell being placed in charge. It is said that Thomas Morse offered a whole day's labor to secure a letter on which the postage had not been paid, money being then very scarce, but his offer was refused.

Sala Blakesbee is credited with erecting the first frame building for a barn, in 1837, on Section 19, but it was destroyed by fire the same year.

The scales of justice were first held by William Davis, in 1836.

The "underground railroad" had a well-defined "route" through Salem in ante-bellum days, and many a poor slave, fleeing for life and liberty, had occasion to thank the "officers" thereof for their active vigilance in his behalf.

The moral and religious advancement of the people has kept even pace with their material development, as is shown by their work in the churches and in kindred societies. In early days, preaching services were held in school houses, and all convenient places.

The Salem Township Bible Society Auxiliary to the American Bible Society was organized at the Cox school house, in District No. 6, April 8, 1855, with the following officers: George Reisinger, President; M. B. Mason, Vice President; Zeno E. Spring, Secretary; and Luther Goad, Treasurer. A constitution was adopted and a depository of Bibles established. Copies were sold, and were given to those not able to buy, money was contributed and the work continued regularly until 1880, when it lapsed until 1885. In that year the society was reorganized by electing W. B. Matthews, President; J. M. Cool, Vice President; Nettie Jaquith, Secretary; and L. A. Lawrence, Treasurer; the meeting therefor being held in the Presbyterian Church of Yates City. The work has continued regularly since. Its object is to place a Bible in, or within easy reach of, every family in the township. The present officers are: Edwin Ekstrand; President, Paul Montgomery, Vice President; Lizzie Speckard, Secretary; and A. J. Lawrence, Treasurer.

Another society, of equal or greater influence, has been the Salem Township Sabbath School Association, which was formed about 1870. Its purpose was the establishing and maintaining of Sabbath schools in the school districts not under the immediate influence of the churches. No records of its labors were kept until 1892. Beside maintaining its home work, it has contributed sums varying from twenty-five to sixty dollars annually for the county work in the same direction. Its active workers have been W. B. and W. W. Matthews, J. M. Cool, Thomas Terry, L. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Emma Lawrence, Mrs. R. J. McKelghan and many others, representing the various churches. The present officers are A. J. Lawrence, President; E. Ekstrand, Vice President;

Miss Maud Fletcher, Secretary and Treasurer. Township conventions are held annually.

DOUGLAS.

Douglas (formerly Summit), Salem's second village in order of date, was laid out on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section No. 7 and the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section No. 6, by William K. Ware, on October 17, 1856. It was surveyed by E. T. Byram, and the grant of the streets, alleys and public grounds to the public was acknowledged by Mr. Ware before William McCowan, Justice of the Peace, on November 22, 1856. It sprang into existence as a result of the building of the old Peoria and Oquawka Railroad. It has probably two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and has always been a lively trading point in general merchandise, having two good general stores, excellent facilities for handling grain and stock, and a blacksmith and repair shop, and being surrounded by a prosperous farming community.

The Methodists built a commodious house of worship here in 1872, which was dedicated in July, 1873, Rev. Mr. Hill, the pastor, officiating. A Sabbath school has been regularly maintained by the church.

Douglas has a two-room school, superintended at present by Mr. Mack Beale.

Camp No. 3143 of the Modern Woodmen of America was instituted here on August 15, 1895, with fifteen charter members and the following officers: J. S. Heunter, V. C.; Asa M. Laughlin, W. A.; E. H. Ware, E. B.; J. E. Barnaby, Clerk. The present officers are: W. A. Chase, V. C.; Harry Dieffendorf, W. A.; John F. Simkins, E. B.; and J. S. Hunter, Clerk. The camp has a membership of sixty. Its growth has been phenomenal, and bids fair to more than meet the expectations of its organizers.

The village has the honor of being the home of the two oldest continuous residents of Salem, viz.:—James and Henry Taylor, aged seventy-four and sixty-five years respectively. Their father, Alexander Taylor, was the first settler, in 1834, on Section 6.

UNIONTOWN.

This is the oldest village in the township, having been laid out on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, by Moses Shinn, June 4, 1839, and surveyed, platted and recorded by George A. Charles, June 6, 1839.

It is most beautifully situated, on the west-

ern extremity of the high divide previously mentioned, overlooking a wide expanse of undulating prairie. It was a point of much importance in its earlier days, as the first survey of the old Peoria and Oquawka Railroad passed through it, and a considerable trade sprang up. The first store was opened by Luther Carey, and others soon followed. A blacksmith shop was opened by Jacob Booth, who is yet living, and Moses Shinn, deceased. They also engaged in the manufacture of plows and wagons not long afterwards. Brick burning was commenced by Thomas Griggsby in 1845, and a primitive shingle machine was operated by Elsha Van Pelt about 1843, cottonwood and black walnut being the timber most commonly used.

The first school was kept about 1843, in a frame building originally intended for a store, on the corner of the public square.

Grain was ground for domestic consumption in hand burrs in the early days, but horse power was substituted a little later.

The village is said to have been named in memory of Uniontown, Portage County, Ohio. A later survey for the railroad, in 1856, finally located the line about two miles further north, and the once flourishing village declined rapidly, until, in 1869, the legislature vacated the plat.

YATES CITY.

This may be called the metropolis of the township. It is pleasantly situated in the northeast part of Salem, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and its corporate limits include the whole of Section 11. It is surrounded by an intelligent, prosperous farming community, and, being at the junction of the Galesburg and Peoria and the Buda and Rushville branches of the railroad, it has the best facilities for both travel and traffic.

It was laid out by William and A. C. Babcock, Thomson Maple, Rufus H. Bishop, Bostwick Kent, and James Burson, on October 20, 1857. It was surveyed and platted by E. T. Byram, County Surveyor, and named in honor of Yates County, New York, the early home of the Babcocks.

The first business house was erected by James Burson, on the southeast corner of Main and Union streets, in 1857. The next store was built by W. D. Dixon, in 1858. The first hotel was opened by John Sonnemaker, in the same year. The first dwelling was put up by Isaac West, and others soon followed, built by Stair-

walt, Kerns, and others. From the locating of the depot, in 1857, there sprang up a brisk trade in all merchandise needed by an agricultural community.

A grain warehouse was at once established by Buffum and Knable, and Yates City became the center for a large shipping business in grain and stock. Until the building of the Santa Fe railroad through Truro Township, twelve miles north, in 1887-89, the place drew its patronage from a large section of country to the north, northeast and northwest, within a radius of twelve or fifteen miles, including the greater part of Elba and Truro townships, and prospered greatly. It had a good flouring mill, built by Summers and Beeson in 1868, and a wagon and carriage shop, by W. D. and M. Aley, both of which were destroyed by fire in 1887 and 1888 and never rebuilt. Brick and tile were formerly manufactured in large quantities, but within the last year this industry has been abandoned. A farmer's co-operative store was opened in 1874, and flourished until February, 1889, when it was dissolved.

Since the building of the Santa Fe line, trade has been more limited, but it is still a center for a large business in general merchandise, grain and stock.

The village has ever been alive to its social interests, and active in promoting whatever would tend to its welfare as the years went by. A Harvest Home Association was organized in 1886, largely through the efforts of Mr. McKeighan, the editor of the "Banner," supported by interested citizens. The festivals of the association have grown in interest and popularity, until now their visitors are numbered by the thousands, representing all communities and classes and coming from every direction within twenty-five miles. The annual programs afford opportunity for oratorical, literary and musical display, while athletic sports, games, and amusements of every sort form prominent features of the entertainments.

From the date of its founding, 1857, the saloon fastened itself upon the village, and clung like a vampire until about 1875, when, through a determined effort of the best citizens, the groggery was driven out, and by dint of constant vigilance has been kept out, with the exception of the years 1888 and 1895, when licenses were granted for the sale of liquor. The advocates of the saloon stole a march upon the unwary friends of temperance, but only for a year at a time



J. M. Hunter

The population in 1880 was six hundred and seventy-nine; in 1890, six hundred and eighty-seven; in 1898, six hundred and eighty-three.

Banking facilities are afforded by the "Farmers'" and "People's" banks. Both are private institutions. The first named was organized in 1875 by J. M. Taylor and Isaac Lambert. Mr. Lambert soon withdrew, and on August 12, 1880, Mr. Taylor sold the business to J. H. Nicholson, W. P. Parker and L. F. Wertman, who organized the Farmers' Bank, which they conducted until 1889, when Mr. Nicholson obtained full control. Since his death, in 1895, his widow, Mrs. C. M. Nicholson, has conducted the business with Charles D. North, with F. E. Wilson as cashier. The bank has as handsome, well-appointed quarters as can be found outside a metropolis. The People's Bank was organized in October, 1889, by Walter Bailey and Company. These are now deceased and the present firm name is Harriet L. Bailey and Company, with John W. Dixon as cashier. Both of these institutions do a general banking and exchange business and find steady employment for all their capital.

The first postoffice was opened in February, 1859, with J. M. Corey as postmaster. The present incumbent of the office is W. G. Lehman, whose enterprise has provided an office with modern appointments far in advance of those of ordinary country villages.

Yates City was chartered on March 4, 1869, its first trustees being: D. Touslee, W. H. Eastman, Frank Madden, G. N. Pierce and J. D. Roberts, Mr. Touslee being the President. E. B. Rhea, City Clerk; W. L. Adams, Marshal; Benjamin Kersey, Treasurer; and David Wiltse, Police Magistrate. The present Board consists of A. W. Garrison, President; F. E. Wilson, W. W. Wood, William T. Corbin and Frank Anderson. J. B. Coykendall, City Clerk; M. Knable, Marshal; Smith Rhea, Treasurer; and T. J. Kightlinger, Police Magistrate.

It has a graded school of four departments, that compares favorably with similar schools throughout the county. A full English course is taught, with the sciences and Latin. Professor W. F. Boyes is Principal, with Mr. C. W. Bird, and Misses Lizzie Spickard and Mary Friend as teachers of the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary departments, respectively. All are energetic and faithful workers in their profession, and have made the school one of the educating forces of the county. For the past five years it has had an elementary course in

vocal music, of which Miss Minnie Eyerly is the present teacher. The enrollment of pupils is one hundred and eighty-one, with one hundred and sixty-three in average attendance. An important feature of the institution is its library of about nineteen hundred volumes, previously mentioned, that furnishes an inexhaustible mine of information, auxiliary to the line of regular study. The present school building, erected in 1872, is out of date and inconvenient, but will, no doubt, soon be replaced by a more modern structure.

The Yates City Banner, formerly the Industrial Banner, was founded by A. H. McKeighan, its present editor and proprietor. Its first issue appeared December 25, 1879. It stanchly advocated the Greenback policy during that agitation, and has vigorously championed the movements in favor of prohibition and free silver. The Banner has always been firmly devoted to the best interests of the community, and fearless in advocating what, in its view, seemed best. It is independent in politics, giving its support to those measures which it believes to promise the best results to the whole people. It has ever been a mortal foe to the saloon; its motto is "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Yates City has an excellent system of electric lighting, introduced in October, 1894. It obtains its power, by contract, from the Elmwood Electric Lighting Company, of Elmwood, two and one-half miles east, in Peoria County. It also has a volunteer fire company and an engine, and about one mile of vitrified brick sidewalk.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized by a committee from Peoria Presbytery, which met November 16, 1866, in the school house. After a sermon by Rev. Thomas Stevenson, an enrollment was made and eighteen members were admitted, chiefly by letter. Joseph Cunningham and William B. Matthews were chosen Elders. An election of trustees resulted in the choice of John C. Bryson, John D. Huey and William B. Matthews. The first pastor was Rev. John H. Smith; the present is Rev. Donald M. Ross. R. J. McKeighan, J. J. Matthews, J. M. Corey, C. M. Bliss and L. A. Lawrence compose the session. With the exception of a few brief intervals, regular preaching services have been held since the organization of the church. A house of worship costing over three thousand dollars was erected in 1867. The congregation supports a

flourishing Sabbath school, started in 1867 by Mr. G. N. Pierce. Elder W. B. Matthews was Superintendent most of the time until his death, in December, 1890, when L. A. Lawrence was chosen. He has discharged the duties of the position down to the present time. The average annual attendance has been about eighty, and its sessions regular. Beside the Sabbath school, the Ladies' Missionary Society has been an active, vital force since its organization, about 1875. It has been tireless in advocating and supporting the home and foreign mission work of the church, never failing to make a liberal monthly and annual contribution. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in 1886, and has pursued its way steadily and faithfully, with good, substantial results. Its present officers are: J. L. McKeighan, President; George Montgomery, Vice President; Bertha Chamberlain, Recording Secretary; Zora Conner, Corresponding Secretary; and Giles Matthews, Treasurer.

This church has a substantial parsonage, the gift of one of its oldest and stanchest members, Mr. James McKeighan, just before his death, in November, 1885.

The Baptists, among whom were M. Lawrence, James Burson, Andrew Vance, Charles Haines, A. M. Swan and David Corley, and their families, with Rev. A. R. Newton as leader, commenced a house of worship in 1864-65, laying the foundation and procuring materials, when difficulties arose, and their site and materials were sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church, prominent among whose members were J. M. Cool, R. F. Anderson, Ephraim Jordan, Bostwick Kent, Sylvester Gould, and John Foster, who took up the work, completing the building and dedicating it in 1868. There they have held regular Sabbath services since, usually conducted by non-resident ministers, from neighboring churches. At present the church is under the care of Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Peoria. Its work has been steadily strengthened by a regular, well-attended Sabbath school, and later by a branch of the Epworth League, organized in 1888 by the young people. Mr. Thomas Terry is the present Sabbath school superintendent.

A Universalist church was organized September 1, 1866, and an edifice built the same year, which was used conjointly by the other denominations until their own houses of worship were completed. The first and leading members of this denomination were: J. E. Knable, M. B.

Mason, Walter Bailey, James Clisson, James H. Nicholson, S. S. Bufum, T. L. Long and A. B. Taylor, with their families. Rev. Mr. Carney, of Knoxville, was their first pastor, followed irregularly until April 5, 1889, when, complications having arisen, the church was disbanded by petition and the property sold.

The following organized societies are found here:

Yates City Lodge, No. 448, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October 4, 1865, with eighteen members and the following officers: S. S. Bufum, W. M.; J. E. Knable, S. W.; and M. B. Mason, J. W. Its present officers are: C. D. North, W. M.; J. W. Wood, S. W.; S. E. Milam, J. W.; John McKinty, Treasurer; F. E. Wilson, Secretary. Its membership is forty-one.

Eureka Chapter, No. 98, R. A. M., was chartered October 5, 1866, with twenty-five members. The first officers were: Benjamin Kersey, H. P.; M. B. Mason, K.; J. C. Riner, Scribe. The present officers are: J. M. Corey, H. P.; G. W. Johnson, E. K.; J. W. Wood, E. S.; M. W. Thomson, C. N.; William Anderson, Pr. S.; C. D. North, R. A. C.; S. E. Milam, Treasurer; F. E. Wilson, Secretary; W. H. Hauser, Tyler. The chapter has sixty-five members.

Yates City Lodge, No. 207, I. O. F., was chartered October 13, 1868, with Imri Dunn, Benjamin Hayes, B. Bevens, A. S. Murphey and Henry Soldwell as charter members. Its first officers were: Henry Soldwell, N. G.; B. S. Briggs, V. G.; Benjamin Hayes, Secretary; and B. Bevens, Treasurer. The present officers are: C. V. Bird, N. G.; S. W. Stone, V. G.; T. J. Kighttinger, Recording Secretary; J. W. Bird, Permanent Secretary; W. A. Gould, Warden; and J. W. Dixon, Treasurer. The present membership is thirty-nine. The lodge owns a good hall, conjointly with the Masons.

Camp No. 3102, Modern Woodmen of America, was chartered July 25, 1895, with twenty-three members and the following officers: S. P. Hassenbacher, V. C.; Charles T. White, W. A.; John U. Conner, E. B.; Samuel E. Knox, Clerk. At present the officers are: S. P. Hassenbacher, V. C.; M. Ellison, W. A.; Frank Christman, E. B.; S. W. Stone, Clerk. The camp has forty-five members, and meets in the same hall as the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Morgan L. Smith Post, No. 666, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., was instituted January 25, 1889, with twenty members and the following officers: J. N. Burch, Commander; W. S. Kleckner, Senior Vice Commander; B. F. Pittman,



WEBER A. JAQUITH.

Junior Vice Commander; J. O. Wren, Chaplain; F. W. Brown, Officer of the Day; J. B. Reed, Quartermaster; M. W. French, Adjutant. The present officers are: A. Schoenberger, Commander; G. W. Golliday, Senior Vice Commander; T. C. Hand, Junior Vice Commander; J. O. Wren, Chaplain; O. P. Fetter, Quartermaster; L. A. Lawrence, Adjutant. The post has at present fifteen members.

LOUIS P. ARBOGAST.

Louis P. Arbogast, son of Jesse and Susan (Stoner) Arbogast, was born January 1, 1844, in Wabash County, Indiana. His father was born in Harris County, Virginia, to Peter and Christina Arbogast, and his mother was born in Baltimore, Maryland, to Henry and Susan Stoner; his grandparents came from Germany.

Mr. Arbogast came with his parents from Indiana to Fulton County, in 1854, and to McDonough County, Illinois, in 1855, where his parents died. In 1865 he removed to Farmington, Illinois, and thence, in 1870, to Salem Township, where he located on Section 19. His farm, three miles south of Douglas, contains three hundred and twenty acres of land, and is known as the "Lone Birch Stock Farm." He has been an extensive raiser of stock, principally "Short Horn" cattle and Poland China swine.

Mr. Arbogast was married in Galesburg, Illinois, February 18, 1875, to Esther E. Potter, who was born in Salem Township. Her parents were Norman Z. and Charlotte (Blakeslee) Potter, both of whom died at the old homestead in Salem Township. Mr. and Mrs. Arbogast have one son, Norman P., born June 18, 1882. In politics, Mr. Arbogast is a republican, and has held the office of Road Commissioner two terms; he has been Assessor, School Director and School Trustee, holding the latter offices many years. He was a leader in the organization of the Cemetery Association, of Uniontown, and served as Trustee twenty years. He is a dealer in all kinds of fruit, such as blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, prunes, apricots, peaches, pears and apples.

JAMES MADISON HUNTER.

James Madison Hunter was born December 31, 1811, in what was then known as Frankleton, now Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. His parents, Joseph and Deborah (McGowan) Hunter, married and settled in Ohio, while it was yet a territory. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but his mother was from Newfoundland, Canada. The Hunter family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and their ancestry were Protestants. Grandfather McGowan was a soldier in the Revolution.

Judge James M. Hunter was the third of five sons, left orphans when he was but four years old. At the age of five he left the home of the uncle with whom he was then living, and entered the service of a farmer by the name of

Cutler, whose land adjoined the city of Columbus, Ohio.

Judge Hunter was a self-made and self-educated man. All the educational advantages he enjoyed were those secured in the country and city schools, while he was living with Mr. Cutler. He was only seventeen years old when he went into the business of transporting freight from different lake ports to Dayton and Cincinnati. In this business he continued five years, and then, in 1833, sold out and rented a farm two and one-half miles from Columbus. It was March 6 of this year (1833) that he married Miss Eliza Hunter, of Madison County, Ohio. Mrs. Hunter was born October 12, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter remained upon their rented farm only eighteen months, and then removed to Union County, Ohio, where they purchased eighty acres of land and where they resided for three years. They then removed to Madison County, Ohio, and bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres. In 1846 Mr. Hunter, with his wife and children, moved to Illinois and settled in Salem Township, where he bought three hundred and sixty acres of land and began to improve it. Here he lived the remainder of his life, an active, honorable and honored citizen of the county. For eight years he was Justice of the Peace, and was one of the last three Associate Justices of Knox County. He was known far and wide, and in the southeastern part of Knox County was one of the best known and most representative citizens.

Judge Hunter died on his farm November 15, 1894, at nearly eighty-three years of age. Mrs. Hunter died December 4, 1888, at the age of seventy-six. They had six children, all of whom reached maturity: Deborah; Joseph; Charles R.; James M.; Eliza J., wife of H. C. Mann; and Mary A., wife of R. H. Harper.

The character that Judge Hunter builded was far more than financial success. It is something that will endure forever, a monument to his memory and an honor to his county. In politics, he was a democrat, and it is an interesting fact, that General Andrew Jackson received his first vote for President.

WEBER ANDREW JAQUITH.

Weber Andrew Jaquith, son of Nathaniel and Prudence Jaquith, was born at Andover, Vermont, February 28, 1828. His parents were of French Protestant (Huguenot) descent, and were born at Windsor, Vermont. Mr. W. A. Jaquith located in Salem Township, Knox County, Illinois, in 1854 and began farming. He was married April 8, 1855, to Susan E. Macklin, daughter of William Macklin, an old settler of Bureau County, Illinois. She was born in Delaware in 1833.

Their daughter, Mrs. Nettie J. Corbin, was born in Salem Township, January 10, 1859. She was educated in the Farmington graded schools, and was married, August 30, 1892, to Charles Melvin Corbin, a grain merchant and owner of the Yates City Elevator. Mr. Corbin was born at Avon, Illinois, November 17, 1859, and edu-

cated in the Yates city schools. His father was Richard Corbin, of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin live at Yates City, where they have a handsome residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Jaquith accumulated a considerable fortune by industry and hard labor. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years. Mr. Jaquith was always active in church work, having been Steward, Trustee and Class-leader.

Mrs. Jaquith, who died February 1, 1891, was a good neighbor and friend, and a generous contributor to the church; she was the loving companion of her daughter, Nettie, who had the care of her parents in their declining years. Mr. Jaquith was a man of excellent character and led an exemplary life. He was a democrat for many years, but later became a prohibitionist. He died May 11, 1891.

LUCIUS A. LAWRENCE.

Lucius A. Lawrence, son of Milton and Sylvia (Atwood) Lawrence, was born at Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont, June 26, 1840. His parents moved from their home in Hinesburg to Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, in 1841, and in 1861, came to Elba Township, Knox County, Illinois. His father was a man of strong, decisive character, and unyielding disposition, combined with a very retentive memory. He is now eighty-three years old. His mother was a kind and gentle woman, who died March 25, 1857, in her thirty-ninth year.

The Lawrence family in this country is descended from three brothers, who came from England to the Colonies in 1666, and settled in Massachusetts. One brother went to Connecticut, and from him has sprung the present family. The Lawrences were prominent in the early history of New England, and representatives of the family still occupy the old homestead at Lexington, Massachusetts, where their ancestors settled more than two hundred years ago.

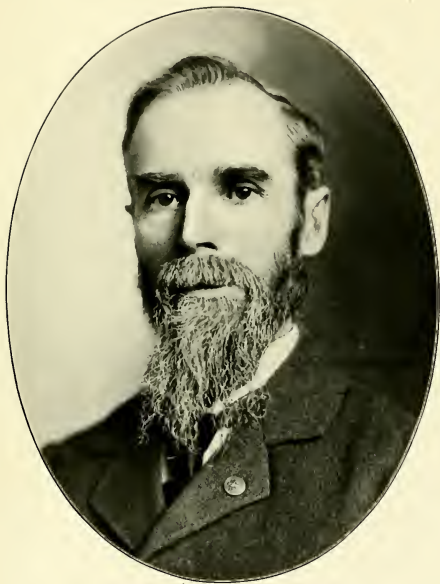
Lucius A. Lawrence's opportunities for education were confined to the district schools, and to two terms in Hinesburg Academy, where he studied the common English branches, rhetoric, and algebra. He learned much, however, from observation and diligent after-study, and now has a critical facility in the use of the English language, as well as a wide range of general information. His childhood was spent on a sterile, unyielding farm in Vermont, and he was taught to till the soil and care for stock. He had few pastimes, his routine consisting of steady hard work, regular attendance at the common school, at church and Sabbath school, and to the observance of strict unswerving obedience to his parents. After leaving school, he farmed and taught in the district schools of Salem and Elba townships. August 7, 1862, he volunteered for war service, and became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into service at Knoxville, Illinois, September 2, 1862. After preparatory drill, the regiment was ordered to the field, and after crossing the Ohio

River at Louisville, Kentucky, October 1, 1862, was brigaded with the One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and the Seventieth Indiana and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers. The brigade immediately took the field, and helped to repel the invasion of Kentucky by the Confederate army under General Bragg, going to Frankfort, and thence to Bowling Green. The brigade was there made a part of the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General W. S. Rosecrans, in which organization he served until the close of the war. His regiment was engaged in garrison duty until the opening of the Atlanta campaign at Chattanooga. From May 2, 1864, he shared the fortunes of Sherman's army, that brought about the fall of Atlanta September 1, 1864. He was in the hospital from October 30, 1864, to January, 1865, after which he rejoined his regiment in the Carolinas, and participated in the last campaign of the war, the surrender of the Confederate army under General J. E. Johnson, April 26, 1865. He marched to Washington, and was in the Grand Review May 24. He was mustered out of service at Washington June 6, and discharged at Chicago, June 15, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Lawrence again interested himself in farming, until failing health compelled a change, and, in March, 1877, he removed to Yates City, Illinois, which is his present home. In 1882, having regained his health, he purchased the lumber stock of W. T. Wells, to which he added a stock of farm implements, and managed the combined business until January, 1899. In 1893, he purchased an interest in the People's Bank, of Yates City, which he still owns.

Mr. Lawrence was married to Mrs. Charlotte M. Baird, March 21, 1869. She was the daughter of Moses and Cynthia Wheeler, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Knox County in 1859. Mrs. Baird's first marriage occurred in 1861. She had one daughter, Nora, who is the wife of Hugh A. Sloan, the present Supervisor of Salem Township. Mr. Baird enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, in September, 1862, and was killed in battle at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence: Alma E., born March 4, 1870, and died March 20, 1891; Edwin P., born December 1, 1871; Arthur J., born September 13, 1873; Cynthia May and Sylvia June (twins), born March 1, 1878, and died August 16, and 21, 1878, respectively.

Mr. Lawrence was a member of the I. O. G. T. from 1867 to 1872. He became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1886, since which time he has held the position of Commander or Adjutant, in Post No. 666, Department of Illinois, at Yates City. He was a member of the Baptist Church from 1857 to 1874, but is now a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican, and was elected Supervisor of Elba Township in the years 1867-68-69, and in Salem Township in 1894. He served as President of the City Council of Yates



L. A. Lawrence

City during the years 1879-80-85-86-89, having been elected on the anti-license ticket. He has been a member of the Yates City School Board continuously since 1878, and, in 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Salem Township, and resigned in 1883.

Mr. Lawrence is one of the most prominent men of his township, and is possessed of more than ordinary erudition and breadth of mind, and holds advanced and clearly defined views regarding current events.

JAMES MCKEIGHAN.

James McKeighan, son of John and Lillie (Gault) McKeighan, was born in Antrim County, Ireland, June 9, 1803. He was the second son, and had seven brothers and three sisters; those of the children who reached maturity, save one lost at sea, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri. James learned the trade of linen weaving, at which he worked till he was thirty-two years of age, when he emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia in the year 1835. He brought with him but a small amount of property, but he had what was far better, the integrity, perseverance and strong faith so often seen in the descendants of the old Scotch Covenanters. This rich inheritance from his ancestors he brought to Pennsylvania and it was the solid foundation of all the work of his subsequent life. He arrived at Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, in December, 1838, and in a few years was the owner of an eighty-acre farm.

Mr. McKeighan returned to Ireland in the Fall of 1847, and there, in 1848, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Rachel Cunningham. Soon after his marriage he returned to Farmington and built a log house on his farm, which he soon replaced with a comfortable frame dwelling. A few years later he sold his property in Fulton County for two thousand four hundred dollars, and removed to Salem Township, Knox County, Illinois, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unbroken prairie land on Section 22. Here, with the canny skill of the Scotch-Irishman, he made for himself and family a splendid farm. He endured all the trials of the pioneer; he "broke" prairie and built sod fences, and tried to hasten the good time by helping to grade the track for a railroad. Finally, as a result of labor well applied, special care in raising stock and in disposing of the products of his farm, he became wealthy, and was able to give good farms to his children.

Mr. McKeighan and his wife had six children, two of whom died in infancy; the names of the remaining four are Robert J., Rachel, Mary Elizabeth and Emma.

In politics, Mr. McKeighan was a whig, but when the republican party was organized he entered its ranks and stood for liberty and the union during the Civil War. He assisted in organizing, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Farmington, and gave twelve hundred dollars toward the erection of a church

edifice, and when he became a member of the church in Yates City, he was in a similar manner beneficent to that organization. Those who were in want found in him a friend; those who needed advice could rely upon his judgment, and, whether in public or private life, he was ever ready to assist those in need of help. He died November 15, 1885, mourned, not only by his own family, but by the whole community in which he lived.

JAMES HASBROUCK NICHOLSON.

James Hasbrouck Nicholson, son of Nicholas and Mary (Washburn) Nicholson, was born August 8, 1808, on the "Hasbrouck Farm," Middletown, Delaware County, New York. The father was born in New York, the mother in Connecticut. They were married and settled in Middletown, and afterward removed to Alleghany County, on the Genesee River, where they died. Six children were born to them: Edward, Sarah, Elizabeth, James Hasbrouck, Hannah and Abel S. The father of J. H. Nicholson was of Irish extraction, his great-great-grandfather having been stolen from Ireland by a sea captain and brought to Canada. His son, Robert, was a royalist during the Revolution, and, going to Canada, settled in Walford Township, Leeds County, and died at Nicholson's Falls.

Mr. J. H. Nicholson was brought up on a farm, and attended the common schools. He removed to Illinois in 1842, and was a farmer by occupation; in politics, a democrat; in religion, a Universalist. He married Catherine King. Their daughter, Mary S., was born in Knox County, December 22, 1852, and was married to Charles D. North in Knox County, December 22, 1875.

Charles D. North was born in Pendleton County, Virginia, October 8, 1844; his father was Thomas Jefferson North, of Fairfax County, Virginia, and his mother was Eliza (Henkle) North, of Pendleton County, Virginia; his grandparents on the father's side were George North, of England, and Eliza (Keyes) North, and on the mother's side, Jesse and Margaret (Mosier) Henkle. The children of Mr. and Mrs. North are: Ada H., born September 15, 1877; Ralph M., born August 20, 1879; Earl J. H., born January 25, 1881; Carl C., born May 25, 1882; Harold E., born July 25, 1884; and Elsie L., born June 9, 1889. Mr. North came to Yates City in 1866, and followed carpentering for several years. He has also been a banker about twelve years. He is a member of Yates City Lodge, No. 448, F. and A. M.; Eureka Chapter No. 98 R. A. M.; O. E. S. No. 256; and Galesburg Commandery No. 8. He was initiated into Lodge No. 448 in 1868, and for three years filled the office of Worshipful Master, each year representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. The Royal Arch degree he received at Eureka Chapter No. 98, in which, for fourteen years, he served as Royal Arch Captain. He is also a member of Council and Commandery, the former at Yates City, the latter at Galesburg, Illinois, having been made a Knight Templar

at Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, in 1892. Both Mr. and Mrs. North are charter members of the Order of the Eastern Star at Yates City, instituted in 1893, in which they have served in prominent positions. Mr. North has a home farm of four hundred acres, and has an orange grove in Florida. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army under Fitz Hugh Lee, Company F, Sixty-second Virginia Cavalry. George North, grandfather of Charles D., was colonel in the Revolutionary War. He had a family of four sons and six daughters. Thomas Jefferson North, one of the sons, and father of Charles D., was born at Charleston, Virginia, and was a millwright by occupation. He came to Illinois in 1870, and settled in Yates City, where he died December 5, 1891, aged ninety-three years and five months. Mrs. Thomas Jefferson North is now living (1899), being ninety-four years of age.

James H. Nicholson was one of the prominent Free Masons of Yates City. He was initiated in Elmwood Lodge, and was a charter member of Yates City Lodge, No. 448; a member of Chapter No. 98, and also a member of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, in Peoria, Illinois. He died May 31, 1893, and "over his remains were repeated the beautiful ceremony of the order he loved so well."

BIRD, WILLIAM BENJAMIN; Farmer; Salem Township; born in Canada, November 10, 1850; educated in the common schools. His parents, Stephen and Ann Bird, were born in Ireland, as was also his maternal grandfather, William Bird. Stephen Bird came to Canada when a young man, and thence to this country, August 16, 1864, and now lives in Yates City, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. W. B. Bird came to Elmwood, Illinois, in 1864, and has lived since then in that vicinity, except three years, when he was in the West. September 18, 1878, he was married in Salem Township, to Mary E. Bliss; she was born August 16, 1860, and is the daughter of C. and Angelina (Smith) Bliss, both of whom are now living in Yates City. There are three children: Arthur L., born May 5, 1881; Harlem W., born October 18, 1884; Forrest W., born June 1, 1892. In religious belief, the family are Methodists. In politics, Mr. Bird is a republican.

BLISS, CLARENCE M.; Farmer; Yates City; Salem Township; born in Peoria County, August 17, 1857; educated in Yates City. His father, Cyrus Bliss, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, May 23, 1834; his mother, Angeline (Smith) Bliss, was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1833. Cyrus Bliss' parents were Zenas Bliss, born in Vermont, in 1765, and Mabel (Gillt) Bliss. Mrs. Cyrus Bliss' parents were Elijah and Susan W. (Brown) Smith. February 8, 1883, Mr. Bliss married, in Salem Township, Ella B. Carroll; of this union there are three children: Walter C., born March 21, 1886; Herbert G., born August 12, 1888; and Angie May, born February 28, 1894. Mrs. Bliss was born in Knox County, October 25, 1861, daughter of William and Jane (Lucas) Carroll, both of whom are still living

at Middle Grove, Fulton County, Illinois. Mr. Bliss has a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, with fine buildings, on Section 13, Salem Township, one and one-half miles southeast of Yates City. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Bliss is an Elder and Trustee. He has held the office of School Director for a number of years. In politics, he is a republican.

BLISS, CYRUS; Retired Farmer; Yates City, Salem Township; born May 23, 1834, in Chautauqua County, New York; educated in the common schools. His father, Z. G. Bliss, was born May 12, 1793, in Shaftsbury, Vermont; his mother, Mabel (Gillett), was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 3, 1798; they died at Princeville, the former, December 25, 1868, the latter, June, 1882. Z. G. Bliss' parents were Zenas and Sarah (Auton) Bliss, the former born in Vermont, in 1765. February 25, 1855, Mr. Cyrus Bliss married Angeline J. Smith in Knox County, Illinois; she was born July 18, 1833, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Elijah and Susan M. (Brown) Smith, who came to Salem Township in 1851; her father died in April, 1878; her mother died June 17, 1899, in Farmington at the age of eighty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have six children: Luther A., born March 25, 1856; Clarence M., born August 17, 1857; Olive V., born May 9, 1859; Mary E., born August 16, 1860; William S., born April 30, 1864; and Lillie B., born March 14, 1867. Mrs. Bliss is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bliss came from New York to Illinois with his father, May 24, 1837, and settled in Hallick Township, Peoria County, in 1838. January, 1847, they removed to Stark County, near Lawn Ridge. In coming from Chautauqua County, New York, his father floated down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati upon a raft of lumber which he had made with a house upon it; he sold the lumber and took a steamer to Peoria by the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers. Mr. Cyrus Bliss came to Salem Township in 1853, where he has since been a resident, excepting three years, when he was in Peoria County. He owns a farm of seventy acres on Section 24, Salem Township; one in Peoria County of one hundred and forty-seven acres, and a house and lot in Yates City. In religion, he is a Presbyterian; in politics, a prohibitionist.

CARTER, D. M.; Wagon and Carriage business; Salem Township; born November 8, 1838, in Gallia County, Ohio; educated in the common schools. His father, George Carter, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, and died in Ohio at the age of eighty-four. His mother, Phebe (Ripley) who also died in Ohio, was born in New York; her father, Joshua Ripley, a Baptist minister, was a native of New York State. George Carter's father, John, was born in Shendoah Vale, Virginia, and lived to the age of ninety-seven. December 8, 1868, Mr. Carter married Miss L. J. Boggs in Abingdon, Illinois; she was the daughter of Elliott and Elinor (McCoy) Boggs, who came to Abingdon in 1864.



James McKelvey

Mrs. Carter was born in Nicholas County, West Virginia, October 20, 1841. Both her parents are deceased; the father died at the age of seventy; the mother, at the age of eighty. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter: Etha B., born September 18, 1869; Myrta L., born July 10, 1873, died April 10, 1894; Earl M., born June 23, 1876. Etha B., graduated at the Chicago Musical College; she married Dr. H. J. Hensley; Earl M. is a graduate of the Illinois School of Dentistry at Chicago. Mr. Carter was a soldier in the late Civil War, a sergeant in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He worked for the government in building and repairing ambulances and wagons until Lee's surrender. He is a member of the G. A. R., Yates City; has been a member of the Board of Aldermen several terms; was manager of a co-operative store in Yates City, Illinois, for about ten years; U. S. storekeeper at Peoria under Julius S. Starr for five years; and now holds the office of Township Treasurer. In politics, he is a republican.

CHAMBERLAIN, F. H.; Farmer and Furniture Dealer; Salem Township; born December 29, 1847, in Clinton County, Ohio; educated in Clinton County common schools. His father, John, was born in New Jersey; his mother, Mary Jane, who is now living in Viana, Clinton County, Ohio, was born in Virginia. John Chamberlain's parents, William (who was a sailor) and Elizabeth, were born in New Jersey. Mary Jane Chamberlain's parents, Hadon and Elizabeth (Smithson), were born in Virginia. December 18, 1879, Mr. Chamberlain married Charlotte M. West, in Galesburg; they have three children: Bertha M., Edith W., and Glen H. Mrs. Chamberlain is the daughter of Isaac N. and Charlotte M. West; she was born in Salem Township December 4, 1861; her father was a large landowner. Mr. Chamberlain came to Illinois, in 1872, and farmed for a number of years; then went into livery and harness business; later in the grocery business; and now has a furniture and undertaking establishment; he also carries a large stock of wall-paper, paints and oils. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F., Lodge No. 360, Yates City. He has been Constable for the town of Salem, and also School Director. In politics, he is a republican.

FAULDS, WILLIAM HILL; Merchant; Douglas; Salem Township; born in Renfrew County, Scotland, December 7, 1856; educated in Glasgow. His father, John Faulds, was born at Renfrew, Scotland, and died at Kankakee in 1895. His mother, Jennett (Hill) Faulds, was born in Scotland; died in 1862. Her father, William Hill, was born in Scotland. March 15, 1892, Mr. W. H. Faulds married, at Galesburg, Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Magdaline Warfield; she was born December 17, 1860. There was one child, Arthur Albert, born May 24, 1893; died October 27, 1893. Mrs. Faulds died in Chicago December 21, 1894. Her mother resides at Maquon. John Faulds located in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1862, where he bought a tract of land and engaged in mining, continuing in the business until 1870. Mr. W.

H. Faulds came from Scotland in 1866. In 1888 he started in the mercantile business with Mr. Hubbard; he is now sole owner of the business, and has a very large trade. In politics, he is a democrat, and has been deputy Postmaster at Douglas. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GARRISON, ARWINE; Farmer and Liveryman; Yates City, Salem Township; born January 10, 1868, in Clinton, Ohio; educated at Blanchester, Ohio. His parents, James and Susanna, were natives of Ohio, the former of Clinton County, where he now lives, the latter of Brown County. James' father, Arwine, was a native of New Jersey. Susanna Garrison's parents were Peter and Nancy Rude, the latter born in Cincinnati, the former near that city. July 8, 1889, Mr. Garrison married Rosabell Girtton in Westborough, Ohio, where she was born June 11, 1870; she was a daughter of John and Edith Girtton. Her father died in 1889; her mother is still living at Westborough. She is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Garrison was brought up on a farm, and started in the livery business February 27, 1894. In politics, he is a democrat.

GOOLD, SYLVESTER S.; Farmer; Yates City, born June 6, 1855, in Salem Township. His father, William, and his grandfather Sylvester F., were born in Rutland, Vermont. His mother, Mary E. (Corbin) was born in Ohio; her parents were William and Mary E. (McGinnis), Corbin who were born in Virginia. November 14, 1875, Mr. Goold was married, in Yates City, to Mary E. Knable, who was born in Salem Township May 6, 1852; she was the daughter of John E. and Mary N. (Clark) Knable, both of whom are now dead. Nine children were born to them: C. C., born October 26, 1876; Evart, born December 23, 1878, died January 10, 1879; J. W. Rosco, born July 15, 1881; Lottie B. born March 14, 1883; Edison R., born June 28, 1885; Sydney S., born March 28, 1887; Mary L., born September 7, 1889; Carrie M., born August 23, 1890; and Susie M., born May 12, 1893. Mrs. Goold taught school for several terms in Salem Township. She died November 2, 1897. Mr. Goold owns about sixty-seven acres of land. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge No. 3102, Yates City. In politics, he is a republican.

HALL, CYRUS M.; Farmer and Merchant; Yates City, Salem Township; born April 6, 1823; educated in the common schools. His father, Chaney Hall, was born in Vermont; his mother, Sarah (Richards) Hall, was born in Ohio. His paternal grandparents, Samuel and Silence Hall, were born in Vermont. His maternal grandfather, Joshua Richards, was born in Pennsylvania; his maternal grandmother, Rachel (Clary) Richards, was born in Maryland. Mr. Hall's first wife Rhoda A. Sherman, was born July 3, 1834; died January 29, 1894. They had one child, Cyrus Elmer, born January 28, 1856. Florence E. Winslow, a grandchild, lives in Lincoln, Nebraska; she has one child, Sylvia Eileen, born May 26, 1899. November 8, 1894,

he married, in Galesburg, Mrs. Lyda M. Buffum, who was born August 24, 1844, in New York; her parents were James and Sarah J. Jobes; her first husband was Matthew Buffum, a farmer, who was born in 1831, and died in 1891; her mother is living, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Hall has been Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and Road Commissioner. He conducted a hotel at Galesburg, and at Lincoln, Nebraska. In early life he was in the Mercantile and Agricultural Implement business. In 1856 he originated a cultivator, which is very extensively used at the present time. In politics, he is a republican.

HENSLEY, H. J.; Physician and Druggist; Yates City, Salem Township; born in Hurman, Fulton County, Illinois, June 21, 1863. His father, John Wesley Hensley, was born in Kentucky, October 9, 1835; settled in Fulton County, in 1854, removing to Yates City in 1864, and is now a practicing physician in Peoria, Illinois. His mother, Elizabeth, was born in Vermont. His grandparents, Evans and Anna Hensley, were born in Kentucky. In February, 1889, Dr. Hensley married Etha Carter in Yates City; they have two children: Lucile C., born February 25, 1891; and Myrta E., born December 25, 1894. Mrs. Hensley was born in Yates City, September 8, 1878; she was a daughter of David M. and Lavinia Carter, who are both living in Yates City; she is a member of the Eastern Star. In religion, she is a Methodist. Dr. Hensley is a graduate of Rush Medical College; he is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge Number 448, Yates City, Eureka Chapter, Number 98. He has been President of the City Council, and was Postmaster from 1892 to 1896. In politics, he is a democrat. Besides his practice as a physician, he has a flourishing business as druggist.

HOWELL, LORENZO, D.; Farmer; Salem Township; born in North Carolina, October 15, 1847. His parents, David and Catein (Everitt) Howell, were born in North Carolina and died there. Mrs. David Howell's father, Daniel, was born in Ireland; her mother, Mary, in Scotland. Mr. L. D. Howell was educated in the common schools. February 17, 1876, he was married, in Galesburg, to Mary M., daughter of Levi and Mary Ann Stair; she was born September 29, 1856, in Wayne County, Ohio. They have five children: Mary Alberta, born March 11, 1877; Lulu, born August 25, 1880; Nora, born August 16, 1887; Lorenzo Everitt, born June 3, 1893; and William J. Bryan, born August 11, 1896. Mr. Howell came to Peoria in 1865. He owns a farm of two hundred and five acres (Section 27), and has forty-three cattle and eleven horses. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 194, Farmington; in politics, he is a democrat. He and his father were in the Confederate army, Company C, Third North Carolina Volunteers. His father was in the Mexican War; and his maternal grandfather was in the War of 1812.

HUNTER, JOSEPH; Farmer; Salem Township; born October 11, 1838, in Madison County, Ohio. He came West with his father in 1846,

and was reared on the Hunter homestead, where he now resides. February 16, 1860, Mr. Hunter was married in Knox County to Rebecca Webb. They had eight children: Mrs. Florence M. Cramblet, deceased; Grace G., who died at the age of six; James M., who died at the age of eighteen; Joseph Edward, who married Mattie Johnson; Frank S., who married Millie Craig; Mrs. Mary E. Jobes, deceased; Mark L. and Hugh S., are teachers in Knox County public schools. Mrs. Hunter died May 4, 1883, at the age of forty-seven. Mr. Hunter is a democrat and has been School Director for twenty-four successive years and Assessor nine terms in a republican township. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, Yates City Lodge 448, also of Eureka Chapter, of Yates City, 93.

KENNEDY, LOREN; Farmer and General Grocer; Salem Township, where he was born September 25, 1854; educated in the common schools. His father, Jacob Kennedy, went from Maryland to Ohio, and from there removed to Salem Township in 1846, where he followed farming until his death in 1891. His mother, Mabel (McDougall), was born in Ohio; died in 1873. October 30, 1877, Mr. Loren Kennedy married Laveny Howsher in Salem Township; there are five children: Grace Mabel, born March 14, 1880; William E., born January 12, 1882; Mertie N., born in May, 1884; Murial, born in June, 1887; Frankie, born in 1891. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Iowa in July, 1860. Her parents were William and Sarah (Merchant) Howsher. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Kennedy farmed until 1892, when he went into the general merchandise business. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics, he is a democrat.

KIGHTLINGER, T. J.; Yates City; born in Elba Township, Knox County, Illinois, July 28, 1840; educated in the common schools. His parents, Jacob and Maria A. (Berfield) Kightlinger, were born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania; Jacob was born November 16, 1800, died July 18, 1887; Maria A. was born March 30, 1806, died July 16, 1886. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Kightlinger. Mr. T. J. Kightlinger's first wife, Margaret Peck, was born in Pennsylvania in 1850. There were four children: Harley C., born March 22, 1869; Gertrude F., born June 3, 1871; Walter L., born January 8, 1874; Lura G., born June 10, 1876. In 1885 he married Salina Shaffer in Galesburg; Major McKee performed the ceremony. Mrs. Kightlinger was born in Ohio, 1841; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Kightlinger left his farm in 1881 and moved to Yates City, where he has been City Marshal two terms; member of the City Board two terms; and Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate twelve years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 370, Yates City. He has always taken a prominent part in politics, and has been delegate to county and State conventions. He has practiced law in justice courts and acts as collection agent for the sale



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and rental of town and other properties. In religion, he is a Universalist. In politics, he is a republican.

KNOX, JOSEPH; Retired Farmer; Yates City, Salem Township; born September 29, 1824, in Marshall County, West Virginia; educated in the common schools. His father, James Knox, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and died in 1842; his mother, Margaret (Robinson), was born in Marshall County, West Virginia; her father, William Robinson, was a native of Ireland. March 15, 1849, Mr. Knox was married in Marshall County, West Virginia, to Mary A., daughter of Brice and Sarah (Rush) Blair. Ten children were born to them: George M., born December 15, 1851; William L., born May 28, 1854; Brice Blair, born August 7, 1855; Frank, born October 2, 1857; Joseph P., born September 24, 1860; Sarah M., born May 27, 1862; Charles Lincoln, born November 4, 1864; John M., born February 16, 1868; Oscar B., born August 12, 1869; and Samuel E., born August 17, 1871. Mrs. Knox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the society of the "White Ribbon." Mr. Knox came to Peoria County in the Fall of 1850. He owns a farm in Iowa of two hundred and seventy-seven acres. He has been a member of the Grange. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is a populist.

LOWER, ROBERT A.; Merchant; Salem Township; born April 11, 1844; educated in the common schools. His father, Jacob Lower, was born in Pennsylvania in 1812; his mother, Mary (Cavins) Lower, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio; his grandfather, Johann Lower, was born in Germany. Mr. R. A. Lower enlisted in Abingdon October 22, 1861, Company K, Fifty-fifth Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing; Shelby Station; Chickasaw Bayou; Arkansas Post; Haines Bluff; Champion Hills; Vicksburg; Missionary Ridge; Dalton, Georgia; Dallas, Georgia; Kennesaw Mountains; Atlanta; Ezra Church; Siege of Atlanta, and Jonesborough, Georgia. He received a medal for conspicuous gallantry at the siege of Vicksburg, and was discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 31, 1864. March 10, 1869, he was married at Elmwood to Rachel A. Smith; there are five children: Alfred B., born June 20, 1871; Albert E., born March 8, 1873; Mary E., born November 10, 1877; Ruth A., born April 23, 1879; and Harriet E., born April 5, 1882. Mrs. Lower was born in Eaton, Ohio, June 2, 1844. Her father, G. W. Smith, is now deceased; her mother, Mary (Austin) Smith, is living in Elmwood, Illinois. Mr. Lower came with his parents to Salem Township in 1844. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic; was elected Mayor of Yates City in 1888, 1893 and 1897; and was Supervisor of his township in 1895 and 1896. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1869 and has been very successful. In politics, he is a democrat.

RAMP, SAMUEL; Farmer; Yates City, Salem Township; born November 11, 1850, in Knox

ville; educated in Haw Creek Township. His parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Mapps) Ramp, were born in Hopewell, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the former, November 20, 1815, the latter, September 18, 1819; Benjamin died March 17, 1891; Sarah died March 25, 1891. March 30, 1873, Mr. Samuel Ramp married, in Knoxville, Illinois, Sarah A., daughter of J. T. and Cynthia Ferguson Jacobs; there were six children: Benjamin Franklin, born January 17, 1874, died January 18, 1878; Cynthia May, born June 3, 1877; Thomas L., born April 19, 1879; Lena Grace, born December 15, 1881; Laura Agnes, born March 10, 1885; and Fred Earnest, born January 10, 1891. The surviving children are all at home. Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Ramp's mother, died April 10, 1876; Mr. Jacobs lives in Ionia, Kansas. Mr. Ramp lived in Truro Township twenty years, then came to Yates City, November 1, 1893. He owns four hundred and seventy acres of land in Truro Township (Sections 32 and 33) and eighty acres east of Yates City, with very fine buildings. He also owns a fine brick dwelling and seven building lots in Yates City, and a modern residence and three lots in Elmwood. Mr. Ramp's parents came to Illinois in 1848. In politics, he is a republican.

RAMP, WILLIAM; Farmer; Yates City, Salem Township; born October 4, 1841, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; educated in the common schools. His parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Mapps) Ramp were born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; the former, November 20, 1815; the latter, September 18, 1819. The father died March 17, 1891; the mother, March 25, 1891. Benjamin Ramp's parents, William and Elizabeth (Herbling) Ramp, were natives of Germany. Sarah Mapp's father, John, was born in New Jersey. William Ramp's first wife was Hannah Jane Richmond, born in 1812, died June 28, 1868. Her parents were Edward and Clarissa (Cook) Richmond. She was a member of the M. E. church. Of this union, there were three children: Alice Jane, born March 30, 1861; David E., born July 26, 1865; and Hattie Ella, born February 6, 1868. His second wife was Susan Welty, daughter of Henry Welty of Knoxville. She died in 1879; she was a member of the Presbyterian church. Of this union there were three children: Cora and Clarence, born June 27, 1871; Luie, born January 10, 1875. He married his present wife, Octava L. Fravel, in Knoxville, April 6, 1881; four children were born to them: Herbert L., born April 3, 1882; Mary Agnes, born November 8, 1883; Willie D., born July 14, 1887; and Carrie Maud, born April 12, 1889. The present Mrs. Ramp, daughter of James and Mary (Hendricks) Fravel, was born in Louisiana, January 31, 1853. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Both the parents are dead. Mr. Ramp came to Illinois, with his parents in the Fall of 1848. His father settled in Haw Creek Township, where he accumulated a large property, about two thousand acres of land, valued at \$100,000.00. Mr. William Ramp lived for a time in Persifer and Truro Townships; he spent two

years in Kansas, and resided for a time in Louisiana. He now lives on his eighty acres in Salem Township, and has one hundred and fourteen acres in Elba Township. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 448, Yates City, and has been School Director a number of years. In religion, he is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is an independent.

RUNYON, F. J.; Farmer; Salem Township; born June 22, 1858, in Milbrook Township, Peoria County; educated in the common schools. His father, J. C. Runyon, was born in Indiana, November 28, 1825, and lives with him; his mother, Nancy S., was born April 22, 1829, in Preble County, Ohio; died in 1884. Her parents, Joseph and Rachel (Hull) Smith, were born in Rockbridge, Virginia. J. C. Runyon's parents, Finus and Dorcas Runyon, were born in Kentucky. November 22, 1882, Mr. F. J. Runyon was married in Peoria to Ethel, daughter of John and Merilla (Krisler) Bridson; she was born in Milbrook Township, Peoria County, January 22, 1863; her mother lives at Laura. Mrs. Runyon is a member of the Presbyterian church. There are three children: Pearl M. and Earl B., born May 3, 1884; Alwilda, born May 20, 1890, died December 27, 1893. Mr. Runyon is a member of the I. O. of O. F., Lodge No. 102, at Elmwood; Knox Encampment, No. 163; A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 448, Yates City; Eastern Star, Yates City; Modern Woodmen of America, and Alpine Camp, at Elmwood. He went to Kansas where he lived about four years, and was engaged in the Agricultural Implement business. November 25, 1887, he came to Salem Township and settled on Section 12, where he has a good farm of ninety-seven acres, between Elmwood and Yates City. He is a breeder of pure Chester white hogs, and has taken a number of first premiums. In politics, he is a republican.

SLOAN, HUGH A.; Farmer; Yates City, Salem Township, where he was born May 19, 1858; educated in the district school. His parents, John and Mary Sloan, were born in Ireland. March 22, 1883, he married, at Yates City, Ida E. Baird, who was born in Elba Township, June 1, 1861; there are two children: Jessie May, born December 15, 1885; and John, born August 26, 1889. Mrs. Sloan's father was killed in the War of the Rebellion. She has been a teacher of music. Mr. Sloan is Supervisor for Salem Township; he was Road Commissioner nine years, and School Director for several terms. He has about five hundred and fourteen acres of land. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge No. 3102, Yates City. In politics, he is a democrat.

SLOAN, SARAH; Yates City, Salem Township; born in Antrim County, Ireland, November 22, 1832; educated in the common schools. Mrs. Sloan's parents were Hugh and Sarah (Caulfield) Allen, who were also born in Antrim County, Ireland. Hugh Allen's parents, Hugh and Sarah, and Sarah (Caulfield) Allen's parents, William and Mary Caulfield, were born

in Ireland. Mrs. Sarah Sloan came to America in 1854; her husband John Sloan, in 1850. They were married in Davenport, Iowa, June 13, 1854; there were seven children: Mary, born July 30, 1856; Hugh Allen, born May 19, 1858; Sarah Ann, born December 18, 1861; Susan Jackson Kell, born October 7, 1865, died July 27, 1879; James, born January 9, 1870; John, born October 8, 1872, died July 27, 1879; and Jessie, born January 18, 1877, died August 1, 1879. Mary Sloan married Dr. Hensley, and lives in Peoria; Hugh married Elnora Baird, and is Supervisor of Salem Township; Sarah married E. H. Ware, and lives in Douglas; James resides at home with his mother, and manages the farm. Mrs. Sloan's husband was an engineer and surveyor for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, from Burlington to Peoria, and, after the road was built, he bought a farm in Salem Township. He owned about eight hundred acres of land. He was Supervisor a number of years; was a member of the Legislature, and was a distinguished representative of his district. He was a Free Mason. He died in April, 1889. In religion, he was a Presbyterian.

STECK, R. R.; Farmer; Salem Township; born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1851; educated in the common schools. His parents, S. F. and Isabella (Jack) Steck, were born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, the father, November 22, 1822, the mother, September 27, 1818; Mr. Steck is still living in Elmwood; Mrs. Steck died in Peoria County in 1885. Mr. R. R. Steck's paternal grandfather was Simon Steck; his maternal grandparents were Samuel and Nancy (Porter) Jack, who were born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. November 1, 1876, Mr. Steck was married in Salem Township to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Cunningham) McKeegan. Mrs. Steck's parents came from Ireland, and first settled in Fulton County, where Mrs. Steck was born February 14, 1854; in 1855, they removed to Salem Township. Mr. and Mrs. Steck have five children: Isabella E., born August 29, 1878; Edith R., born September 12, 1879; Elizabeth, born March 3, 1882; Margaretta R., born March 25, 1886; and Robert B., born July 5, 1892. Edith R. and Elizabeth are graduates of the Farmington High School. Mr. Steck came to Farmington February 13, 1865; settled on Section 34 in Salem Township in 1878; he has acquired a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, and has a large amount of stock. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Farmington. In politics, he is a republican.

STETSON, CHARLES A.; Dry Goods Merchant; Yates City, Salem Township; born May 4, 1840, in Otsego County, New York; educated in the common schools of New York, and in Farmington, Illinois. His father, John S., was born in Otsego County, New York, in January, 1805, and died in Farmington, Illinois, in 1892. His mother, Eliza (Robinson), was also born in Otsego County, New York. Mr. Stetson's first wife, Amanda M. (Caldwell), died December 19,

1887; they had two children: Helen E., born February 27, 1870, now the wife of F. E. Gates, of Omaha, Nebraska; L. R., born February 15, 1879, now with the Merchants National Bank of Peoria. His second wife was Lucindia (Miller), who died December 25, 1891. His third marriage was with Mrs. Minnie (Holcomb) Gates, in Galesburg, Illinois, July 18, 1895. They have had two children: Mrs. Stetson was born in Connecticut, in 1840. Mr. Stetson came from New York to Farmington, Illinois, in 1856, when he was sixteen years of age, and in 1862, he engaged in the dry goods business. In 1869 he removed to Yates City and built the first brick store in that locality. He has been School Trustee a number of years, and a member of the City Board. He is held in high esteem in the community. In politics, he is a republican. Mrs. Stetson is a member of the Presbyterian church.

THURMAN, ALLEN; Farmer; Salem Township; born in 1823 in Highland County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools. His parents, John and Elsa (Bales) Thurman, were born in Virginia. His paternal grandfather was Allen Thurman. Mr. Allen Thurman's first wife, Elizabeth, who was born in Maryland about 1823, was the daughter of Littleton Truitt; she died in 1878; her parents died in Ohio. Seven children were born to them: John Allen, born October 25, 1849; Mary Ann, born March 7, 1843, died in infancy; Permlia, born May 15, 1850; Rachel, born February 22, 1853; Isaac, born September 21, 1855; and William, born March 19, 1858. In 1884 Mr. Thurman was married to Barbara Brangle in Peoria, Illinois; she was born in Maryland. Mr. Thurman came to Illinois in 1833, and settled on the township line between Elba and Salem Township. Soon after his first marriage he settled on a farm in the southern part of Elba Township. His two sons, Isaac and William, are in Montana; John Allen lives in Elba Township. Mr. Thurman has been School Director of his township. In religious belief, he is a Christian. Politically, he is a democrat.

THURMAN, W. H.; Farmer; Salem Township; born in Highland County, Ohio, March 27, 1822; educated in the common schools. His parents, Philip and Jane (Powell) were born on the James River, Virginia. Philip Thurman was a Methodist preacher in Ohio for sixty years. He brought nine slaves with him from Virginia, but, when he reached Ohio, he set them free. He died at the age of eighty-two. Philip Thurman's parents, Nathan and Fanny, were natives of England. Nathan Thurman was for many years a Methodist preacher. Jane (Powell) Thurman's father was William Powell. January 3, 1815, Mr. W. H. Thurman was married to Pheba Jane Thurman in Bennington, Illinois. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, December 31, 1826, being the daughter of Mark and Fanny (Marchant). Of this union there were eight children: Dr. Newton Thurman, born March 3, 1845; Mary Jane, born October 15, 1841; Adeline, born February 4, 1850; Henry, born November 7, 1852; Fanny

M., born July 24, 1855; Charles M., born December 31, 1859; William M., born December 3, 1862; and Ida Irena, born April 15, 1867. Mrs. Thurman's father, Mark Thurman, came to Illinois in 1829, when there were only three log-cabins at Peoria, and the place was known as Fort Clark. He was born October 26, 1802, and his wife, October 3, 1806. He died October 26, 1845, and his wife, January 31, 1870. He was the first Justice of the Peace of Maquon Township and the first School Director. Mr. W. H. Thurman came to Bennington, overland, in 1841. He has been Road Commissioner and School Director. In 1844, he became a Campbellite. He is a republican.

WILLIAMS, JOHN; Farmer and Carpenter; Salem Township; born February 15, 1832, in Canton, Illinois; educated in the common schools. His parents were W. S. Williams, born in New York, and Elizabeth (Sweegal) born in New Jersey. Elizabeth Sweegal's parents were natives of Germany. Mr. John Williams married Miss A. J. Weir, at Knoxville, October 26, 1866; they had one child, Anna, born October 31, 1870. Mrs. Williams was born in Indiana in 1849, and died October 12, 1883. Anna married Horace Franklin Record; they have three children: Roy, born April 7, 1893; Marie, born November 17, 1895; and Ray, born January 15, 1897. In 1852, Mr. Williams went overland with an ox team to Oregon, and for about twelve years followed gold mining. In 1865, he traveled seven months in Germany. After his return home he mined coal for about fourteen years, and then farmed until the summer of 1898, when he started for the Klondike, via Vancouver, B. C., Schwatka, and Lake Bennett to Dawson City, where he prospected about twenty days on Eldorado Creek, then returned home via St. Michael and Seattle. In politics, he is a republican.

WILSON, FRANK E.; Cashier Farmers' Bank, Yates City, Salem Township; born in Truro Township, January 12, 1868. His father, John Wilson, was born in West Virginia, September 14, 1816, in Moorefield, Hardy County. He removed to Green County, Ohio, and from there to Truro Township, Knox County, Illinois, in 1838, where he started in the mercantile business and farming. From there he went to Knox Township, and settled on a farm, where he died September 6, 1893. His wife, Mary, was born in Ohio, and is now living in Knoxville. Frank E. Wilson married Kate M., daughter of Edward M. and Hannah Collins, in Persifer Township, October 31, 1894; they have one child, Miriam E., born March 5, 1898. Mr. Wilson was educated at Knoxville, and is a graduate of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., No. 448, Yates City, and Eureka Chapter, 98, and is Secretary of both lodges. He has been City Treasurer a number of years, and is now President of the City Board. In politics, he is a democrat.

ZOOK, HARRY; Farmer; Salem Township; born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, No-

vember 25, 1835. His parents, Joseph and Mary Zook, were born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and the former died in 1862. March 17, 1862, in Lewiston, Fulton County, Mr. Harry Zook married Anna Maria Bond, who was born September 25, 1842, near Farmington; she was the daughter of Selden and Maria (Cady) Bond. Mrs. Zook's mother died near Farmington, and

her father died in Salem Township. In 1845 Mr. Zook came to Canton, Illinois, with his parents, who afterwards located southeast of Farmington. With his wife, he came to Salem Township in 1869, and settled on Section 20, where he has a farm of eighty acres, with very fine buildings, and where he raises all kinds of fruit. In politics, he is a democrat.

